UPSTATE Edition of the WORKER

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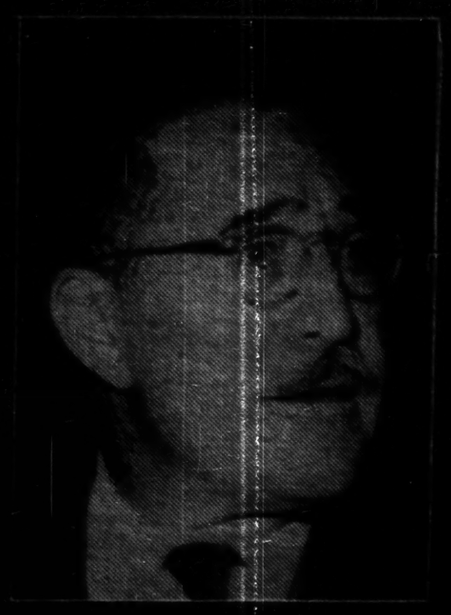
Vol. XV, No. 4 — 26 — January 22, 1950 — In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 24 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Another Buffalo Civil Rights Victory!

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THE STORY OF LANDLORD MEDINA AND HIS PARTNER ?



by Art Shields

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Turning Point for Americans:

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Another Buffalo Rights Victory!

Negro Victim of Police Assault, Frame-Up, Freed

BUFFALO.—Another attempted frameup on a Negro citizen exploded in the face of the Police Department here last week, when a jury acquitted Clarence Gite, 47-year-old Negro, accused of assaulting a police officer. Gite was indicted to cover up his being beaten and shot in the back by the cop.

On July 23, Gite walked into a Deco Restaurant and bought pie and coffee. He complained to the waitress that he couldn't find a job because he was a Negro. When he left, Police Officer Francis Angelo, who had been sitting in the restaurant, followed Gite outside, remarking to the waitress that Gite had "talked too loud."

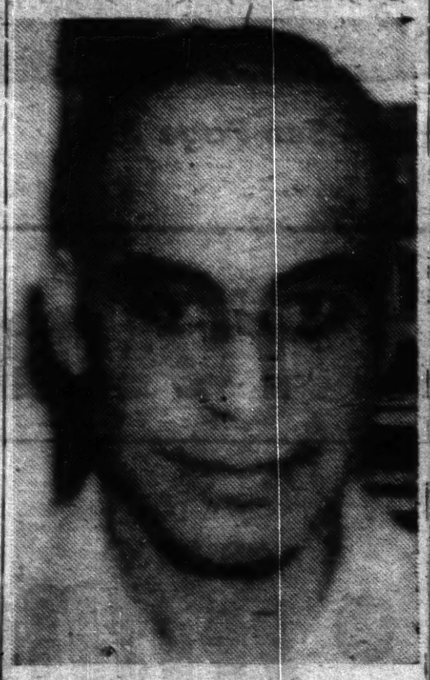
Officer Angelo began to rain blows on Gite, and when Gite attempted to escape the policeman's club, Angelo shot him in the back. Gite was taken to Meyer Memorial Hospital where he was treated for scalp lacerations and a bullet wound through his right hip.

To explain this murderous attack, the police attempted to have Gite committed to Matteawan State Hospital as criminally insane. Some of the evidence the psychiatrists based this on was that Gite complained of feeling sick after eating one of the hospital suppers, and that he exhibited "definite ideas of persecution."

Judge Leo J. Hagerty threw this charge out and ordered Gite to stand trial when three well known lawyers stated Gite had aided them in preparing his case. On Jan. 12, a jury threw out the charges of assault against Gite.

This clearing of Gite, follows the squashing of similar frameups against Frank Lumpkin and LeRoy Brooks.

Edward Barkley, Chairman of the Civil Rights Committee, which has been leading the fight



CLARENCE GITE

against police brutality, made the following statement:

"While Frank Lumpkin, LeRoy Brooks and Clarence Gite have been freed by juries of the charges levelled against them by the Police Department, nothing can atone for the sufferings inflicted by the guns and clubs of the police on innocent people. Frank Lumpkin suffered deep gashes on his forehead, LeRoy spent months in jail, and Clarence Gite bears head wounds and a bullet hole in his right hip. Nothing can atone for the pain suffered by Fanny Boyd, who was sent to jail with her leg broken by the attack of two police officers. Neither can the McFadden's be recompensed for the illegal and violent entry of police officers into their home on the pretext of searching for stolen goods."

Barkley said that funds for fighting these cases of police brutality, should be sent to Mattie Green, treasurer, 75B Willert Park, Buffalo, MO 9467. He added that over $1,500 had been raised since Frank Lumpkin was assaulted last July 31.



Steel Staff Won't Enforce Contract

By Russ Depasquale

BUFFALO.

THE INABILITY OF THE STEEL STAFF to fight for the needs and grievances of the workers in the Bethlehem plant is demonstrated by the union's refusal to enforce the contract as regards the firing of steel workers.

Recently the company fired a worker without cause and in direct violation of the union contract. This worker was hired in the Blast Furnace department on March 28 as a laborer. After working three weeks he was promoted to the position of Gate man in the Stock house by the foreman who found his work satisfactory. After working out his trial period of 30 days the worker signed a union check-off card designating the Steel Union as his bargaining agent. However, on May 26 the company gave this worker a lay-off slip and stated that they had the right to discharge or lay-off any one within a period of six months.



This is in direct violation of the section in the contract which reads, "During the first 30 days he may be laid off or discharged as the company shall determine and his lay off or discharge shall not be made the basis of any claim or grievance against the company. After the first 30 days the company cannot lay-off or discharge without good cause."

★

THE CASE WAS IMMEDIATELY brought to the attention of a union steward and a grievance in his behalf was filed with the company.

When the International Representatives heard of this case they immediately tried to kill it, saying that they couldn't find the union card signed by this worker. Later, at a meeting of Local 2601, a number of workers stated that they had seen the card in the files and the brother was seated as a member of this local. After a few days the card conveniently showed up, proving that it had disappeared only so that the paid staff would not have to fight the case.

Reluctantly the case was carried through the fourth step of the grievance procedure. When it came to the point of bringing it to arbitration again Julian Bruce and John McCann, International Representatives, brought out their hatchets and attempted to have the Top Committee throw the case out. They used every red-baiting trick in their sleeve. They said they would not fight for the rights of Communists, that the contract didn't mean a thing. But the whole argument was whether or not they would fight to enforce the contract in this case.

★

AFTER ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS debate McCann, seeing that the committee was not falling for his phony line rung in the ridiculous charge that although this worker had signed a union check-off card the company had not deducted any dues. Therefore he was not a member of the union! Now every Steel worker knows that when he signs a card and is accepted he becomes a union man in good standing.

After hearing McCann the committee of seven took a vote. The result was three to fight the grievance and three against. The chairman of the committee broke the tie and voted to throw the case out.

★

NOW WE ASK THE QUESTION: What committments have Bruce and McCann made to Bethlehem in regards to this case?

Let us examine the past activities of a few members of the committee that voted to throw this case out. First the two grievences men from the Strip-Mill, Jardon and Troup are the same officers that represent Local 2604 that has been "lily-white" since its inception. They have a record of never fighting discrimination or for the needs of the workers. Another is Al Nosowitz from Local 2602 who has never been known to have the slightest differences with the wishes and commands of Julian Bruce.

★

THE WORKERS OF BETHLEHEM cannot depend on these men to fight for their needs. This has been shown prior to and since the 1941 strike. It is obvious that the affairs of the union cannot be left to these men. Every steel workers grievence and job is affected by the actions of these characters. Today it is a Communist. Tomorrow, if the workers don't put a stop to these sell-outs, it will be any one who fights for a militant policy.

UPSTATE NEW YORK

100 Upstate Delegates At Capital Crusade

By Hank Farash

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Upstate New York was part of the historic Civil Rights Mobilization held here over the past weekend under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and numerous cooperating organizations.

An estimated one hundred delegates from various upstate NAACP branches, trade unions, community groups and colleges met with Senators Irving Ives and Herbert Lehman. The delegates were firm in their demand that both major parties "carry out election promises and immediately enact FEPC Bill HR 4453 and other civil rights legislation."

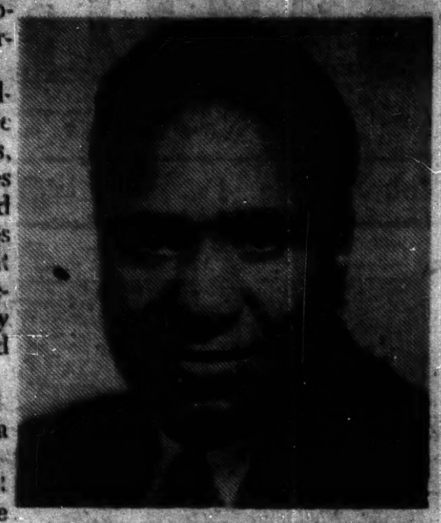
Cities represented at the mobilization included Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Ithaca, Binghamton and Schenectady. The largest single group came from the five local NAACP branches in Westchester County.

Sixteen students attended from Cornell University, representing a cross-section of campus groups. The youthful delegates brought along a mass petition bearing the signatures of 1,600 Cornell students urging immediate passage of civil rights legislation. Other schools sending delegates included Sarah Lawrence College and Syracuse University.

The giant GE Schenectady plant employing over 15,000 workers sent two official delegates through the union, UE Local 301. Despite attempts made by CIO right-wingers to bar them, the GE unionists played an active role in all the conferences and in the various delegations organized to visit upstate congressmen.

William K. Maloney, vice-president of the New Rochelle NAACP and one of the Westchester delegation leaders summarized the mobilization in an interview when he stated: "The people of our country and especially the 15 million American Negroes are fed up with false election promises.

"The magnificent turnout of



WILLIAM K. MALONEY

over 5,000 delegates from 36 states to this convention proved that the people want action on civil rights now. They demanded, in meetings they held with scores of congressmen and senators, immediate passage of the Powell FEPC bill HR 4453 and other civil rights measures.

"The delegates demonstrated that they are opposed to those who would disunite the Negro people and expressed alarm at attempts to exclude a number of delegates including ministers, trade unionists and civic leaders.

"The need of the hour is unity. Negro-white unity can break through the maneuvering of both major parties and win civil rights legislation in this session of Congress. We all must keep up the pressure on the Truman administration and the GOP when he return home from this tremendous mobilization.

"Politicians will answer to us on election day if they pull another betrayal this time."

10,613 Sign UE Checkoff at GE

SCHENECTADY.—Claims of the CIO's rump International United Electrical Workers that it represented the workers at General Electric's largest plant here were blasted to dust last week when 10,613 workers voluntarily signed United Electrical Workers' checkoff cards. All the cards were signed in one day.

These represented about 80 percent of the workers, but even more could have been obtained had not a time limit been set. The checkoff authorizations were signed after the company was forced to agree to turn over dues payments to UE Local 301.

It has held the dues for November and December and a UE suit is now in court. When the company finally agreed to adhere to checkoff provisions, provided the workers sign authorizations, only a one-day deadline was left for the job.

IUE organizers in town were crowing that the UE had been stymied, but they let out anguished howls when, within 24 hours, the company was handed the authorizations.

DISPOSES OF CLAIM

Leo Jandreau, business agent of UE Local 301, declared: "These cards should dispose once and for all of the claim of James Carey's Imitation UE."

Workers have already begun to sign for the February checkoff, with indications the total will be even greater.

The signing of the checkoffs climaxed a period of militant action to resist the company's attempt to take advantage of the IUE's disruption. Two weeks ago 3,000 workers in the Turbine Division staged a one-hour stoppage in protest against reported efforts to reduce rates.

The turbine workers voted to reject any rate reduction and to stop work entirely if any worker is sent home for refusing to work at the lower scale.

File Appeal Brief In Feiner Defense

By Nate Zeppetello

SYRACUSE.—The state Court of Appeals last week accepted a defense brief in the freedom of speech case of Irving Feiner, 24-year-old ex-GI and a former student at Syracuse University, who was arrested convicted in a local police court and sentenced to 30 days in jail last May 6 on a trumped-up "disorderly conduct" charge, as a result of a street corner speech on behalf of the Trenton Six.

At the time of his arrest last March, Feiner was speaking at a street corner meeting sponsored by the American Labor Party and the Young Progressives of America in the 15th Ward. He was protesting the denial of the use of a public school building to those organizations for a rally for the freedom of the Trenton Six at which O. John Rogge, former U. S. assistant attorney general and counsel to the framed Trenton Negroes, was scheduled to speak.

The police claimed that Feiner had called upon the Negro people to "rise up and fight". Defense counsel Sidney Greenberg, charged that Judge Bamerick based the convictioin "almost entirely on the use of this phrase". Feiner did not use the word "fight" in the physical sense, the defense pointed out.

The charge also alleged that Feiner had "made insulting and derogatory ramarks concerning certain public officials." Said defense counsel Greenberg, "If every political speaker were to be arrested for calling his political opponents names, there would be more politicians in jail than out."

In his brief, Greenberg asked the appeals court to reverse the conviction and dismiss the charge. A decision in the case is expected in February or March.

Mr. Greenberg, prominent civil rights attorney here, said he would fight the case all the way to the Supreme Court if necessary.

At the time of the trial, court observers were shocked at a "deal" offered to Feiner to avert imprisonment by agreeing to refrain from his "activities in YPA and ALP" and accepting a two year probationary sentence. Rejecting this violation of his constitutional rights, Feiner was promptly brought before the judge and sentenced to 30 days.

Bail of $1,000 was granted as a result of public mass pressure after the young veteran had served four days in jail. The local ALP and YPA conducted a campaign which included leaflet distributions, a mass picket line through the city, and hundreds of telegrams to the judge.

The highlights of this campaign was the holding of an open air rally in the 15th Ward on the same corner where Feiner was originally arrested. Over 400 Negro and white people attended what was the most successful meeting held here in many years.

As a result of the conviction, Feiner was expelled from the University where he was studying under the GI Bill.

Jobless Rise--But Textile Speeds Up

By Mike Lynn

UTICA.

With a third of this city's 12,000 textile workers already out of jobs, speedup and new machinery are weekly dropping additional workers on the scrap heap. Work loads have been increased in every department of every one of the six major mills in Utica. There has been no resistance from the three unions in the textile field here. These are the CIO Textile Workers Union, which is the largest; the AFL International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and the AFL United Textile Workers.

All three have been peddling the company line that "if we lower production costs and produce more, there will be jobs." As a result of this line, older workers in particular, those who have put the best years of their lives in the mills in return for low wages and chronic layoffs, are being eliminated altogether. They cannot meet the new speedup rates.

NEW MACHINERY

Added to the intensified labor is the introduction of new machinery.

Utica Knitting Mills installed new knitting machinery in the latter part of last year. Their machines work faster than any machines in Utica. As a result they got a large Navy contract. But they hired less workers for these machines; and the other mills who didn't get any part of this Navy contract laid off their workers.

In the Utica & Mohawk Cotton Mills a new winding machine has been put in the spinning department. This new machine eliminated a filling machine that used to fill 252 bobbins in three hours. The new winding machine fills 1,800 bobbins in the same time! With this increased production, less workers are needed, and so the lines at the Unemployment Insurance office lengthen.

PUT DAMPER ON

In the Skenandoa Rayon Mill a new machine has thrown 15 workers out of jobs. One man tends this machine, which does the work of 16 workers.

In line with the policies of their national unions, local officials have put a damper on all demands for badly-needed wage increases, despite the greatly increased production. Stewards are not handling grievances, and there is much discontent among the workers for the way in which they are pushed around from job to job.

More militant old-timers who recall the spirited way in which the workers were organized in the thirties see the answer to this in fighting, united action by the rank-and-file in the shops.

Such action must center around a struggle for wage increases, and end to speedup, a shorter work week, and prompt handling of grievances. Side by side with this, a campaign needs to be waged, along with other sections of the labor movement, for jobs for the unemployed through large-scale public works progr.ms by federal, state and local government.

CHINA LABOR ON WORLD BODY

PEKING (ALN). — The All China Federation of Labor has informed the World Federation of Trade Unions of the appointment of Chinese members to the WFTU's new trade internationals. Representatives of the corresponding Chinese unions will sit on the executive boards of the Textile & Clothing Workers Intl., Transport Workers Intl., Agricultural & Forestry Workers Intl., Metal & Engineering Industries Trade Union Intl., Shoe, Fur & Leather Workers Intl., Seamen's & Dockers Intl., and Food Workers Intl.

Farm Front

Poultry Programs

By George Cook

ALPINE.—There is a crisis in poultry. Feed is high, about the price it was last year. Eggs are down 25 percent; poultry for meat down much more. The current farm program of the national government provides for price support at 60 percent of parity. Wheat, corn, cotton, rice, tobacco, and peanuts are supported at 90 percent; they are "basic crops." Semi-basic farm products are supported at lesser rates; eggs and poultry are not even semi-basic.



Geo. Cook

There are numerous solutions offered. The Farm Bureau and its allies among the poultry organizations are opposed to any increase in support. They reason that if prices get bad enough, many owners of small flocks will be forced out and in the long run the big poultrymen will benefit by the lowered production.

Others demand 90 or 100 percent of parity. This has a dubious effect. It would give the poultry farmer more money for his eggs but would greatly increase the cost to the consumer who would have to pay the support price plus the 30 percent that goes to the middleman. The Brannan plan as outlined, would support prices to the farmer without raising them to the consumer by paying a subsidy equal to the difference between a fair price and the actual selling price. This, incidentally, would remove the necessity of putting eggs into caves where we now have enough to break the market all to pieces.

Along this line, an idea is sweeping the poultry areas to have the government sell poultry farmers surplus grain at the world market price. This would benefit just about everybody except the grain speculators.

At the present time, corn and wheat in the grain belt are selling below the support price because there is not enough storage room. Selling this grain, now moulding and feeding weevils and rats, would give more storage space so that corn belt farmers would be able to get the support price. This would make it possible for the New York chicken farmer to make a living at lower egg prices. Finally, it would enable the consumer to buy eggs at a reasonable price.

The New Jersey Farmers' Union is proposing that such grain be made available to farmers who will agree to cut production by 5 percent. As the idea takes hold, and it will take hold, we can expect the grain dealers to raise a lot of noise and try to drive a wedge, not only between consumer and farmer, but also between grain farmer and poultryman. They like to have that grain in warehouses and those eggs in cold storage. But they can be beaten by cooperation between farmer and consumer.

The Worker

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Upstate New York edition to the nearest branch office:

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9 Riverdale Ave., Rm. 3, Yonkers, N. Y.

Binghamton Offered Slum Clearance Aid

By Robert Johnston

BINGHAMTON.—Last week the City Council here was offered federal aid for a slum clearance project by Raymond M. Foley, administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The offer was made under the Housing Act of 1949 which makes funds available to pay two-thirds of the cost of local slum clearance projects. The city would have to pay the remaining one-third of the cost.

The crying need for slum clearance in Binghamton was shown in a survey made by the New York State Housing Authority back in 1942 which found that even at that time there were 2,800 "substandard" dwelling units in Binghamton. Since that time conditions have become much worse due to little or no repairs or maintenance during or since the war.

The worst slum area is the Seventh Ward, the community in which most of the Negro people are forced to live.

It is especially urgent that the City Council should undertake the slum clearance project at this time to provide work for some of the estimated 7,000-8,000 unemployed in this area.

But it is clear that the Council, under the chairmanship of that darling of the Real Estate Board, ArthurW. Robinson, will not move unless they are made to do so. The people who are forced to live in slums, the unemployed, the trade unions and other peoples organizations must begin now to demand action by the City Council.

UE 1-Day Stop Wins Pay Talk At Fairbanks

BINGHAMTON.—Two hundred workers at Fairbanks Valve Co., members of United Electrical Workers, Local 324, staged a one-day work stoppage here last week in support of their demands for a $5 package increase to be divided between insurance and a wage increase.

The company has refused to grant any increase since negotiations started last June on a wage reopening clause in the contract.

Planned at a noon time shopgate meeting of all Fairbanks workers, the stoppage was said to have been 99.5 percent effective—only one worker scabbed.

Since the demonstration, a spokesman for the union announced, the company has agreed to further negotiations this week. If the company's offer is not satisfactory, he said, the workers are prepared to stage another one-day stoppage or take whatever other action is necessary.

New Cities Join 'Worker' Sub Drive Contest

By The Driver Reporter

The best results in The Worker subscription drive were attained last week as additional upstate cities joined in the friendly competition to procure 1,000 new subs by Feb. 15.

Albany maintained its lead in the drive and from all indications both the state capitol and Utica (second place city) are out to obtain a record number of subs.

However, what was most significant in the drive this week, was the response from the slow-starters such as Syracuse, Rochester and Westchester. Syracuse shot from 19 percent to 43 percent in one week.

Following is a table showing the latest percentage of goal attained by each city:

City	Percentage
Albany-Troy	152
Utica-Rome	100
Schenectady	47
Southern Tier	45
Syracuse	43
Westchester	39
Rochester	38
Buffalo Area	15

Careyites Beg Un-Americans' Aid Against UE

Special to the Daily Worker

EAST PITTSBURGH, Jan. 17—"Conditions are bad," the press agent of the I (Imitation) UE group in the Westinghouse plant of East Pittsburgh said in a wire to the House Un-American Committee requesting that the committee stage another "investigation" here.

The SOS to the Un-American committee was sent as a fast-developing tide of sentiment for the UE, expelled by the CIO, was indicated when a membership meeting of 2,000 here Sunday voted overwhelmingly for UE. The meeting also called on the NLRB to grant an immediate collective bargaining election.

William Peeler, press agent for the rightwing IUE, wired to the Un-Americans:

"We feel that Communist infiltration in Local 601 and present activity of that group is of pertinent interest to your committee. We need someone here immediately for a first-hand investigation. We ask that you send in Mr. Albin Stokes, Conditions are bad."

Stokes is the Un-American Committee's Negro investigator used where splitting activities among Negro workers would be most beneficial to the rightwingers.

BACK MINERS

Sunday's membership meeting of the UE, the largest since the split, also voted full support for the United Mine Workers. It was announced that four UE members, all former miners, will speak Friday over station WMCK in an appeal to all workers for support of the coal miners.

The meeting voted full support to Pete Munsinger, sub-division steward of the Tafford Foundry, whom the company fired on trumped-up charges. The foundry is tied up by a strike in support of Munsinger and was pledged full support by the local.

The meeting also heard president Kelly of Schenectady UE Local 301 describe how the workers of that main General Electric plant gave 10,600 dues checkoff signatures to the UE within a day registering more than 80 percent of the workers for the progressive-led union. Meanwhile word was received from Erie, Pa., that more than 85 percent of the General Electric plant workers there similarly signed dues checkoff cards for the UE. Erie's plant is almost as large as Schenectady's.

WORKER Sports

Now They Just Omit His Name!

By Bill Mardo

In an incredibly shocking, politically motivated "Iron Curtain" blanketed around the truth, Paul Robeson's name has been removed from the ranks of great All-American football players in Christy Walsh's new book, "College Football." Published by Murray & Ge, the book is labelled "the most complete record to be compiled on college football!"

"Robeson of Rutgers" was an almost legendary keyword across the sports pages of America during the great Negro leader's athletic career. Robeson was voted All-America end in 1917 and 1918. Walter Camp's All-America listings were rated the most authoritative and official of all the All-America squads selected annually. Yet in the book **College Football** published last September in California, Robeson is omitted from the 1918 All-America Camp listing. The author or the publisher, whoever was behind the scurvy deal, simply named the 10 others on Camp's 1918 All-Americans, thus comprising the only 10-man football team in All-America history!

But that isn't all. Robeson, an all-round athlete at Rutgers, won letters in 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. Yet Walsh's book in listing Rutgers' letter-winners, omits Robeson's name from the winners in '16, '17 and '18.

It is interesting to see how degenerately dishonest the red-baiters and pro-fascists in our country can get. Now they try to throw an Iron Curtain blanket of anonymity around the career of one of the greatest college football players who ever lived. A new generation of kids who might want to avidly read this allegedly "most complete record to be compiled on college football" won't even be told of the incredible heroics of the great Robeson. Because a great and monumental human being has thrown all his tremendous energies into the democratic fight against the real Un-Americans, he has now had his name removed from the list of All-Americans.

The job of slanderizing, and character-assassinating of a great people's leader creeps into even the simplest compilation of athletic facts. But try as they will, they can't ever hide Robeson's All-American football record any more than they can turn millions of democracy-denied Negro Americans from the fighting leadership of their greatest spokesmen.

Try as they will, to hide it, Robeson's legendary football career is indelibly printed in the files of sports pages from one end of the country to the other.

You won't find this in **College Football**, but here's how a director of athletics at Rutgers regarded Robeson:

"Paul Leroy Robeson is regarded as the greatest living All-American football player. In the opinion of most people, he, of all the All-Americans who have been chosen, has gained the greatest and most merited fame since his graduation. Undoubtedly he rates as one of the five most prominent living Rutgers alumni, and by many people connected with the University is regarded as the most distinguished alumnus now living. He is one of the ten men in the University's history who won four varsity letters as an undergraduate."

Here's how the press of another day discussed Robeson's weekly exploits on the college grid. For example, the New York Times' account, in part, of the Rutgers-Fordham clash played Oct. 28 1917:

Robeson of Rutgers



"It can hardly be said that one player stood out on the Rutgers' aggregation, unless it was Robeson . . . at left end. He was a tower of strength both in the offense and defense, and it was his receiving of forward passes which shattered any hopes of glory which might have arisen in Fordham ranks during the game. Twice . . . he . . . raced down the field after receiving a perfect toss from Whitehill. The first time Robeson was not downed until he had covered 35 yards and placed the ball on Fordham's five-yard line. On the other occasion Robeson raced 24 yards before being brought to earth again close to the Fordham goal line. Each of these passes gave Rutgers a chance to score and Rutgers did not throw away the opportunity. . . ."

"Both the wings of Rutgers have been taught an excellent offense, Robeson invariably spilled two men and several times three or four were dropped to the ground, even before the play was well under way. The . . . playing of Robeson was costly to Fordham not only in the outcome of the game but in the players, since no less than three Fordham men were sent into the game at different times to take the place of those who had been battered and bruised by Robeson. . . ."

From another N. Y. Times' account of a game between Rutgers and a naval team on Nov. 5, 1918:

"The Scarlet football team which Foster Sanford has developed at Rutgers swept Nielson Field this afternoon with Charley Brickley's Navy transport eleven and ran up a score of 40 to 0 with just as much ease as if it had been having an afternoon practice with the scrub. . . .

"Sanford showed a brand new play yesterday in the form of a double pass. He sent in the regular quarterback, Baker, for this one play, just to try it out. Baker fell far back of the line to take a long direct pass from center. In the meantime, Paul Robeson . . . raced over behind Baker and received a backward pass from Baker. Standing deep in the backfield, with no one near him, Robeson hurled the ball on a 40-yard forward pass through the air to Captain Feitner, who was down in the Transport territory waiting for it. The play is spectacular and worked perfectly.

"The Navy lads had the ball only a few times during the game. Brickley once made five yards through the line, but he was so badly shaken up when big Robeson stopped the play that Charley tarried in the background after that."

This is only an infinitesmal part of the herculean Robeson record on the college grid. But it's more than enough to highlight the shocking attempt to throw a screen over this record in Christy Walsh's **College Football.**

Football fans ought to demand the publishers, Murray and Gee, whose address is 3630 Eastham Drive, Culver City, Calif., get out a revised edition of the book immediately. One that tells the truth --not hides it.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



THOSE OF YOU who only read our Sunday paper and not the Daily Worker (a good habit to get out of—you gottu read 'em both) must've missed the opening round of a little discussion opened in the Daily by your sports editors. It pertained to Jack Dempsey's article in the current issue of "Ebony," a Negro monthly.

The Manassa Mauler blames promoter Tex Rickard for Negro heavyweight contender Harry Wills never getting a crack at Dempsey's title. I felt Dempsey's argument, in the main, could be believed. Too often do some forget how little a fighter, even the biggest of them, have to say in determining their opposition. Monopoly promoters and managers call the matchmaking tunes and make no mistake about that, either.

Promoters also make policy. And the policy in Rickard's day was: No mixed heavyweight title fights. This miserable bias flowed from the anti-Negro hogwash peddled during Jack Johnson's reign and the stomach-turning "White Hope" stuff. Until Joe Louis came along as the only man possible to revive a dying division and make a million for them, the fistic promoters were geared to never again allowing the heavyweight title fall into the hands of a Negro.

Now it's true Tex (for Texas) Rickard promoted the Johnson-Jeffries fight. But that shouldn't contradict what I'm saying about Rickard—to the contrary it bears it out. Rickard's promotion of the mixed heavyweight title bout between Johnson and old Jeffries was part and parcel of the foul "White Hope" hysteria the promoters and press were peddling then in the mad anxiety to find someone to take the title away from the great Negro champion. Jeffries failed—but sometime later after the title "passed" out of Johnson's hands into those of big Jess Willard's—Rickard vowed that he would never promote another mixed heavyweight title match. In other words, no Negro was to ever again get the chance to fight for the heavyweight title. As the big wheel of the fight promotion racket, Rickard thus called the shots for Dempsey's defenses—and this precluded Jack being allowed to defend against Wills.

Co-editor Lester Rodney takes a different view. He believes Dempsey, had he reared up on his hind legs, could've demanded and gotten the fight for Wills. Again, I must air a differing opinion. Fighters may demand fights with other logical challengers and it still wouldn't get them a row of beans if the promoter and manager doesn't want such a match made. The men who fight for a living are owned body and soul during their fighting days by the men who control their contracts. Rocky Graziano, for example, can bellow to the four winds, as he has, "Get me Ray Robinson. I wanna fight Robinson—I think I can lick him." But the promoters and managers who make a fortune out of Rocky, will get him no such thing. They protect their investment and keep the box-office bonanza alive by carefully matching the slugging middleweight with every no-risk welterweight they can find. This situation applies right down the line in the fight game where box-office values are the motif.

If such a situation is true in the character of fight promotions generally, why doubt the iron rule of promoters where even "bigger" issues are involved, namely the perpetuation of the lilywhite status of the heavyweight crown during that fistic era? Years later, when Joe Louis became the only boxoffice "out" for the heavyweight moguls, they put a reverse twist to their perverted "logic" regarding heavyweight title bouts, and made darn sure Louis was permitted to defend his crown against only two other Negroes during his entire 11-year reign and 25 title defenses. I cite this to indicate how little even the most famed of fighters has to say about who he meets—because everybody knows Louis' entire public history has been dedicated to ripping to shreds the foul white-supremacy siren song of the promoters and press. Yet from 1937 to 1948 the incomparable Joe was forced to defend against any and all white heavies including the "Bums of the Month" while only two Negroes, John Henry Lewis, and almost a dozen years later, Jersey Joe Walcott, were allowed a crack at the big title. Yet there were other Negro heavies like Harry Bobo, Lem Franklin, Lee Q. Murray, Curtis Sheppard and others who were at least as worthy, to put it mildly, as the Mustos and Paycheks and Ettores.

SO BY WAY of continuing the discussion (and we'd like to have all of you come in on it) here's part of a letter from the Badger state of Wisconsin with a few points to make:

"Dear Bill,

"I also read the article by Jack Dempsey in Ebony magazine. My only comment is: As a writer Dempsey is a good fighter.

"Harry Wills was not given the runaround by Dempsey because of his color. Wills was just a little better than average fighter with a vociferous publicity-conscious manager who was endeavoring to capitalize on Dempsey's unpopularity which was due to his war record. Jack had been cleared of a draft evasion charge, but a number of sportswriters, egged on by Wills' manager, were still harping on that angle.

"According to Rodney, Dempsey should have made the decision to meet Wills. You know, even in those days, there were CONTRACTS between fighter and manager.

JOHN ANDERSON.

Ott Next to Enter Hall of Fame?

Mel Ott, who came up to the New York Giants as a kid in knee pants and stayed around for 22 years, is the best bet to make baseball's Hall of Fame in 1950. The little Giant missed by only 12 votes last year and is likely to be the number one candidate in the election now underway among veteran members of the baseball writers association.

This is the second time around for Ott, who closed out his playing career in 1948 with 23 National League records on the books.

During his last months as an active player, Melvin added to his record every time he stepped to the plate, drew a base on balls, made a hit, poled an extra base hit or a home run.

Probably he is proudest of this mark—"most seasons with one club—22."

Ott had a batting peculiarity that made him a major leaguer all his baseball life instead of through the minors. A left-handed hitter, he had a habit of thrusting his right leg straight out toward the pitcher just before he swung on a pitch. It was natural for him to hit that way.

McGraw didn't want any minor league manager tinkering with Ott's style so he stayed to star from his second season on.

Among the other leading candidates, who finished in the first 10 a year ago, are Jimmy Fox, Dizzy Dean, Al Simmons, Paul Waner, Harry Heilmann, Bill Terry, Hank Greenberg, Billy Dickey and Rabbit Maranville.

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

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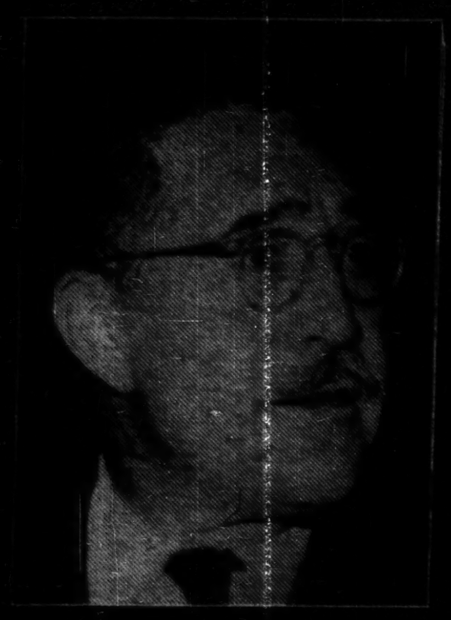
Smash the Jenkins Frameup

—See Page 9

A People's Charter for Philly

—See Page 8

THE STORY OF LANDLORD MEDINA AND HIS PARTNER ?



by Art Shields

A sequel to the 'Strange Story of Medina's First Half Million'

—See Page 3—

Turning Point for Americans:

IT'S YOUR FIGHT! —By Kinkaid



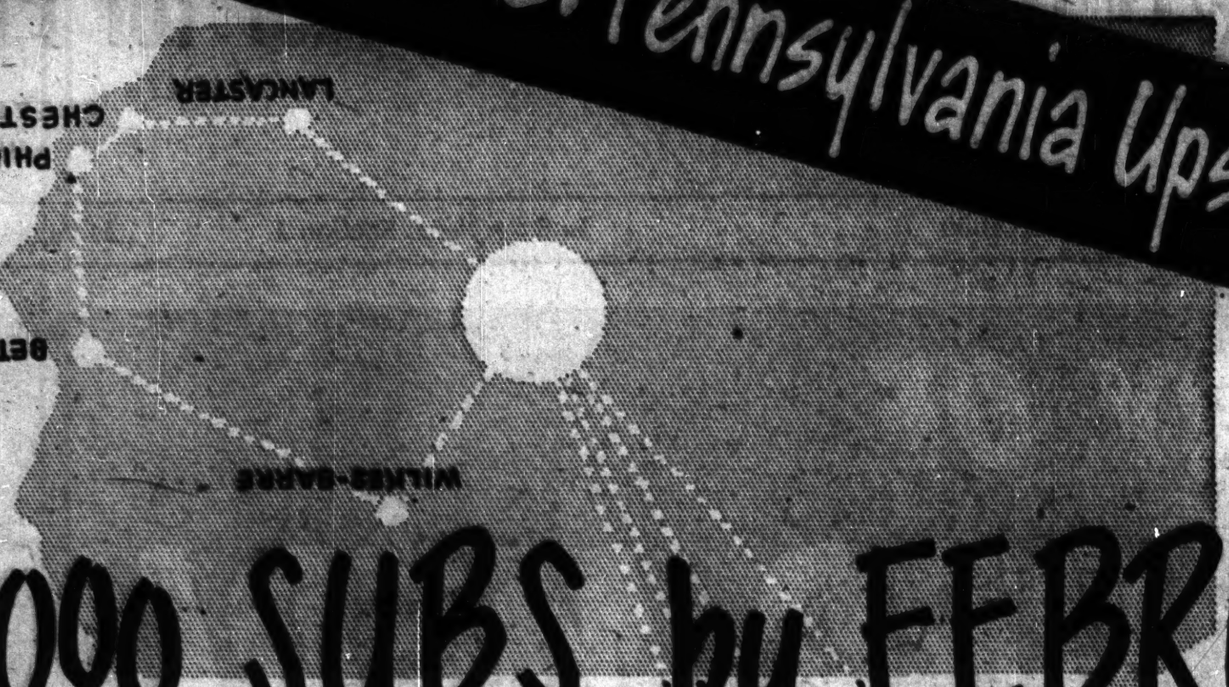
• Miners Defend Labor's Rights

—See Page 4—

• Negroes Insist Democracy Now!

—See Page 3—

Let's turn E. Pennsylvania Upside down



for 2000 SUBS by FEBRUARY 12

Communist Party, U.S.A.

NATIONAL OFFICE
35 EAST 12th STREET • NEW YORK 3, N. Y. • Telephone: Algonquin 4-2216

January 11, 1950

Dear Comrades:

Approaching the crucial issues facing the people in 1950, the National Committee emphasized that The Worker is the most vital mass instrument in developing united struggles for peace, for economic welfare, and for civil and democratic rights. The National Committee stressed further that The Worker is an indispensable organ to influence the direction of this year's important Congressional elections, and to strengthen our Party and its ties with the masses.

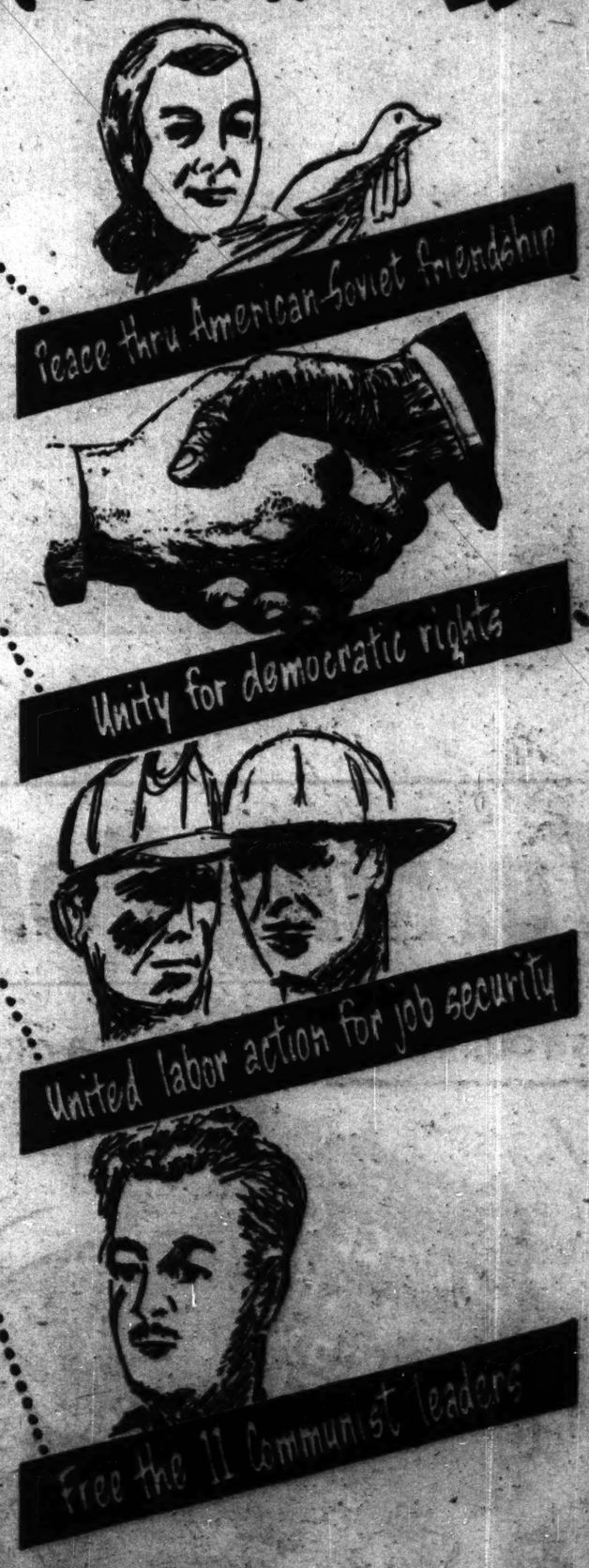
With this in view, the resident members of the National Press Committee examined in some detail the present status of The Worker campaign for 39,000 new subscriptions and renewals. We noted with real concern the slow progress in the drive, the absence of the tempo necessary to assure the achievement of the objectives adopted by the districts. We were particularly concerned with the fact that the Party organization in Eastern Pennsylvania which was the first to launch its own state edition is lagging in the campaign, having achieved only 33% of its objective.

I am sure you will agree with me that every district leader and organization in approaching realistically the tasks for 1950 must view in a new way the role that The Worker can and must perform in initiating and developing united actions around the immediate economic and political needs of the workers and the Negro people. Our Party in Eastern Pennsylvania can point to innumerable instances of the effectiveness of The Worker in influencing many important mass struggles, not least of these the fight to save the life of Byard Jenkins. There is no doubt that some of these struggles would never have taken place were it not for the crusading role of The Worker. If this was true in the past, it is all the more true now.

To enable your district, as well as all others, to fulfill the objectives we have agreed to extend the drive to February 12. We are confident that this additional time will be used most advantageously by your leadership to arouse the enthusiasm and fighting spirit of your membership to bring the campaign to a successful conclusion.

Comradely yours,
Eugene Dennis

Eugene Dennis
Chairman, National Press Comm.



WHAT TO DO

Edward Strong, Eastern Pennsylvania Communist Party chairman, has called on all Communists, and readers of The Pennsylvania Worker, to consider how they can answer personally the letter to this district from Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party.

"I am confident," Strong declared, "that all Communists and readers of The Pennsylvania Worker will respond quickly to Dennis' appeal to reach our goal of 2,000 subs before Feb. 12. This can be done if each one of us carries through the following simple action:

DO THIS

Clip the attached sub blank. Secure one sub immediately from a friend, a shop-mate, a neighbor. Do this now—TODAY!

DO THIS

Join with the members of your club in the all-out drive for subs this weekend, and every weekend from now until Feb. 12.

DO THIS

Subscribe yourself or renew your own sub NOW!

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

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WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NEWS

Mellons--Dead & Alive Still Bleed Pitts. Straphangers

By James H. Dolsen

PITTSBURGH.—Declaring that the "only" place the 10 cents an hour pay boost awarded its employees by an arbitration board can come from is the "fare box," the Pittsburgh Railways Co., with its bus subsidiary, the Pittsburgh Motor Coach Co., has filed with the State Public Utility Commission notice of its intention to put into effect on February 4 the third increase in fares since January, 1948.

This would raise streetcar fares to 15 cents, nearly double that of December, 1947. But fares would be raised to 20c, compared to 12½c at that time. One cent would be charged for transfers.

The Mellon family, in collusion with the PUC, put the first increase of 25 percent into effect without even the formality of a public hearing. The second raise was held off for some months because of bitter public criticism of the Commission.

Despite a Superior Court order sustained by the State Supreme Court instructing the PUC to conduct further hearings it allowed the second fare increase to remain in effect. Neither the first nor second increases have as yet been approved.

THIS THIRD RAISE comes when the Pittsburgh Railways Co. has some $23,000,000 lying idle in the vaults of the Mellon National Bank. This fund is set aside for the ancient "underliers," companies which prior to 1902 controlled streetcar franchises in Pittsburgh and nearby localities. Many of



The First Mellon — Andrew

these franchises were secured by the Mellons through bribery. However obtained, they gave the Mellons sole right to operate street cars over specified routes for 900 years or longer.

When the Pittsburgh Railways Co. was established by Andrew Mellon in 1902 it obligated itself to pay annually for 900 years greatly inflated rental and other charges for the use of those properties and franchises, owned by the Mellons themselves.

Since they own both the Pittsburgh Railways Co. and its principal "underliers," increased fares are in substance an enforced tribute paid by streetcar and bus riders to help the Mellons as owners of one company pay what they claim they owe their other owned companies.

If the $23,000,000 now lying idle in the Mellon bank were applied on operating expenses there would be no operating deficit. Also if the "underliers" were eliminated the $3,648,000 set aside each year for them would become available for expenses of operation and increased wages, leaving no pretext whatever for raising fares. Richard K. Mellon, Paul Mellon and the rest of the Mellon heirs, for all their boasted public benefactions, are desperately hanging on to this $23,000,000 fund.

The PUC can be forced by mass pressure to block this latest increase and return the fare to 10 cents.

The Executive Board of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, Local 237, last week adopted a resolution calling on Governor Duff to stop this fare increase, roll back the fares to a dime, and appoint labor representative to the State Public Utility Commission.

Labor unions and other peoples' organizations, and also individuals should support the initiative of Local 237 by similar actions.

Another New Weapon

THE GROWING STRUGGLE of the workingclass and peoples' movement for peace, security, and democracy is further expressed in the addition of this Western Pennsylvania page in The Worker to the many state editions already in existence.

The Western Pennsylvania page, as a regular part of the Pennsylvania State edition, now joins the Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and other editions of The Worker in other industrial centers of the country as the expression of, and organizer for, the needs of the workingclass and the common people.

• • •

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA is the heart of the nation's basic industries. It is the major source of profits flowing into the Wall Street coffers. It is the concentration point of Big Business in all its plans to weaken the labor and progressive movement throughout the country.

Western Pennsylvania needs its own Marxist newspaper. With this beginning—at great expense and with many obstacles still to be overcome—we pledge to make the Western Pennsylvania page of The Worker into that Marxist newspaper which is so sorely needed as an instrument of struggle in the hands of the coal miners, steel, electrical, glass, and other workers in our area.

• • •

WE WILL leave no stone unturned in our path to success. But there can be no success without your support. This is your paper. Write for it. Get subscriptions for it. Give your fellow worker this copy to read. Make a contribution to help finance it.

Together, we will achieve our objective.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

1st Electrical Vote Swamps IU

LATROBE, Pa.—The first National Labor Relations Board test vote in the election industry in Western Pennsylvania resulted in an overwhelming victory at the Stupakoff Ceramic & Mfg. Co. plant in this city. The UE received 147 votes against 14 for the Carey-ACTU outfit.

Top CIO leaders did their utmost to insure a victory for the IUE. A united front of management, CIO organizers, goons, and ACTU leaders, blessed by Catholic priests and the Big Business press and radio, maintained a persistent barrage of misrepresentation and redbaiting for days preceding the election.

The Stupakoff Co. circularized union members with a letter headed: "U. S. A. or Russia." It quoted a Pittsburgh Post-Gazette editorial that top UE officials are "strict party liners," referring to the Communist Party. The workers were told not to "trade" their happy homes and children's future home for communism's "dark castle filled with intrigue, hate and misery."

In another letter, the Company pointed out that other plants in Latrobe, not yet organized, are "getting along very well and the employees are well satisfied."

An editorial which appeared in the Greensburg **Morning Review**, a Westmoreland County newspaper, points out that retention of their UE contract with the company was of greater concern to the employees than charges of Communism. The editor observed that while "CIO officials lose no opportunity to denounce the Taft-Hartley Law, at the same time they are using the machinery of the law to try to win over the members of the United Electrical Union."

"If the Taft-Hartley Law," he commented, "were not on the statute books, it is doubtful whether the CIO could obtain membership elections in its effort to win over members of the UE locals. In other words, the CIO is enjoying privileges under the Taft-Hartley Law which it would not be able to enjoy if that law were not on the statute books."

The vote of the workers for the UE, besides expressing defense of their union and contract, also shows their recognition that the Taft-Hartley Law is an instrument designed to promote splits in the ranks of labor.

First Negro Judge Takes Pittsburgh Seat

Homer S. Brown, prominent Negro attorney and Democratic State Legislator, took his seat a few weeks ago as an Allegheny County Court Judge. This was the first time that the people in this county elected a Negro to that high position which has a ten-year term of office.

The largest crowd ever recorded here at the swearing in of a judge attended the ceremoney, including nearly a score of local jurists and political leaders of the city and county.

Before the inauguration, Judge Brown resigned his position as a member of the State Assembly, where he had served for seven consecutive terms. This leaves a vacancy to be filled at the November general election.

The First Legislative District, which he represented, comprises the First, Third and Fifth Wards of Pittsburgh. This includes the "Hill," the biggest concentration of Negroes in the city.

The Negro people here strongly feel that they are entitled to continued representation in the legislature, where so many important matters which affect their lives are determined. Since the District is overwhelmingly Democratic, the nomination on that ticket is practically equivalent to election. Consequently many persons are being put forward by various groups for the past with much preliminary maneuvering for position.

A growing movement is developing in the community for unity behind ONE NEGRO candidate with the voters in the First Legislative District themselves selecting the candidate. This would guarantee the victory of a Negro in both the primary elections in May and in the general elections in November.

Judge Brown is also expected to resign his position as a member of the Board of Education. Members of the Board are chosen by the judges of the Common Pleas Court. Although not on this court, Judge Brown's opinions will carry much weight. Many people have expressed the conviction that a Negro woman should receive the appointment.

In this area, which covers an important part of the 32nd Congressional District, sentiment is also developing for Negro representation in Congress. A Negro Congressman from this district would greatly strengthen the whole liberation movement.

J & L Coal Settlement Rejected

PITTSBURGH.—Ben Morcell, president of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, last week proposed a settlement for his captive mines with the United Mine Workers of America. He offered the miners' union the same pension plan which Philip Murray of the United Steelworkers' Union had accepted in behalf of the J&L steel workers.

This settlement proposal came in the form of a signed article in the J&L magazine, Men and Steel. Mr. Morcell also stated in this article that he opposed the 95-cent-a-day wage increase and the additional 15 cents per ton contribution to the miners' welfare fund. He also opposed the "willing and able" clause in the miners' contract.

This article was brought to the attention of Mr. John P. Busarello, president of District 5 of the United Mine Workers.

"Well, that's out the window," said Mr. Busarello. "The steel pension plan is something those companies worked out with Philip Murray and has no relation at all to the United Mine Worker's welfare fund. It bears no relation to our plan, either as to benefits for the miners or anything else.

"I don't wish to say anything until I read the article carefully, but you can rely on that much—it's out!"

It is expected that more attempts will be made by employers to foist the inadequate steel pension plan on the miners. The miners' pension and welfare plan, which is far superior to the steel plan, will not be given up by the coal miners.

CRC Assails Decision To Extradite Negro

PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Civil Rights Congress had denounced the action of the Superior Court of the State of Pennsylvania in upholding the lower court rule that Fletcher Mills, Negro sharecropper, be extradited to Alabama.

J. S. Zucker, executive secretary, announced that the Civil Rights Congress will immediately appeal the decision

The CRC pointed out that Mills faces lynch justice in Alabama for having dared to defend himself against an attack by his white landlord. Calling for demands on Gov. James Duff to withdraw his extradition order, on which no hearing was ever allowed, and ad- Court to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Communists Pledge Support For Western Penna. Page

A meeting in Pittsburgh January 14 of active Communists enthusiastically pledged their support to popularize this Western Pennsylvania page, which will appear regularly in The Worker beginning February 12—Lincoln's anniversary.

The meeting was a combined memorial for Lenin and a celebration of Stalin's seventieth birthday. Wm. Albertson and Ben Careathers, the main speakers, both stressed the increasingly important role of The Worker in this key industrial area.

Each issue of our Western Pennsylvania page will reflect the struggles of the workers in our basic industries. The first issue each month will be a Coal issue; the second will deal with the AFL and the Negro People; the third, Steel; and the fourth Electrical.

In every issue there will also be material on community issues and other important problems.

Readers can help by sending in stories of things happening where they work; things going on in their communities; their opinions on issues, etc. Don't hesitate just because you are not a writer. Our staff will put your article in shape.

The nationwide sub drive for new readers in getting results in Western Pennsylvania. We have to date secured over 300 subs, the 60 per cent mark in our goal of 500 by Feb. 12.

A splendid way to celebrate the regular appearance of our Western Penn Pennsylvania page on Lincoln's birthday would be to exceed the 500 quota.

Killer of Yanks is Organizer of New Nazi Army

By Joseph Starobin

Two months ago, American generals and American Congressmen were talking about the desirability of a Western German army. Today, that army is being formed.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, of the puppet German Republic at Bonn, was disclosed this week to be planning at least one division of such an army by June 1st, and an armored corps by 1951. And that's on top of the Hilfscorps, the auxiliary, semi-military police, already functioning in the western zones.

According to a report by Drew Middleton in last Sunday's N. Y. Times, Adenauer is negotiating with a society of former Nazi officers known as Die Bruderschaft. His chief adviser is Lt. Gen. Kurt Von Manteuffel, the man who slaughtered thousands of American soldiers in the Ardennes breakthrough of Dec., 1944.

Without the slightest shame or secrecy, the re-nazification of western Germany is picking up speed. And while some of the Atlantic Pact members, such as France, don't like it, the fact remains that this process goes forward with the consent and encouragement of the American military governor, and former banker, John McCloy.

A GERMAN ARMY? A year, or two or three years ago this would have shocked the whole world, Americans included. Today, the rest of humanity is shocked, but not surprised. For Communist and democratic leaders everywhere have long predicted that the logical result of a policy which consciously rebuilds a reactionary Germany would be the formation of a German army.

The shocking thing is that Americans have so far tolerated these sinister developments without effective protest. Congress Adolph Sabath, of Illinois, has introduced a resolution for an investigation of the Military Government's record in western Germany—a measure that needs support—but much more needs to be done, and can be done.

The re-arming of the Reich is the latest and most outrageous event in a systematic policy. A German Army is being created first of all against the workingclass in western Germany, two and a half million of whom are out of work.

That flows from the conversion of western Germany into a colony: cutting her off from the eastern part of the country, fitting her heavy industry into the over-all plan of an American-dominated western European cartel, and reducing her light industry to make way for American goods. The German army, now being revived, will be an army of Hessians; it will be part of the Atlantic Pact armies for aggression against the peoples democracies and the Soviet Union.

But once under way, this menace will proceed on its own dynamic. Already the Bonn regime is challenging France's control of the Saar, after refusing to recognize the western Polish border. Tomorrow—who knows?

The spectre of another Wehrmacht, staffed by the same officers that served Hitler, and imbued with the same spirit, is rearing up over all of Europe. What the generals and congressmen proposed a short time back, the German imperialists, puppets and partners of Wall Street, are already carrying out.

Impressions of Moscow As a Negro Woman Saw It

"I DIDN'T SEE any nervous people anywhere," Mrs. Pearl Lawes, Negro woman trade unionist, said laughingly when asked what was her main impression of Moscow. She had just come back from a trip to that Socialist land.

"The first thing that strikes you is that these people apparently don't know what it is to worry about losing their jobs. They have a feeling of security and happiness, I noticed, despite everything they have gone through in the recent war. It comes from their knowing that never in their lives will they be without work, without the comradeship and help of their union and their government."

"This love and care of all for all starts with the kids," she went on. "I visited some of their nurseries. True, they don't have some of our superior mechanical equipment. But every child is surrounded with real love and affection, it was easy to see.

"I had never been able to see a ballet in New York. But when I saw the Moscow ballet it was so beautiful. Everyone goes. The theatre appears to be a real part of every worker's life," she added. "The factories and farms have their own drama and music groups. They call them amateur groups. But they were as good as the professional in most cases that I saw.

"And food!" she said, raising her hands. "You never saw anything like it. They love to eat and their tables are simply overweighted with the most attractive dishes of every sort. I noticed that they are going in more for champagne than for the strong vodka of the old days."

★

WHAT OF THE WOMEN widowed by the war, she asked Soviet women. "They are cared for by their trade union welfare department," they told me. "Every opportunity is given them to find useful work if they did not work before. They are helped to find their places in the community. They get pensions, of course, from the state.

"We visited a precision instrument plant," she continued. "The director, who was a member of the trade union and the Communist Party, told us that the work of the plant is discussed at all times with the union to find out what the workers need, how to make their lives better and how to produce the best. Workers who need medical attention go to the plant sanatorium, they get special diets if they need it, or rest in the factory hospital.

"All this sick time does not take away from their regular vacations, of course. Every chance is given to workers who wish to increase their skill for higher-paid work. Everyone knows that this benefits the individual, the factory and the country. I found out that 70 percent of the union treasury goes for social welfare aid to workers and their families.



PEARL LAWES

"I was particularly interested in the relations of the men and women to each other," she said. "I noticed this is one of equality, with respect and affection. The women make up and dress up but not to attract special attention to themselves, because that is not necessary in the same way that we are used to in countries where the women are not equal and independent."

Mrs. Lawes went as a delegate to a women's peace conference. The officials in Washington want her peace organization here to register as a "foreign agent," she explained indignantly.

"My final impression was the conversation I had with a woman guide," she says. "I complimented them on the way they were restoring their war-ruined buildings. But she said quietly: 'We can restore our buildings, but we cannot bring back one of the precious lives we lost. That is why we never want to see another war again.'"

China-Soviet Rift Is No Dice!

By Joseph Clark

While Mao Tze-tung has been in Moscow negotiating a historic Chinese-Soviet alliance, two loud and ineffectual efforts have been made to destroy the bonds between new China and the Soviet Union. One was the statement by Secretary of State Dean Acheson, that U. S. foreign policy in the Far East rested on imaginary Chinese resentment against the alleged Soviet attachment of the North Chinese provinces. The second was a verbal assault by the Tito government, against the Soviet Union for refusing to participate in any United Nations bodies as long as the Kuomintang clique was represented in them.

According to Acheson, Manchuria, Outer Mongolia, Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang have been or are in the process of being taken over by the Soviet Union. The refutation came quickly and from a surprising source, none other than the State Department's own "martyr" to its Far Eastern policy, Angus Ward.

The former consul in Manchuria told the press, "there is no indication so far as I know that the Russians are in the process of incorporating Manchuria into the Soviet Union."

How little heed the Chinese people will pay to Acheson's efforts can be gauged by the ignorance he displayed about the very provinces he spoke about as being "detached from China by the Soviet Union." Outer Mongolia has been an independent nation since 1924, the Mongolian Peoples Republic. In 1945 a plebiscite reaffirmed desire of the Mongolian people to maintain that independence—and the U. S. government had been pressing for just that plebiscite and recognized its results.

Sinkiang is a province of China but until this very month it had never been integrated into the Chinese republic. Far from losing this province, after its recent liberation the Chinese government announced on Jan. 11 a detailed progarm incorporating it into the Chinese People Republic. For the first time freedom and equality were guaranteed to the various nationalities which had been oppressed under the Kuomintang dictatorship.

THE ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM announced in Peking for Sinkiang also calls for intensive economic rehabilitation. Needless to say the U. S. military air base which had been maintained in Sinkiang under Chiang Kai-shek no longer exists.

Inner Mongolia, including the provinces of Suiyuan, Chahar and Jehol similarly been intergrated in the Chinese Peoples Republic following their liberation several months ago.

Tito's contribution to the campaign against the Soviet Union and the New China was made in a statement Jan. 17 by Tanyug, official news agency of the Tito clique. Tanyug accused the Soviet Union of "worsening relations between the West and New China." The "west" had voted in the UN Security Council to maintain the defunct Kuomintang in its UN seat.

The Soviet Union had brought the message of Chinese foreign minister Chou En-lai before the Council which called for the ouster of the Kuomintang from UN. When this demand of the new China was voted down the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia declined to participate in UN bodies where Chiang's creatures were still represented. All observers noted that sooner or later a majority on the council would oust Chiang recognize the New China but would seat it in UN.

What rankles in Washington and Belgrade is that Titoism has not come to the rescue of imperialism in China. The new Soviet-Chinese alliance will demonstrate that anew.

MAO CABLES GREETINGS TO COMMUNIST PARTY

Mao Tse-tung, President of the Chinese People's Republic, this week cabled Communist Party General Secretary Eugene Dennis greetings and thanks for Communist support. Mao's cable was in reply to a letter by Dennis in behalf of the Communist Party National Committee thanking the Chinese people for fraternal support against the Foley Square thought control trial and frameup convictions of the eleven American Communist leaders. Mao's cable:

"Dear Comrade Eugene Dennis, thank you for your letter of Nov. 28, 1949. The victory of the Chinese people cannot be separated from the righteous struggle now being conducted by the working class and all progressive forces throughout the world. The Chinese people will never forget the efforts made by the American Communist Party together with all other genuinely democratic American elements to oppose American imperialism and to safeguard the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. We firmly believe that whatever reactionary measures American imperialists might take such measures will inevitably be defeated by the joint mighty strength of the American people and the people of the whole world."

SMASH THE FRAMEUP

By Walter Lowenfels and Norman Anderson

PHILADELPHIA.—A mob borne of the Southern plantation system and fully clothed in the trappings of the police and judicial system, held a "legal" lynching bee in City Hall last week. They railroaded Byard Jenkins to jail for the rest of his life. They called it a "trial."

The crime of the District Attorney and the police in this second frameup of the Negro youth was obvious and crude. It aroused an instantaneous response from the people:

"Smash the Frame-up," declared Edward Strong, chairman of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware.

"My son is innocent," said the youth's elderly father, Julius Jenkins.

"Please, everyone, help to free him. It will help to free everyone of us."

"The second frame-up trial was worse than the first," declared Rev. P. B. Bynum, chairman of the Free Jenkins Committee, affiliated with the Civil Rights Congress.

"The campaign to free him will now enlist the help of every freedom-loving Philadelphian and all their church, civic, labor and fraternal organizations."

THE FOUL odor of white supremacy infested the lynch courtroom, Room 653, City Hall.

It was apparent from the time District Attorney Raymond Speiser carefully eliminated all but one of the prospective Negro jurors to the final day when he viciously attacked all six of Jenkins' Negro witnesses as "specimens of humanity, I can't call men."

The crude nature of the frame-up was so revolting that many conservative Philadelphians, Negro and white, have jumped into the campaign to free Jenkins.

It has increased support for the Pennsylvania Worker's demand that Assistant District Attorney Raymond Speiser and Captain James Kelly, chief organizers of the frame-up, be removed from office.

It has led a distinguished leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to say:

"I have been on the side lines. But this trial convinces me he is innocent. I am in the fight to free him now for keeps."

JENKINS was found guilty of murder in the first degree and doomed to life imprisonment at 7:30 p.m., Saturday, Jan. 14, 1950. The jury of 11 white men and women and one Negro, deliberated three hours, had dinner and then served up the guilty verdict demanded by Speiser.

During the five days of the trial, they witnessed a spectacle rarely equalled in any court since Nazi Germany.

They watched Herbert Leroy Gulembo, who confessed to the murder for which Jenkins was framed, defended by Speiser and Kelly as a "lush," a convict, an army deserter, a wife deserter, a thief, and therefore innocent of the murder of Mrs. Kathryn Meller.

Nevertheless, Speiser, Kelly and Gulembo admitted all the incriminating evidence unearthed by the Pennsylvania Worker, pointing to Gulembo's connection with the crime.

Gulembo even read his confession to the murder from the witness stand. It was dismissed by Speiser, however, as made in a "drunken dream."

TO FURTHER exonerate Gulembo, Speiser refused to bring into court Saginaw, Mich. police officials who knew the circumstances under which Gulembo confessed and could testify it was not made in a "drunken dream."

Speiser and police witnesses became entangled in their own lies when they admitted that a key alibi witness for Gulembo was not brought into the picture until six months after Gulembo recanted his confession in December, 1948. Gulembo only "remembered" this alibi when he went to see her WITH POLICE in May, 1949.

The frame-up against Jenkins was a repetition of the first "trial." The "evidence" against him was a confession which Jenkins charged police obtained by "threatening to beat out my brains," and a bloody shirt used to inflame the jury against Jenkins. Evidence shows the shirt was stained with Jenkins own blood from a bloody nose suffered in a fight.

THE PROSECUTOR'S main weapon was the confession. But police witnesses admitted they extracted it from Jenkins while failing to inform him of his constitutional right to refuse to answer any questions without a lawyer.

Speiser played the confession to the limit, although the police at the Eighth and Jefferson Sts. station where it was obtained are notorious for their brutal methods in extracting "confessions."

THE SECOND Jenkins frame-up "trial" has convinced thousands of people of the following:

He will be freed only through a powerful mass movement, uniting Negro and white. This can sweep the white supremacists out of their official governmental positions, liberate Jenkins and every one of the America's 16,000,000 Negroes who each day face a similar frame-up.

Act Now

Wire Judge Raymond MacNeille, City Hall, demanding he free Jenkins immediately.

Rush funds for Jenkins' freedom to Free Jenkins Committee, Rev. P. B. Bynum, Chairman, Civil Rights Congress, Room 801, 1831 Chesnut St., Philadelphia.

LARGEST COAL FIELD

What is believed to be the world's largest coal seam is located in the Fushun coal field, Manchuria. Thickness of the seam ranges from 20 to 425 feet. The Fushun coal field is about one mile wide and ten miles long.

JOSEPH STALIN

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THE HANGMEN

Charles (Candy) Johnson is a young Philadelphia Negro writer. He has written a number of short stories and has just finished his first book. At the request of the editors of the Pennsylvania Worker he spent several days at the trial of Byard Jenkins. His impressions of the trial appear below.

By Candy Johnson

Commonwealth Exhibit No. 1:
The torn clothes of Mrs. Meller.
Commonwealth Exhibit No. 2:
The artillery shell used in the murder of Mrs. Meller.
Commonwealth Exhibit No. 3:
The underdrawers of Mr. Meller.
Commonwealth Exhibit No. 4:
The bloody shirt of the man accused of murdering Mrs. Meller.
Commonwealth Exhibit No. 5, Commonwealth Exhibits No. 6, No. 9, No. 10 Exhibits, exhibits and more exhibits.

THIS IS A MURDER TRIAL. We must weigh all the facts.

Says the judge:

Now, Mr. Nix, I've been trying to give you as much chance as possible. I've left open all doors to you. Now I must ask you to abstain from such remarks as that, after all we must protect this man Gulembo's rights. He has his Constitutional Rights, you know.

The judge said nothing about the Constitutional Rights of Jenkins.

Jenkins is black.

The judge is a bigot.

Says the Prosecuting Attorney:

Gulembo, no one has made any promises to you, have they?

No sir!

No one has suggested anything to you, have they?

No sir!

When I came to Michigan, I said to you that you were the murderer of Kathryn Meller. I pounded you for hours, didn't I?

The Prosecuting Attorney is a handsome fellow, he seldom becomes angry, he hardly shouts, he appeals to the 11 white ladies and gentlemen on the jury.

The Prosecuting Attorney doesn't look the type to participate in the foul murder of the 20-year-old boy, Byard Jenkins.

The Prosecuting Attorney is a bigot.

Gulembo is nervous on the stand. He keeps wetting his lips and wiping them with his handkerchief. He shifts from one foot to the other.

The Defense Lawyer has him cornered. His eyes cut over to the Prosecuting Attorney for help. He looks to his friends for help.

The Judge, the Prosecuting Attorney, the City Hall officials, the heads of the Philadelphia Police Department, the custodians, the doctors, white supremacists all.

All adhere to the time-worn principle that a white man never loses face before a black one.

During a 10-minute recess, an old man remarked:

Dey South is bettah, 'cause when dey gits ready to lynch you, dey go head an' do it. But here dey'll drag you here, and drag you there till dey den kilt you a hunnert times, befo' day lynch you.

Gulembo is being questioned by the defense lawyer.

In his confession he stated that Mrs. Meller kept giving him the come on.

Was Mrs. Meller unfaithful?

Mr. Meller is very nervous, very jumpy. He keeps taking short vacations from the courtroom.

Better to let a black youth die than to question the sincerity of a white man's wife.

Gulembo, Mrs. Meller, Mr. Meller and Gulembo's brother-in-law were drinking beer together in a taproom a few nights before the murder.



CHARLES (CANDY) JOHNSON

Nobody's trying to shield you, are they Gulembo? shouts the D. A.

No sir!

Nobody's promised you anything, have they?

No sir!

When Gulembo was brought to Philadelphia from Michigan he was housed in the swank Hotel Adelphia.

Is it not true that you are accustomed to going on periodical drunks, staying away from home for days, and often saying and doing things you don't remember afterwards?

Yes sir!

The spectators fidget in their seats, they whisper among themselves:

Jeeze they got the guy's confession, now they're trying to say he was drunk. Maybe they're trying to frame the colored kid.

The people see through the hoax. They smell the flesh burning.

Some leave the court, ashamed to witness the slaughter, others sit and whisper and hope for justice.

Shut up! the bailiff yells. Keep quiet else I'll clear the court.

There's no justice here, only blind hate and murder.

A student sitting nearby said:

I've only been to a few trials. In school they say they're very educational, but this is horrible. I'll never come to another trial.

Shortly after, she left the court.

The impartial judge, the liberal prosecuting attorney, the unbiased chief of police, the justice-loving jury, the play actors, know their lines well; the sadists know their parts well.

These people are past masters in the art of deception. They were bred upon it. They make a living from it.

A young fellow standing in the hall said:

Tenth an' Pine, Eighth an' Jefferson, Tenth an' Buttonwood, and 19th an' Oxford are slaughter-houses for Negroes. If you don't believe it, git locked up in one of them neighborhoods. They'll git you in one of them two-by-four rooms, cut the lights out and beat yo' brains out. You won't be able to testify in court who did it 'cause it all happened in the dark.

And so it goes.

UE Workers Back Up Miners

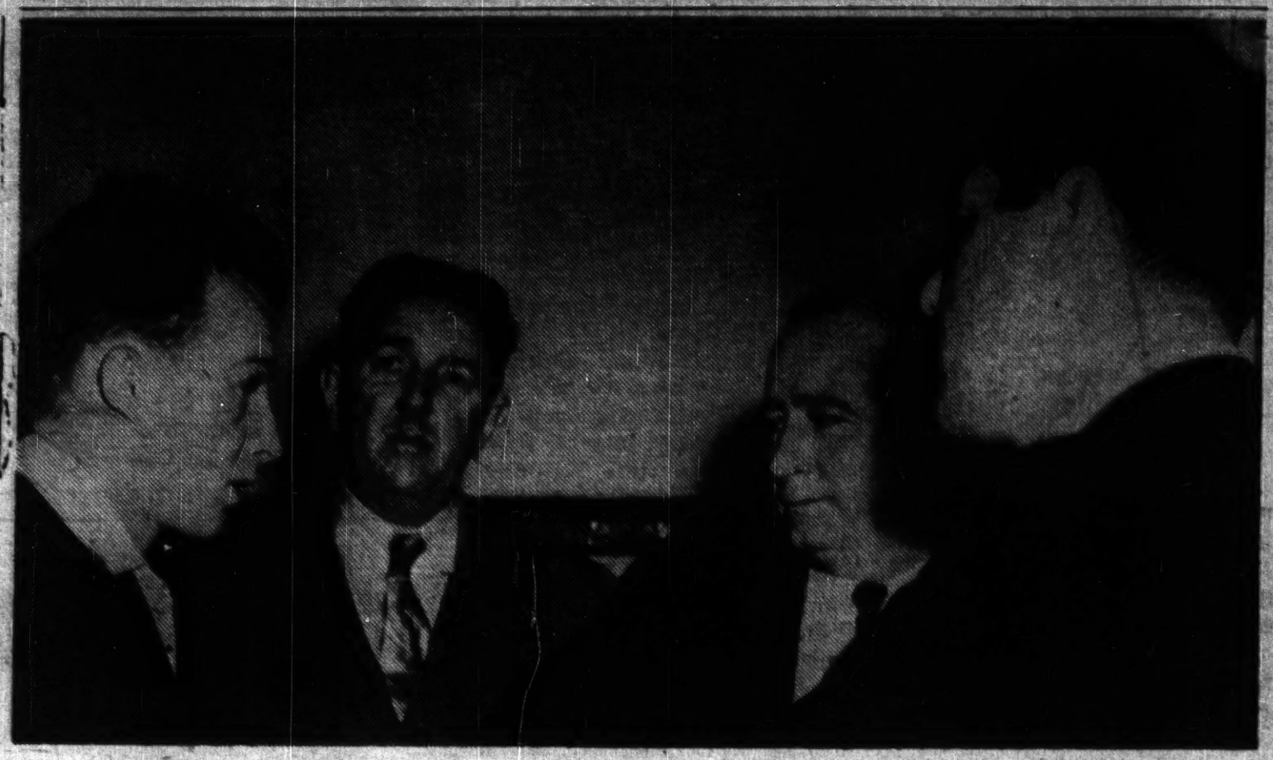
PITTSBURGH.—On Jan. 15, at one of the largest regular meetings ever held, attended by 1,300 Westinghouse workers, UE Local 601 reaffirmed its position of wholehearted support to the miner's struggle and outlined plans to rally such support among all electrical workers and other sections of labor.

At the January 15 membership meeting it was announced that Local 601 was sponsoring a radio broadcast on Jan. 20 in support of the miners. Four Westinghouse workers, all ex-miners, will appear on the broadcast to make a special appeal to steelworkers and other sections of organized labor to unite in support of the miner's fight. The broadcast will be heard in major steel centers such as McKeesport, Homestead, Clairton, Duquesne, Rankin and Braddock.

In Erie a group of local unions united to issue a public statement calling on organized labor to support the miner's struggle. The unions issuing this statement included Local 1573 of the USWA, the largest steel local in Erie, Local 61 of the United Rubber Workers Union, Local 711 of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and UE locals 506, 603 and 618. Local 506 is the huge GE local with 12,000 members.

Local 601 had stated its basic position on the miner's fight in a resolution adopted by its membership on Nov. 13, while the miners were out on strike. The resolution reads as follows:

"The miner's union has been leading the way in the fight for pensions, insurance, wages and a shorter work week. It is obvious that the employers are ganging up on them and that they were prepared to use the Taft-Hartley Act with all of its strikebreaking devices against them. We members of UE Local 601 appreciate the fight the miners are putting up and we recognize that it helps us in our fight against the electrical corporations and we offer whatever support we can give to the miners and we call upon all labor to demonstrate a one-day protest stoppage if the local barons and the administration threaten to use the Taft-Hartley Act against them."



Herbert Leroy Gulembo (left), self-confessed murderer who recanted, talks with (l. to r.) Detective Sergeant William Simon, Captain James Kelly of the Homicide Squad, and Assistant District Attorney Raymond Speiser, during last week's frame-up trial of Byard Jenkins. Speiser and Kelly "proved" Gulembo's confession was "all a dream" in order to go through with their legal lynching of Jenkins. See stories by Walter Lowenfels, Norman Anderson and Candy Johnson, page 9.

West'house Foundry Men Strike to Defend Union

EAST PITTSBURGH.—More than 2,000 Westinghouse workers, attending one of the largest membership meetings of Local 601, United Electrical Workers last Sunday overwhelmingly voted full support of the UE, its fighting policies and the UE contract with the Westinghouse Corp.

At the same time, they voted to inform the National Labor Relations Board they want an immediate election to decide which union represents them. They also voted full support to Peter Munsinger, sub-division steward whom the company fired on trumped up charges with the intent of weakening the union and its steward structure.

Six hundred workers shut down the Trafford Foundry of the Westinghouse Electric Co. Jan. 12 in protest against the company's union-busting action in firing Peter Munsinger, a sub-division steward. The company's excuse that Munsinger was fired for serious violations of company rules and for threatening to destroy company property is phony, workers charged.

Actually he was fired because of his bang-up job in winning grievances under the UE contract, they declared.

Recognizing that this was an at-

(Continued on Page 8)

Marx Had a Word For It

LESTER, Pa.

Dear Editor:

The guys in the tool room department at the Westinghouse plant here are confronted by a serious problem—a problem that isn't going to be solved completely as long as capitalism exists.

Until recently they are making dies for forge blades by hand. Now the company is planning to install Pratt-Whitney die sinking machines which will make the dies for the forge blades much faster.

With this new machine coming in, some of the 35 guys involved will probably face layoffs.

THE PROBLEM ARISE: Do they fight the machines or do they let the machines come in and permit layoffs?

That problem was discussed by Karl Marx more than 100 years ago, when thousands of workers in England and all through Europe were being put on the streets by newly-installed machinery, developed during the Industrial Revolution.

Some workers, gnown as Luddites, fought the machines.

But Karl Marx said you can't go backward. The industrial age is here to stay, and you can't eliminate its evils by eliminating the machine.

He said to avoid unemployment and depressions, the workers have to own the machinery themselves.

SO WHAT do the guys in the Tool Room Department do today about the Pratt-Whitney die sinking machines?

As Communists see it, the answer is to unite and fight for a six-hour day for all workers at eight hours pay.

It means fighting speed-up which forces some workers out of a job while driving others still harder.

It means fighting company rate chiseling and attempts to split their ranks through racial or political prejudice.

Westinghouse Worker.

State of Labor

By Dave Grant

THE MINERS started a spontaneous walk-out expressing their determination to fight to the bitter end for their just demands and in defense of their union, the UMWA.

This fight was provoked by the arrogant attitude of the coal operators who openly proclaimed their intention of trying to destroy the powerful miner's union. The coal operators are mobilizing every agency controlled by Big Business (Taft-Hartley laws, newspapers, radio, Republican and Democratic politicians like Senators Taft and Robertson, etc.) to carry through their union-busting scheme. Were they to succeed it would be nothing short of disastrous FOR THE ENTIRE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT.

THE OUTCOME of the miner's struggle will have the most decisive effect on the lives of the steelworkers and the future of their union. For the same financial interests which control the coal industry (the Morgan and Mellon financial empires) also dominate the steel industry.

Since the end of the steel strike, the steel corporations have gone all-out to squeeze the last drop of blood from the steelworkers in order to coin it into unlimited profits so that the year 1950 would bring greater profits than 1949—when the major steel corporations made the higest profits in their history.

As a result the steelworkers find a vicious attack being launched against their working conditions which take on the following form:

1. AN UNBEARABLE SPEED-UP. The employers are taking to utilize the settlement made on pensions to speed-up production to inhuman heights. Their program is outlined in the following words by the Pittsburgh Press of December 16:

"The average employe must be made to realize that higher level retirement income can exist only if he creates it, in terms of productivity and profits to pay the bill (our emphasis-DG)."

This inhuman speed-up drive has been the major issue around which stoppage and other struggles have broken out in the steel mills since the end of the strike.

2. INDIRECT WAGE CUTS. The increase of $4 a ton in the price of steel means that the cost of living will go up because steel is basic to so many commodities bought by consumers. This increase in the cost of living takes place at a time when wages have literally been frozen and represents an actual wage cut to all steelworkers.

The steelworkers find it extremely difficult to make ends meet now. But this move to drive their standard of living even lower would literally force them and their families up against the wall.

3. DIRECT WAGE CUTS. In some of the fabricating plants such as the Edgewater Steel Company (Oakmont, Pa.) the steelworkers are being asked to take wage cuts on the phony excuse that otherwise the company will have to go out of business because it cannot compete with other companies. If not defeated from the very outset, such actions can become a dangerous wedge for a wage-cutting drive not only among steelworkers but among other workers as well.

As this is taking place in face of the unprecedented profits being made by the steel corporations. Even president Truman's Steel Fact-Finding Board had to declare that if the steel companies did not use their huge profits to lower prices, the steel union would be justified in asking for a wage increase.

This position makes it possible to establish the broadest unity in the ranks of the steelworkers. Those who supported the recommendations of the Fact-Finding Board when it was originally made, and those who opposed them can now unite around the demand for wage increases for the steelworkers. For, it is clear that these latest attacks on the living standards of the steelworkers is actually a violation of the settliment made with the union on pensions and insurance.

A united struggle of miners and steelworkers would undoubtedly bring victory to both. This is what the steel corporations and Big Business fear like the plague.

Workers Foil IUE 'Blitz' in Phila.

PHILADELPHIA.—The James Carey's Imitation UE to demolish the United Electrical area is not coming off according to plan.

The IUE has suffered serious setbacks in a number of major electrical plants here, including Westinghouse Local 107, General Electric Local 119 and RCA Local 103 in Camden, N. J. according to UE leaders.

Carey's outfit has been unable to win the support of any sizable group of electrical workers in the UE's District 1, except for those so-called "blitz" attack by which was supposed to de- Workers organization in this in a few shops which have been controlled by the red-baiting splitters for a number of years.

This is considered significant in light of the fact that one of Carey's key strongholds has been the Philadelphia area.

★

DECISIVE ACTION against the Carey gang was taken at recent mass membership meetings of both the Westinghouse and GE locals, which voted unanimously to support the UE and demanded an immediate National Labor Relations Board election to decide which union shall represent workers in the two huge electrical chains.

At a previous meeting, newly-elected officers at Local 107 were required by the membership to pledge loyalty to the UE before being intalled in office.

At RCA Local 103 in Camden, workers voted to expel 16 leaders of a disruptive Imitation UE faction which had attempted to swing the local out of the UE.

At the same time, 2,000 RCA television workers, reflecting their growing militancy and unity arising out of the struggles against the company and its stooge, the IUE, held a one hour work stoppage protesting the fact that one man on the conveyor system had to do his own work as well as that of another who had been sent home sick.

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TRUMAN—ENEMY OF UNION LABOR

By Gus Hall

The coal miners of Ohio and other states and their families are being subjected to extreme hardship in the battle of the UMWA to retain economic gains.

In many coal mining communities miners are forced to go to work without lunch buckets in order that food may be saved for their children.

In the West Virginia area of the Ohio Valley miners search through the wooded areas for fuel to keep their homes warm.

★

THERE IS one man responsible primarily for the difficult plight of the coal miners.

He is Harry Truman, President of the United States.

With Truman in their corner, the coal operators are out to smash the UMWA. And the coal operators are getting the full support of the big monopolies of the United States.



GUS HALL

They want the mine workers to knuckle down under the Taft-Hartley Act.

They want captive unions, powerless to defend the interests of the working class.

No section of the working people has demonstrated more courage than the miners. But they need help. They need the club of Taft-Hartleyism wrenched from Truman's hand.

THE CIO United Auto Workers from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Western New York, meeting in Columbus on the impending General Motors contract negotiations, unanimously took action in behalf of the miners.

They recognized that they have a tremendous stake in the outcome of the coal dispute.

But many more unions must speak up.

That includes unions whose leadership has upheld Truman as a friend of labor.

He is a betrayer of labor.

He has shown it in the coal fields.

He must be branded as an ENEMY of labor.

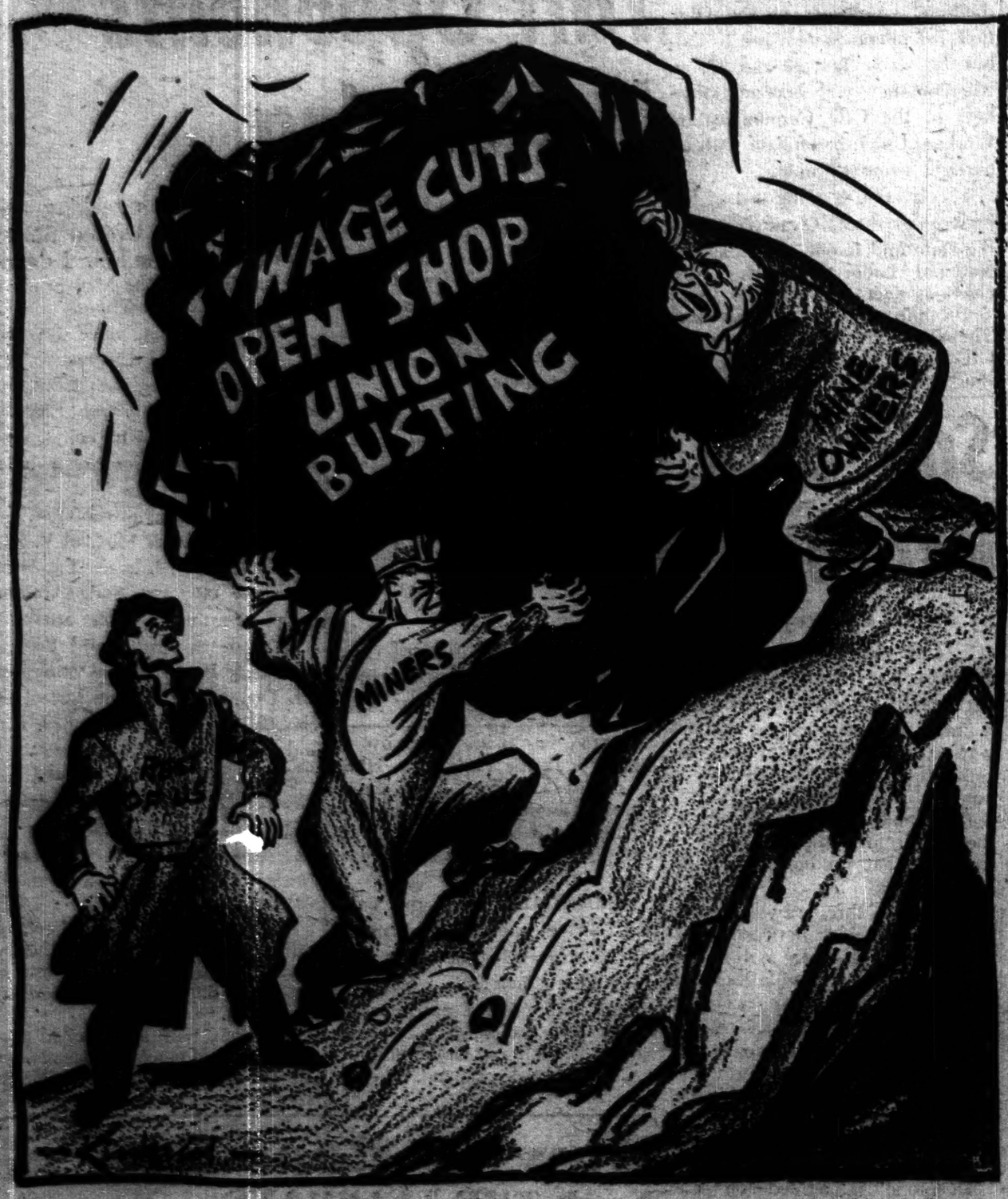
That is the task of every progressive in every local union.

Resolutions demanding "Hands off the coal miners" will evoke a wholehearted response from the rank and file.

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GOSSER MUST BE REMOVED!

By Joe Sokol
Toledo Communist Party Chairman

TOLEDO, O.—Several weeks ago the treasuries of the locals of the United Auto Workers in Toledo were highjacked to the tune of $3,000 to pay for a banquet labeled a "tribute" to Richard A. Gosser, vice-president of the UAW.

This is not the only "tribute" Toledo auto workers have been forced to pay to Dick Gosser over the years. Instead of a paltry $3,000 it has run into hundreds of thousands and possibly millions of dollars.

The corporations, aided by Gosser, extracted this from the auto workers by increasing the inhuman speedup on the production lines.

Gosser has been the pampered pet of the bosses. His policies have enriched them.

A few of his masters have turned against him. The scandals of the Michigan real estate transactions have weakened the usefulness of their agent. A pet can turn into a pirate.

Removal of Gosser from his UAW post is the first requirement in restoring genuine collective bargaining in Toledo. There can be no wage increases, no pensions, no halting of speedup as long as this unsavory character remains as a union dictator.



RICHARD GOSSER

The unions can make no real advance on the staggering problem of 35,000 jobless until Gosser is dethroned.

With his removal, the workers must gain for themselves the guarantee that the union will stay on the democratic path. There must be no "crown prince" promoting the same "program" in a more subtle manner.

The Toledo Communist Party is proud that, as an active part of the city's progressive working people, it relentlessly exposed and fought Gosser from the start of his sordid career.

Why have all honest workers condemned Gosser? First, because of his dictatorial methods. His goon squads have blemished the fine record of the UAW. Instead of serving the membership, he has insisted that the workers serve him.

Gosser's association with shady elements, racketeers and ward-heelers has demonstrated that his objective has been personal gain.

What happened at Willys-Overland shows how Gosser helped enrich the corporations. The first three rounds of postwar wage increases at Willys were made dependent on the speedup by Gosser. The wage increases were grabbed by the company through increased production.

Gosser, aided by management, has rid the union of many honest militants. Ellsworth Kramer was squeezed out of Spicer. Then production was increased 30 percent while the working force was cut by 20 percent. This is the Gosser-corporation formula for increasing unemployment.

Gosser has flagrantly discriminated against the Negro people. In 1948 when Willys was hiring new workers, Gosser set up a policy of "white only." He has a lily-white staff of organizers, and Region 2-B failed to send a single Negro delegate to the UAW convention.

About a year ago the leadership of Local 14 protested Gosser's efforts to take over their union. They detailed Gosser's infamous record to Walter Reuther, the UAW president, and were told by Reuther and Gosser "to shut their mouths."

The Toledo Blade, a corporation spokesman, is not going to solve this mess. They only want a smoother Gosser, a replacement who will not get trapped in crude transactions.

It is the shop workers themselves who must find an answer. As the first step to clear the decks, they have the right to insist that Gosser and his class associates MUST GO!

TURNING POINT FOR AMERICANS:

Miners Battling for All Labor

—See Page 4

Negroes Demand Democracy Now

—See Page 3

Benesch and the Plan to Betray FEPC

By Anthony Krchmarek

CLEVELAND, O. — There is grave danger that the Jaffe-Carr fair employment practices ordinance will be killed by the new city council unless the campaign for the legislation is promptly widened and pushed with far greater speed.

One report from city hall was to the effect that the administration of Mayor Thomas A. Burke has hit upon a two-fold strategy to defeat the measure.

The first step will be to resort to a stalling process, but if this fails then a proposal will be made to put the Chamber of Commerce "voluntary" plan into law.

The "voluntary" plan has been an abject failure and to write this into legislation would simply be another fraud upon the minority groups of the city.

While this maneuvering is taking place, certain so-called "friends" of FEPC are deliberately holding back any campaign to bring pressure on the city administration and members of council.



ANTHONY KRCHMAREK, Legislative Director, Communist Party

Claims are made that the composition of council has improved this year with regard to favorable action on FEPC, but many of the "civic" leaders who are allegedly for FEPC have carefully restrained the campaign to the point where a number of councilmen are wavering.

★

AT THE opening of the Board of Education election last year, Board Member Alfred A. Benesch was selected to head a city committee to promote passage of FEPC.

However under the "leadership" of Benesch nothing has been done.

In fact, Benesch announced that his committee would not bestir itself until the month of February. By this late date, the enemies of FEPC, notably the corporations and large retail business enterprises, would have had ample opportunity to undermine sentiment for the legislation in council.

The Benesch betrayal is being carried out in the fashion so typical of "welfare" and "community" leaders who have had long experience in applying the "hush-hush" tactic to social and economic evils.

It is calculated to restrain the victims of discrimination from organizing effectively in their own behalf, and at the same to spread the idea that militancy only arouses opposition difficult to overcome.

★

THE BENESCH committee also preaches that responsibility for the FEPC campaign must be in "responsible" hands. This means retaining the leadership in non-working class hands.

Two events, one recently concluded and the other scheduled to take place on Feb. 5, are expected to contribute toward a real FEPC movement. The Civil Rights Mobilization by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Washington, highlighted FEPC on a national scale.

In the Glenville area, a mass meeting is to be held at the Corey church Sunday, Feb. 5, where the speakers for FEPC are to be Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of New York, noted Negro historian; Rabbi Rudolph M. Rosenthal, and former State Representative Lody Huml.

★

THERE ARE great weaknesses that must be overcome immediately.

The trade union movement must be enlisted in the FEPC campaign. This means that no reliance whatsoever is to be placed in the leadership of the CIO and AFL top officials. They have backed the "voluntary" plan in opposition to their own resolutions.

The expression from the unions must be made through the locals and departments. Both resolutions and petitions should be used.

The nationality population, especially the Slavs, Italians and Germans, must give support to FEPC. In the main, this phase of the campaign must be centered on the West Side where Jimcrow prevails in housing. The West Side, properly aroused, can guarantee success.

Reuther Aid Sought by 'King' Gosser

TOLEDO, O.—Faced with a mounting pressure from shop workers for his removal as vice-president of the CIO United Automobile Workers, Richard A. Gosser pulled a quick maneuver through an appeal to President Walter Reuther for an "investigation" of the charges against his conduct.

The latest indictment of Gosser is contained in a lawsuit which asserts that he used funds from the union to profit in shady real estate transactions.

It was rumored in Toledo that another law suit is to be filed shortly touching on Gosser's operation of his Colonial Hardware store.

With the circulation of petitions in shops meeting with an enormous response from outraged workers, Gosser decided to take the lead in asking for an investigation of himself.



WALTER REUTHER

★

HE MADE an "appeal" to Reuther and the UAW president appointed a committee of three to study the charges against Gosser.

They are: Emil Mazey, secretary of the international; Ed Cote, UAW director of the union on the West Side of Detroit, and George Burt, Canadian regional director.

They are to make their report on Jan. 23.

Meanwhile, Gosser was making frenzied efforts to organize a movement in his own defense.

He wildly claimed that he was the "victim" of the "Toledo banks, the Chamber of Commerce and the Communist Party of Toledo."

The old Gosser "magic," reinforced by goon squads and threats of loss of employment, is not working as it has for so many years.

★

EVEN AMONG many of Gosser's associates there is the conviction that the end of the career of the friends of the corporations is near. Hence, they are carefully looking for a handy corner where they may jump off the band wagon.

The Toledo "investigation" poses a difficult question for Reuther. He came into the presidency with the assistance of Gosser who was rewarded by being promoted from the Toledo regional director to the vice presidency.

It will not be possible to smother the Goser's scandals on this occasion. Most certainly they will be raised at the next convention of the UAW and Reuther would not relish being placed in the role of "defender."

Offer Sub Prize

A copy of George Marion's book, "The Communist Trial," will be autographed by Gus Hall, Ohio Communist Party chairman, and given to each individual turning in five subscriptions to the Ohio Edition of The Worker.

More Lose Jobs In Missouri

KANSAS CITY, Mo (FP).—The number of unemployed rose sharply in Missouri in 1949, with 18,000 more out of work than the previous year.

The State Division of Employment Security reported 80,000 unemployed, with 24,000 thrown out of jobs in December alone. Southwest Missouri was especially hard hit, reporting 12 percent unemployed.

Bell Workers To Ballot

CLEVELAND, O. — Fifteen thousand employees of the Ohio Bell Telephone System are to balbot this week, Jan. 26 and 27, on whether they will become members of the CIO Communication Workers Union or affiliate with an outright company union.

The election is a big test of the prestige of the CIO movement in the state and is one of the largest National Labor Relations Board elections ever conducted in Ohio.

On the eve of the election, Thomas C. Ryan, president of the CIO union, charged that the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. was "trying to make the workers think we will go out on strike."

This was viewed by Ryan as a hindrance to the CIO's campaign to enlist members.

Number of Taft Opponents Is Thinning

COLUMBUS, O.—The list of candidates seeking the Democratic senatorial nomination to oppose United States Sen. Robert A. Taft was dwindling rapidly as the Feb. 1 deadline for filing for the May primary election was approaching.

Murray Lincoln, once favored by Jack Kroll of Cincinnati, national PAC director, is believed out of the picture. Although Lincoln spoke at the Ohio CIO convention last week no indorsement was forthcoming.

Three remain as possibilities.

They are Mayor Michael V. DiSalle of Toledo, Edward Lamb of the same city and State Auditor Joseph Ferguson. Some attempts have made to put forward Professor Henry Busch by the American for Democratic Action but it is doubtful if the Clevelander can find sufficient petition signers.

Mayor Thomas A. Burke of Cleveland, frequently mentioned as a candidate, killed himself with his strikebreaking in the city's transit dispute. He has announced his support of Di Salle.

Lamb, newspaper publisher and radio station owner, has a history as an attorney for CIO unions in the early days of that labor organization.

Ferguson, with a well-oiled personal political machine, has always bid for the support of organized labor in past campaigns.

Sub Goal Can Be Reached in Ohio

By Martin Chancey

The subscription drive for the Ohio Edition of The Worker has finally acquired the speed that can point to a successful conclusion of the campaign. The task now is to maintain the pace among the sub getters while at the same time enlisting more persons in the calls on potential subscribers.

Cleveland finally broke out of the doldrums, starting with a weekend that produced 100 subscriptions.

There is a three-way contest in Ohio's largest city between Glenville, the West Side and Southeast. To date Glenville holds a slight lead which may easily be overtaken by the West Side.

Honors go to the youth for having mobilized in recent weeks the largest group and to the press brigaders in Cedar-Central for putting in the longest hours and seeing the most people.

Everyone is agreed on one thing—we must continue the weekend mobilizations until the end of the drive. Only a small percentage of the contacts have been seen as yet. Many new contracts have been made that can be clinched the following weekend.

Youngstown has made its first breakthrough and the steel city porters of The Worker are in a position to rapidly overcome their slow start.

Toledo is showing the way to combine the content of our press with circulation. One thousand extra copies of The Worker were ordered for this weekend. There is intense interest among the auto workers in the Communist Party position on the controversy over the Gosser scandals.

Canton has made good use of the press in the Pope case. However, this is reflected largely in increased bundle saels and has not yet been utilized in obtaining subscriptions. But Canton can do the job.

Southern Ohio must put on a real burst of energy if it is not to provide a drag for the entire state campaign. Cincinnati, which has getting ability in the past, has not swung into action. The same is true of Dayton and Columbus.

Give Kentucky a hand. They've gone over the top.

How to Beat Taft

No. 4: THE VETERANS

THE CORPORATION LAYER from Cincinnati, United States Senator Robert A. Taft, has never been a spokesman for the veterans of the two world wars.

He has restrained the construction of public housing vitally needed by veterans and their families. Taft's housing proposals will not even replace the homes that are torn down each year.

In his own city of Cincinnati, housing conditions are among the worst in Ohio.

Taft should be pressed for an expression on a national soldiers' bonus.

With unemployment mounting and the veterans of World War II losing their jobs, a national bonus is rapidly becoming a demand of those who defended their country in the war against fascism.



TAFT

Taft should be placed on the spot to speak out against the recent drive to reduce disability pensions by the Veterans Administration.

Taft can and must be exposed as an opponent of those who served in the armed forces and protected the wealth of the giant corporations who now deny them jobs, a [illegible] bonus

'Go Home Or Starve!'

PUSH DEPORTATIONS IN LORAIN

LORAIN, O. — Relief authorities of another Ohio city have announced a "starve or go home" policy. The latest deportation plan is being applied to unemployed Puerto Rican workers here—all of them citizens of the United States.

There is a strong suspicion that the policy stems from the state relief office in Columbus. Not long ago Cincinnati city officials laid down the dictate that Negro residents of that city, who had been there as long as four and five years, would have to return to the share cropping areas of the south.

In this deal were the plantation owners who eagerly claimed that the Negroes who had left were "legal" residents of the south.

The demand of "go back to Puerto Rico" is made not only by Lorain city officials but by the National Tube Co., who brought them here, Democratic and Republican politicians and right wing union officers.

Those close to Philip Murray, the CIO President who spouted pious words of "Christianity" at the Cleveland convention, are the most vicious in the attempt to deny rights to the Puerto Rican people.

The Puerto Ricans were imported to Lorain by the steel corporation immediately after the war to solve a labor shortage. Now, with a "favorable" labor market, the U.S. Steel subsidiary no longer needs "outsiders".

The biggest "outsider" in Lorain can be found in the bulk of the stockholders who extract enormous profit from the mill without ever setting foot in the city.

In self-defense, a Puerto Rican Committee has been formed. It is growing rapidly, and is looked to as the only resort by the thousands of Puerto Ricans now living here.

Affraid of the militancy of the Puerto Ricans, local union officials arranged a meeting at which about 100 heard right wing union officers and government officials threaten and scold.

It had little effect.



PHILIP MURRAY
He failed to aid the Puerto Ricans

A couple of weeks later, 400 Puerto Ricans turned out on one day's notice to hear Dr. Gilberto Conception de Gracia, leader of the progressive independent Party, urge them to resist colonialism in Lorain. Most of the Puerto Ricans reside in barracks.

Canton Challenge Issued on Worker

CANTON, O.—The Communist Party of Canton, through its chairman, Dave Garfield, challenges other sections throughout the state in selling copies of the Ohio Edition of The Worker.

Canton has raised its regular bundle order to 200 per week.

Big impetus was given to Canton sales with publication of articles on the case of Mrs. Clara Pope, Negro mother who was the victim of police brutality. On one weekend sales were over 300 copies not counting regular subscriptions.

LYL Opens Center in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, O.—The Labor Youth League has opened a center in Cleveland where recreational and social activities will be combined with the educational work of the youth organization.

Headquarters are at 2226 E. 55th St., third floor.

"The center will be open daily, day and night," the League announced. "While serving as an office, it also will be available for all youth who want to read, relax or generally have a good time in a progressive atmosphere.

"Plans are underway to have regular afternoon discussions on jobs, civil liberties, peace and other subjects. These discussions will be open to all youth, members and non-members alike.

"We also plan to show films, organize workshops and singing, dramatic and art groups.

"The Labor Youth League invites all youth who are interested to drop in at the center and become acquainted with our members and our program.

"The League will appreciate whatever assistance can be given by various organizations and individuals to supply us with books, furniture and other material."

The Labor Youth League, composed of Negro and white members, brings the Marxist viewpoint to young people and engages in campaigns and struggles for employment, against discrimination and advocates the extension and defense of democratic rights.

One Man's Happy

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland transit workers, who recently went out on strike, are to be persuaded that their economic conditions are "satisfactory." The Cleveland Transit Board hired Ray J. Turk as a publicity agent to carry out the program. Turk was given economic satisfaction with a $9,000 salary.

Wages No. 1 Demand By GM Conference

COLUMBUS, O.—Faced with a rank and file demand for a wage increase program, the Reuther administration of the CIO United Automobile Workers agreed at an Ohio-Western New York conference here that "wages will be a No. 1 demand" on the General Motors Corp.

In a three day conference, the UAW General Motors workers agreed upon a tremendous number of contract demands that would go far beyond the 22-cent an hour increase proposed by Local 45 of Fisher Body in Cleveland.

However, E. S. Patterson of Detroit, assistant director of the union's General Motors department, was successful in restraining the conference from setting any specific wage figure.

He contended that while it should be "substantial" that the amount should not be set until March when the national GM conference will be held by the union. At that conference the various regional proposals will be brought together for decision and action.

The Ford pension plan was not adopted, and instead the conference favored $100 at 60 years or 25 years service.

A lone delegate from Buffalo spoke for the hated escalator clause but even he failed to vote for the plan which was unanimously condemned.

Speedup was attacked through a recommendation that the various locals be freed from strike restraint 15 days after the filing of a grievance. It was proposed that permanent timing standards be established with a major engineering change providing the only exception and then the new time element is to be the subject of study. The corporation is to be forbidden to replace a worker while speedup is the subject of negotiation.

Upon a motion by Leo Fenster, secretary of Local 45, the conference unanimously adopted a resolution demanding that the Taft-Hartley Act not be used against the United Mine Workers. The resolution was directed to the administration's leader in the Senate, Scott Lucas.

Young Bill Up

WASHINGTON. — The House Civil Service Committee is to conduct hearings this month on legislation by Congressman Stephen M. Young of Cleveland to forbid secret hearings and hearsay evidence in "loyalty" cases.

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Saturday, February 25

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CLEVELAND

U. S. Steel Blames Pinup Pictures for Deaths

LORAIN, O. — Elimination of pin-up pictures is the company solution to the wave of deaths in the plant of National Tube Co. here. After a recent safety inspection in one of the departments the high-priced company executive came up with this as his first suggestion.

Symbolically, a coat of whitewash was applied to the offending hazards. The workers were deprived of the one bright spot in an otherwise drab existance, while the real cause of the increasing accident toll was overlooked.

Speedup has been the basis of the rash of accidental deaths and "lost-time accidents" (the term itself signifies that lost production rather than pain and loss of income is the main concern of the steel company.)

PRACTICALLY all the deaths and serious accidents since return to work after the strike have occurred in newly constructed, higher-producing departments. A new seamless pipe mill, a more efficient blooming mill and a super-duper bessemer have been the main offenders.

All evidence points to the conclusion that production and not safety was the aim of the company engineers who designed and built these rat races.

In the bessemer two deaths have resulted. A defective crane hook fell and broke open the head of one steelworker as he was hooking up a job. Another was burned to death to break the production records.

In the new blooming mill a man was cooked to lingering death when he fell into a water pit used to cool tongs heated by steel ingots. The pits had been built at floor level and left without a railing in order that the operation might be speeded.

IN THE new pipe mill several men were injured when the speeding pipe flew out of the rolls and slammed against them. It was being pushed through at a faster speed than the mill could take.

Along with increased accidents, the speedup is bringing layoffs. In the butt mills fifty jobs were eliminated and the duties given to those who remained. Time study men are at work in the machine shop, with an incentive plan the stated aim of the company.

The workers are aware of the dangers of speedup and beginning to fight it. Departmental strikes and slow-downs are being talked about and put into effect. The speedup is being resisted in the departments, although the union itself has taken no concrete steps to fight it.

The speedup is bringing in more profits for the owners of U.S. Steel stock, but it is also speeding the day when the workers will put a stop to it.

The Liars' Duet:

CIO Steel Official's Slanders Printed by Libelous Press

CLEVELAND, O.—Great prominent has been given by the Czech social democratic newspaper, Americke Delnicke Listy, to a letter by David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the CIO United Steelworkers of America, to leaders of trade unions in Czechoslovakia.

It is a case of using a publication only recently only recently guilty of false accusations against Czech leaders in the United States by printing a document shot through and through with untruths.

McDonald was informed that the Czech trade unions had protested the conviction through a frameup trial of 11 national leaders of the Communist Party.

The steel official, after reciting the inventions of stool-pidgeons against the Communist Party, then went on to slander the trade union movement of Czechoslovakia whose membership through a people's government has come into possession of the factories and workshops.

The publication of McDonald's letter in the social democratic paper was obviously designed as propaganda against the movement of socialism in the homeland as well as a studied misrepresentation of the aims of the Communist Party of the United States.

★

McDONALD'S letter appeared in a newspaper whose reputation for truth has been shattered by the settlement of a law suit out of court. "The Americke Delnicke Listy was forced to admit that it lied in a sensational story claiming that a leader of the Czech National Alliance had mishandled $180,000 in relief funds and that "he and his gang should be prosecuted."

Libels against the socialist movement abroad are commonplace in the social democratic paper. But it made a bad slip in application of such editorial "methods" to a resident of the United States who was able to utilize the libel laws.

McDonald, who has never worked in a steel mill, tried to "prove" that the American Communists had received a "fair" trial.

He then proceeded to negate his own argument by declaring that "it is the opinion of many Americans, including myself, that the Smith Act (the law under which the Communists were tried) is unreasonable, and improperly defined. It is therefore entirely possible that the Supreme Court may find that the law is unconstitutional and therefore it will be necessary to free the convicted Communists."

★

McDonald's theory is that of a class society where "unions" function in a corporate state as practiced by Franco, blessed by the Catholic hierarchy and promoted by Philip Murray, president of the CIO steel union.



DAVID J. McDONALD

Mine Support Pledged By Steel Local

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Support of the United Mine Workers of America was voted unanimously at a recent meeting of Local 1330 of the CIO United Steelworkers representing some 4,500 Carnegie-Illinois workers in the Ohio Works mill.

The motion was greeted by the members and passed unanimously.

Steel workers in the Youngstown area, many of whom are former miners or have relatives working in the nearby coal fields, are solidly behind the miners

Sentiment is strong for Philip Murray, president of the steel union, to put pressure on President Truman to shelve his plans to use the Taft-Hartley Act against the miners.

Some steel union locals here are planning much greater efforts to aid the miners' locals with meetings, donations, adopting mine locals and in various other ways.

One steel worker from the Ohio works said:

"If Murray and the other big shots leave Lewis out on a limb, and let the miners' union be chopped up, we can kiss our own contract and union goodbye in 1950."

Local 1330—not without opposition—is also getting into the anti-Taft campaign. A motion was introduced from the floor at this same meeting to grant $100 for the purchase of 1950 PAC books for the camapign to defeat Senator Taft.

Though opposed by some Trotskyite officers of the local, including president Sam Camens, the motion went through and passed by an overwhelming vote.

PLAN SALES TAX HIKE

COLUMBUS, O.—The Ohio Tax and Revenue Commission is proposing to hide the Ohio sales tax from the public with a withdrawal of the stamp system and the use of a gross receipts tax.

Under cover of this change, the commission also would restore the one-cent tax on all articles costing up to 41 cents.

One of the members of the commission, named by Gov. Frank J. Lausche, is the secretary of the Ohio Federation of Labor, Phil Hannah.

Czech Social Democrats Admit Their Paper Lied

CLEVELAND, O.—Here is the story of the libel suit settlement by the social democratic newspaper, Americke Delnicke Listy, which gave front page space to the defamations by David J. McDonald, steel union official, against the Communist Party of the United States and the people's government of Czechslovakia:

In its Aug. 1 and 8 issues of 1947, "Americke Delnicke Listy" made serious charges against the leaders of the Czech National Alliance and especially against the president of the organization, Mr. A. Kacer.

In an article by Joseph Martinek, Kacer was accused of mishandling some $180,000 that had been collected in this country for Czechslovak relief purpose.

MARTINEK stated that "Kacer held back $180,000 for purchases" and that "Kacer and his gang of racketeers decided that this money will be held up and that Kacer will direct the purchases of merchandise for aid to Czechoslovakia . . . . he and his gang should be prosecuted."

The reference was to the post war fund of the Czechoslovak National Alliance of more than $255,000. This money was credited to the American Red Cross to be turned over to the Czechoslovak Red Cross.

OF THIS amount, the American Red Cross spent over $75,000 for the purchase of hospital equipment for Czechoslovakia. The balance of the money—$180,000—was returned to the Czech National Alliance.

On the basis of these libels and accusations, Kacer sued the "Americke Delnicke Listy", the editor, Joseph Matousek, and the former editor and writer of the article, Joseph Martinek.

The trial was scheduled to open in Cleveland in the early part of January, 1950.

However, the case was settled out of court two weeks before the opening of the trial after a public apology by Martinek and full acknowledgement of the falseness of the accusations.

In his public statement, Martinek declared:

"If we would have had the information . . . we certainly would not have been justified in writing of Mr. Kacer and other officers of the Czech National Alliance as a gang of racketeers. This statement is made in the interests of truth."

This marks but another chapter in the role of the Czech social democrats who are beating the publicity drums for McDonald, the CIO steel official: It doubtless explains why the circulation of the paper has been rapidly declining among the Czech people in Cleveland and elsewhere.

The editors place themselves in the strange position of "fighting for socialism" by attacking and slandering the Soviet Union, the people's government of Czechoslovakia and of attacking anyone in this country who supports the Czechoslovak government.

The "Americke Delincke Listy" is a sorry example on a small scale of the role of social democracy serving the interests of Wall Street.

TWELVE THOUSAND SEEK WORK IN COLUMBUS

COLUMBUS, O.—Gov. Frank J. Lausche, the Democrat who "respects" Senator Taft, has an unemployment problem on his own doorstep in Columbus but, like the author of the Taft-Hartley Act, seems completely indifferent to the plight of the men and women who have lost their jobs.

Columbus is not a city where employment fluctuates to the extent in those Ohio cities where the industrialization concentration is heavy. The large number of state offices and institutions has a "stabilizing" effect in the topsy turvey economics of capitalism.

But Columbus has been hit hard. The number of jobs lost in 1939 was 8,590.

This is a loss of one out of every 10 jobs, and the prospect for this year is by no means bright.

★

MOST OF the layoffs came in the manufacturing industry. It was in this field that 6,300 workers were laid off. The heaviest drop came in producers of primary and fabricated metals with laid off workers numbering 2,400. Other losses were in electrical and non-electrical machinery firms and transportation equipment plants.

Non-manufacturing corporations, such as transportation and utilities, laid off about 2,100 persons. There was some reduction in government forces.

Food concerns showed the only increase which was described as "negligible."

At the beginning of January, 11,940 persons flooded the office of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation seeking work. It was the highest figure in over three years.

★

ABOUT one-fourth of the unemployed are women and a similar portions are veterans. One out of every 10 applicants is handicapped.

The BUC does not make a break down on the percentage of unemployed Negro workers but, like elsewhere in Ohio the Negro people are being hit the hardest. These figures are generally concealed because of the "unpleasant publicity" that could result.

"As a result of the industrial layoffs," the BUC reported, "over one-half of the men hunting positions are either unskilled or semi-skilled factory workers.

"The rest are mainly unskilled or clerical, sales and service personnel. Nearly three-fourths of the men are younger than 45 years. About one-third of the available women have experience in clerical and sales occupations and one-fourth are service personnel. Approximately one-fifth are skilled or semi-skilled factory workers and the rest largely unskilled.

"Over one-half the women are between 18 and 35 years of age."

★

COLUMBUS has a payroll tax whereby persons of lower income pay without regard to the total wage. This has been used to bolster the city budget, but even with this unfair tax the city is heading into another relief crisis.

Governor Lausche still refuses to call a special session of the state legislature on financial aid for the municipalities.

To cover his inactivity, he has renewed his smokescreen which consists of deploring "gambling" in Ohio. This farce has increased to the point where Lausche is now talking about "eliminating" gambling in West Virginia. He is worried about an Ohioan participating in a crap game across the river.

Pigskin Professor Highest Paid

COLUMBUS, O.—A new measurement of the regard for cultural attainments was given here at Ohio State University, the local "diploma factory."

The second highest salary at the university, $15,000 a year, goes to Wesley Fesler, the football coach.

Full professors get around $6,000 and instructors much less

Ohio Edition of the WORKER

Address all editorial material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Ohio Edition of The Worker to Room 203, 1420 W. 3rd St., Cleveland 13, Ohio.

Telephone: MAin 0454.

Editor: Elmer O. Fahlbeck.

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The Michigan Edition WORKER

IN 2 SECTIONS, SECTION 1 24 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Detroit Honors Crockett Jan. 22

—See Page 1-A

SPEEDUP AT FORD WORSE THAN EVER

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—On direct orders from top Ford Motor Co. brass, a whip-lashing, back-breaking speedup is again running wild in the big Rouge plant.

Eight short months after Ford workers went out on a 24-day strike to fight speedup they are being saddled with work schedules that are far in excess even of standards that existed before the strike.

Printed on this page is a letter from the manager of the Press Steel Plant to his foremen and supervisors that proves this statement beyond any question of doubt.

Here is what this letter from A. A. Poppelreiter has meant in increased speedup inside the Press Steel plant:

Inside the 'B' Building
—See Page 2-A

How to Beat Ford 'Runaway'
—See Back Page

Windshield header job, Dept. 6899, production used to be 3,540 in eight hours; its now 4,128.

Center pillar job: production raised on gun welders from 52 an hour to 63. The foreman is Calre Sarakowski.

Side panel job: kicked up from 35 an hour to 59.

Fender job polishing: in July, 1949, production was 224; the company now wants 448. It has already been pushed up to 375.

Gas tanks: production was formerly 2,200, now 2,664.

Quarter panel assembly, Dept. 6891: in December, production was 37 in an hour. The company added one man and raised production to 59.

Side panel assembly: In December it was 35 an hour, added one man and raised it to 59.

Passenger tank: December production was

(Continued on Page 9)

January 9, 1950.

TO: All Superintendents
All Superintendents
All General Foremen
All Foremen

Subject: Relief Time.

To say I am disappointed in some of you supervisors would be putting it mildly, when it comes to the subject of relief time. Not only am I finding people under the impression that they have definite relief periods, anywhere from 8 to 15 minutes, so they claim, but it is being brought to my attention very forcibly from other sources.

You are again instructed to take the time to see that all your employees understand thoroughly that they have no rest periods (except in a few isolated cases, where the work standard sheet calls for it.) You are to explain to these people that no relief time is furnished, except for them to go to the toilet, get a drink of water, or perhaps exchange a tool at the crib.

I have sent you fellows several memos on this subject, but find the results are nil. I expect to find this condition cleaned up at once and permanently. Hereafter, when I find any of your people on my inspection tours sitting around, claiming they are on their "rest period", the supervisor in charge of these people will have some very important explaining to do.

A. A. Poppelreiter
Manager
Press Steel Plant

AAP:bhc

Thousands in D. C. Defy Gag on Demand for FEPC

By Ed Riley

WASHINGTON.—After a three-day lobby by the NAACP mobilization, here are some observations by participants with the Michigan delegation:

James W. Whitelaw, Local 235 Chevrolet: "This is the most momentous occasion in the entire history of the Negro people."

Attorney George Yates: "I have seen the ins and outs of the government. This is a case of sink or swim for the Negro people."

Paul Henly, Dodge Local: "This is a great conference in spite of the fact that the most potent element of the masses of the people (the progressive element) was turned away."

Several hundred people were refused registration on the pretext that their credentials were not in order, or that they represented a left wing organization.

More than 5,000 people from all over the nation are here. They are seething with excitement. There is a strong under-current, a great desire to break free from the restraint placed on them by the leaders of this mobilization. They can sense the fact that they are being sold down the river. That the leadership is using the same old tactics of demogogy. Flowery speeches, false promises and all the rest. No commitments.

Arthur McFall, Local 600: "It is plain to any observer that there is a conspiracy here on the part of the so-called leaders to make this conference conform to their own wishes and serve the purpose of others, rather than put forth a real fight for demands made by rank and file for an FEPC. It is fortunate, however that the people are not in any mood to permit them to stimy or hinder their fight. This is a fight of life and death."

A delegation of 750 people came to Washington from

(Continued on Page 9)

Dodge Local Aids Defense Of Crockett

DETROIT.—The Dodge Local 3, CIO United Automobile Workers Union, by the unanimous vote of its executive board which speaks for 30,000 Chrysler workers, joined the Crockett Defense Committee this week.

This makes the third powerful UAW union here to join the Crockett Committee, which now numbers more than 100 professionals, lawyers, politicians, labor leaders, Negro and white, as well as a sizeable group of community organizations.

Ford local 600 with 65,000 members and Packard local with 10,000 members are part of Crockett's Defense Committee.

Crockett is the nationally known Detroit Negro attorney who defended Michigan State Communist chairman Carl Winter in the recent heresy trial of the 11 Communist leaders at Foley Square.

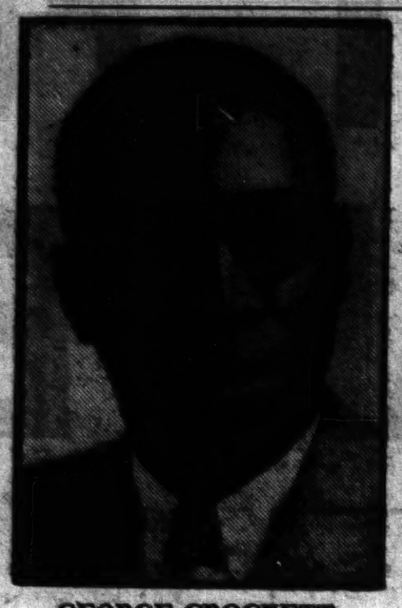
CROCKETT was sentenced to 4 months in jail for alleged contempt by Federal Judge Medina. The Defense Committee is mobilizing to rescind that glaringly prejudiced act against Crockett and the other attorneys.

Crockett's fellow attorneys, Harry Sacher, Abraham Isserman, Richard Gladstein and Richard McCabe will all speak with Crockett in Detroit, January 22 at a reception at the Club Fantasia, Grand Boulevard at Woodward Ave., 3 p. m. Maurice Sugar who served as consulting attorney at the trial will serve as master of ceremonies.

On Friday, Jan. 20, at the Penobscot Building, the Detroit Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild will hear Crockett and Clifford J. Durr, national president of the Lawyers Guild. The time is 6 p. m.

MEANWHILE, 7,000 attorneys and judges in Michigan will receive a printed copy of a joint report of the Lawyers Guild of Detroit and the Wolverine Bar Association, a Negro lawyers group, on the entire Foley Square heresy trial

Copies of this report are available from George Crockett's office, 3200 Barlum Tower, Detroit 26.



GEORGE CROCKETT

16th DISTRICT

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

announces a series of Sunday afternoon forums on "Unemployment—How to Combat It" with outstanding Detroit labor leaders and authorities on Europe and Asia participating in the discussions.

JAN. 22—"Unemployment in Detroit and Michigan." William Grant (former president Local No. 600); Tom Crowe (Brass Fnd. Local, UEW); Dave Miller (former president Local No. 22); Coleman Young (Director Michigan Progressive Party).

JAN. 29—"Nazi Revival a Threat to American Economic Security." Speaker: Ernest Goodman (just back from Germany).

FEB. 5—"Trade with Poland' Will Provide Jobs In America." Speaker: Tom Dombrowski (recent visitor to Poland).

FEB. 12—"Should Dollars Grab China's Market While Millions Are Unemployed in America?" Speaker: Maude Russell (authority on China).

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ADMISSION FREE

Tenants Put Family of 9 Back Into Its Home

By Oscar Williams

DETROIT.—Joseph Szczepanski, 40, and his wife and seven children are re-united again in their home at 8320 Southfield thanks to their own courage and the good neighborliness of their fellow-residents in the Herman Gardens Housing Project. A threatened eviction of the family was thwarted when neighbors put the furniture back in the home and when Szczepanski himself shinnied up a drain pipe and climbed through a second-story window to open the doors of his house.

★

SEATED IN the neat living room of his six-room apartment Szczepanski this week related the facts behind the eviction. The dramatic action hit the front pages of the Detroit newspapers. But the papers couldn't resist injecting a note that distorted the entire affair, by hinting that Szczepanski was purposely refusing to pay his rent.

Here are the facts as related by Szczepanski himself, his neighbors and members of the Herman Gardens Community Council.

Szczepanski, a slightly-built, soft spoken man, works as a driver for the Checker Cab Co. His physical condition prevents him from working in a shop. Some weeks he drives only 2 days because he can't get a cab. He figures that when he puts in a full week he averages between $45-50 a week.

He pointed to his friendly smiling group of seven children, who were gathered around their dad, in a gesture to indicate: how far does that go with a family this size?

★

PRIOR to receiving the eviction notice, there had been some question about the rate of rent the family had been paying. They felt they were being overcharged: but they put that question aside for the time being and tried to scrape up enough money for a partial payment on back charges.

Last Monday Mrs. Szczepanski went to see the project manager, Hugh Wing. He wouldn't see her. She told an assistant her husband had arranged to be paid a day early and she would bring in $45 the next day.

She was told the money would not be accepted and they would be put out as scheduled. The father went to work that morning a sick and worried man, not knowing where his family would be when he got home.

The mother gathered her children around her that cold, wintry morning and tried to figure out what to do. She sent 13-year-old Caroline to school and told the other older children to take care of the young ones for a few hours. She had decided to go to her mother's house, figuring that the cops and constables would not go through with the eviction with no adult present.

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BUT RIGHT at the appointed hour they came. The constables moved the furniture out. The cops piled the kids in scout cars and even went to Tappan School to get Caroline, and took them all down to Schaefer station.

All this was watched by the neighbors. They immediately got in touch with the Community Council.

Late in the afternoon the neighbors started putting the furniture back in. More than 30 persons, adult and youth, and even children pitched into the job. The father arrived home at seven that night with his children, whom he had picked up at the police station. Meantime, the management had changed the locks, so Szczepanski climbed through an open window and let his family in.

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NEXT DAY project manager Wing came to the home and threatened the mother. He said the family faced charges of trespassing. He would not accept a partial rent payment.

A hearing was scheduled last Tuesday in circuit court. City officials announced they were determined to go through with the eviction.

But as of this moment the family is all together in its home. And Szczepanski and his neighbors are just as determined to fight the case through all the way and to keep the family in its home.

Tenants' Parley Set In City Jan. 28

DETROIT.—The First Annual Housing Conference of Greater Detroit Tenants will convene at 11 a.m. Saturday, Jan. 28 at the Lucy Thurman YWCA, Elizabeth and St. Antoine Streets.

Co-sponsors are the Tenants Council of Greater Detroit Housing Projects and the Downtown Tenant's Council. The sponsors have invited all interested organizations to send delegates or observers.

Cobo Says No Wage Hike, But City Workers Resist

DETROIT.—Albert Cobo, hardly two weeks Mayor of Detroit seemed out last week to prove the truth of the old adage "You can't serve two masters." During last fall's election Cobo was supported by both the Board of Commerce and the AFL. When city workers, both AFL and CIO, last week presented wage demands for 1950, Cobo's bark showed he regards the B of C. as his master.

"No wage increase, but more work" was Bobo's B. of C. advice to the city employees' unions.

The AFL and CIO had submitted parallel wage increase demands without previous consultation.

Genevieve Randolph, executive secretary of the AFL Municipal Employees union told the Michigan Worker that her union would cooperate with other AFL and CIO unions of city employees "if another organization comes up with the same plans" as her union. She said that on several past occasions her union and others had cooperated "very well."

The AFL Municipal Employees are asking for a $3,000 yearly minimum wage and an increase in the number of vacation days. The present minimum annual wage is $2,588.

THE UNITED Public Workers-CIO in a communication to the mayor demanded a general wage increase of 15c per hour for all city employees, restoration of the 5 cent differential taken from sanitation workers in the last budget and equalization of city and county rates of pay. The UPW is also proposing additional wage increases for specific classifications and increased vacation and sick leave benefits.



"Furthermore the Board of Commerce is superstitious about a thirteen cent DSR fare."

Mass Meeting Jan. 29 to Hit Vandenberg Plot on Formosa

A meeting to protest Senators Vandenberg and Ferguson's warmongering demands to seize Formosa will assemble Sunday, Jan. 29 at Mirror Ballroom, 2940 Woodward Ave., 2:30 p.m. Carl Winter, state chairman of the Communist Party and one of the indicted leaders in the notorious Foley Square trial will speak on "A Program for Peace." Pettis Perry, writer and fighter for the rights of the Negro people, will speak on "Lenin's Heritage."

Michigan Edition The WORKER

Send all material, advertisements, and subscriptions for the Michigan Edition to 2419 W. Grand River, Detroit 1, Mich.

Phone: WO 5-5930.

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Associate editors: Billy Allen and Nat Ganley.

Circulation Manager: Mabel Mitchell.

Advertising Manager: Phil Halpen.

JEWISH YOUNG FRATERNALISTS announces an evening of films, dancing and entertainment on Sat., Jan. 21, Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Rd., 8:30 p.m. The featured film is "They Met In Moscow" a lively musical comedy, with refreshments served afterwards.

YOUNG PROGRESSIVES state educational department announce a class on leaflet writing and mimeograph technique for Sat., Jan. 28, Malcolm Wright instructing. On Sat., Feb. 11, a discussion on "Discrimination Policy of the U. S. Government" with Jack Raskin speaking. All classes to be held on Saturday afternoons, 1:30 to 4:30 p.m. at Fisher YMCA, cor. West Grand Blvd. and Dexter. Admission free.

School Opens This Week

For Beginning Students

WHAT IS COMMUNISM?
Tues. and Fri., 8 P.M.

WAGES, PRICES & PROFITS
Mon. 8 P.M. & Fri. 11 a.m.

HISTORY AND CULTURE OF NEGRO PEOPLE
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HISTORY AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT
Tues. 7:15 and 9 P.M.

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NEGRO LIBERATION MOVEMENT
Sat. 11 A.M.

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Tues. 8 P.M.

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Thurs. 8 P.M.

All classes at 2419 Grand River. $2.00 fee for 10-week course. For further information about other courses available, call WO 5-5930 or come to:

MICHIGAN SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

2419 Grand River, Detroit 1 WO 5-5930

Ford Speeds Up 'B' Building Output from 300 to 400 Cars

DEARBORN.—When Rouge workers in the "B" building went on strike last spring production was 300 cars an eight-hour shift. Today they are turning out 400 cars and the company has demanded that beginning Monday, Jan. 16, the line must produce 480 cars. These are the bitter fruits of the "settlement" of that militant 24-day strike by UAW president Walter Reuther who sent the beef to Harry Shulman the "impartial umpire" who ruled the company could set the standards of production.

Now, with the introduction of the new model for 1950 a blazing offensive has been launched by Ford to get more and more production no matter at what cost to the workers' lives, limbs and well being.

Workers in the "B" Building are resisting. There is a constant stream of men towards Labor Relations Offices where they are penalized anywhere from 45 minutes to a day, several days or a week, because they did not "make production."

And while the line is thus running shorthanded, production still must be maintained by those left or off they go also to Labor Relations. Said one "B" Building worker last week: "It's like it was before 1941."

This situation has been going on with increasing tempo since the end of the speedup strike in the spring of 1949. Ford bragged in his year-end reports that in 1949 the company got out of the blood, sweat and smashed limbs of the workers, 1,077,823 cars. In 1948 the company got 747,455 cars.

In small type the papers also reported Ford's statement that they have a billion dollars in assets.

The fact also is known that $100,000,000 a year is being spent by Ford to "modernize" (read speedup) his plants. Meanwhile the men and women producing the cars got no wage increase in 1949 and will be so broken in mind and body that they will never be able to get the pension.

The supervision in "B" Building is playing a clever game of tying up the building chairman, Tom Riley, one of the building leaders who led the 1949 strike against speedup, in all kinds of complicated grievances which the company refuses to settle and in that way keeping Riley away from the big beef, namely the kicking up of production.

Now that the "B" Building workers know that Romano is the big wheel on fighting speedup, they are demanding he wheel himself into the "B" Building and tackle a increase in production that jumped from 300 cars a day less than a year ago to 480 a eight hour shift now.

UNION SETS JAN. 25 CHRYSLER DEADLINE TO TALK TURKEY

DETROIT.—The CIO United Automobile Workers Union top leadership has called for a strike walkout of 87,000 Chrysler workers Jan. 25 unless the corporation withdraws its proposals of demanding from the union a five-year contract-pension freeze. On Jan 18, the corporation will be told by the union that they have seven days to change their proposals. Failure to do so will result in the walkout at 10 a.m. Jan. 25.

The company offered a pension plan in which, if a worker works 1,800 hours a year, is 65 years old and has 15 years' seriority he can get a pension. Just how much Chrysler didn't state. They also demanded from the union that any worker 65 years of age must retire. Veterans who have seniority for the time they spent in the service will not be allowed to count that seniority in any pension period calculation.

From Plymouth and Dodge locals of the UAW is arising demands for a wage increase. Dodge workers are reported supporting a demand for 11½c. A Plymouth membership meeting last Sunday meeting went on record asking for 11½c. an hour boost in wages, equalization of wage rates and dropping the pension demand.



Plymouth proposed an all out fight of labor for Federal pensions.

Negotiations have been dragging along since late last summer and now the company has finally made its "offer": a five year contract and economic demand freeze.

Union leaders here admit that little hope prevails for any change in the company's attitude.

Behind Allen Industries Strike

DETROIT.—One thousand employees of Allen Industries are on strike here as the company refused to rescind speedup acts and fired the Leland plant UAW shop committee. The company is also preparing to ship work to a new plant in Virginia, attempting to establish a non-union shop there.

Allen Industries workers in New Jersey, Plymouth and Brewster plants, when they heard of the company firing the Leland Shop committee, immediately walked out in solidarity. About five hundred work at Leland.

"Brain-washing" the anti-union drive for Allen industries is a labor renegade, named Phil Hommer, one time union official in Local 205, UAW-CIO who deserted the workers and became a labor relations stooge for Allen.

He was the one who told his former union shopmates they were fired because of fighting speedup.

Federal Mogul workers, Local 202, are on strike against the company moving machinery enmasse out of the shop as part of a run-a-way shop policy now sweeping the auto industry.

The AFL Teamsters Union told the auto workers they would not drive their trucks with the machinery on them, if there was a picket line in front of the gates.

In Flint, penalty layoffs and disciplinary action against workers by the Fisher Body company has resulted in a strike vote by Local 581, UAW. The strike vote was close to being unanimous when the secret ballot was taken.



Unity Key to Fight On Ford Runaway, Speedup

SIXTY THOUSAND Rouge workers in Local 600 and their leaders face the gravest, most critical moment since the union was organized. The Ford Motor Co. is systematically and ruthlessly unfolding an inhumanly engineered "master plan" to protect itself against the developing economic crisis by ruining the Ford workers.

The "decentralization" plan of Henry Ford II is a "runaway shop" plan, to "gradually" shift production to areas where wage rates are lower due to weaker organization, outside of Detroit and Michigan.

This is combined with a frenzied, unbelievable speedup drive in which the company has already doubled or almost doubled many work standards less than four months since the new contract was signed.

WORKERS ARE DEMANDING that ALL union leaders organize a genuine, well-coordinated united front, to meet company "toughness" with union "toughness," to protect their health, their jobs, their homes, their families.

Leaders who fought the terms of the strike settlement and ratification of the present contract, are to be lauded for the initiative they have taken in extending the outstretched hand of unity, in the midst of the local union elections, for united struggle instead of shouting "we told you so!"

THE MICHIGAN WORKER makes its contribution to this fight by opening its columns to every exposure of speedup in the plant; by highlighting every struggle against it; by incessantly exposing the master plan of Ford by rallying the workers in the auto shops throughout the city.

The Michigan Worker will help break through the newspaper conspiracy of silence which is keeping from the public the diabolic plans of Henry Ford II.

WHAT OUR READERS THINK . .

To the Editor:

Dan Good, electrical journeyman for 26 years in the Rouge Plant and for the past 6 years under the direct supervision of Mr. Zuleski better known as "Heavy" was framed and sent to Labor Relations and fired by Mr. LeVeck, Plant Wide Labor Relations on a phony charge of not being qualified

Is this part of the program adopted by the policy committee of the Ford Motor Co.? established by Henry Ford II or is this "Heavy's" personal program of intimidation and coercion to be used against the workers in order for him to attain his own selfish personal gain?

Dan Good has been discharged through the unscrupulous tactics of his selfish company supervisor. This is not the first electrician to be framed and fired. We cite the case of Arthur Goldsby, who had worked in the Blast Furnace as a qualified electrician. Due to a reduction in force in the Blast Furnace, Goldsby was transferred into the "B" Building where-upon, after two weeks there, he was framed and fired by this same foreman "Heavy."

Owing to the fact that Dan Good has worked in eleven different buildings in the Rouge Plant over a period of 26 years as an electrician under dozens of different qualified electrical supervisors, we feel very confident that this trumped up charge instigated by "Heavy" Zuleski will be reversed through the efforts of his union

JIM ROONEY,
Bargaining Committee;
JIM MURPHY,
District Committeeman,
Maintenance Unit, Local 600.

Nat Ganley Writes:

What About Wages?

LAST WEEK UAW shop leaders at the mighty Dodge plant (Local 3) in Detroit were reported to be saying their workers would be better off with a straight 11½ cents an hour wage increase, rather than a phony pension proposition.



They got this 11½ cents figure from Reuther himself. The UAW prexy told them that a Chrysler Chrysler offer of seven cents for pensions and 4½ cents for health insurance was more than the alleged 8¾ cents gotten for pensions in Ford.

The Dodge workers figure if their top leaders can pry 11½ cents an hour out of the profit-swollen coffers of the Chrysler corp., they should get it in real, hard, countable cash. An empty mirage labelled 11½ cents doesn't buy beans in the corner grocery.

Under the pensions-only settlement 78,500 of Chrysler's 80,000 workers get nothing now out of the deal. On the contrary, they suffer a wage and contract freeze

A MAJORITY of the 1,500 workers 65 years of age and over also have no guarantees to get the pensions because of the rigid requirements.

Does the Dodge workers' stand help the fight for real adequate pensions? It certainly does. The 11½ cents raise would cost the Corp. millions more than even a better pension plan.

Thus demanding this amount as a wage increase also serves as pressure on the Corp. to make a better pension offer.

The Dodge workers are thus thinking along the same lines as the Ford workers did in 1947. At that time, confronted with an inadequate pension offer, the Ford workers made their UAW leaders bring them back two packages from the Company to vote on. One package had a straight 15-cent raise and the other had the pension plan plus a seven-cent blanket raise. The Ford workers voted for the 15 cents package.

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THE DODGE shop leaders refuse to accept the alternative of either accepting a phony pension plan, or going out in a one-at-a-time strike for pensions only.

By making the alternative: Either an adequate pension plan that's better than Ford or Bethlehem, or the equivalent 11½ cents as a blanket wage increase, the Dodge workers believe they can break through the deadlocked bargaining with an acceptable settlement on their economic demands now.

Both the GM and Chrysler workers are interested in real union security, an end to company-security (no-strike) clauses, equal powers with management in determining the speed of the lines and machines, and in other contract changes. A joint drive will give them a tremendous bargaining power.

Meanwhile, the Dodge shop leaders feel that if they are forced to strike immediately in the Chrysler Corp., they'd be silly to limit the strike solely to the pension demand. A strike automatically terminates their contract with the Corp. Hence, if they are forced to use their major strike weapon, they might as well fight it out for wage increases, adequate old-age pensions and their basic contract demands.

Killer of Yanks is Organizer of New Nazi Army

By Joseph Starobin

Two months ago, American generals and American Congressmen were talking about the desirability of a Western German army. Today, that army is being formed.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, of the puppet German Republic at Bonn, was disclosed this week to be planning at least one division of such an army by June 1st, and an armored corps by 1951. And that's on top of the Hilfscorps, the auxiliary, semi-military police, already functioning in the western zones.

According to a report by Drew Middleton in last Sunday's N. Y. Times, Adenauer is negotiating with a society of former Nazi officers known as Die Bruderschaft. His chief adviser is Lt. Gen. Kurt Von Manteuffel, the man who slaughtered thousands of American soldiers in the Ardennes breakthrough of Dec., 1944.

Without the slightest shame or secrecy, the re-nazification of western Germany is picking up speed. And while some of the Atlantic Pact members, such as France, don't like it, the fact remains that this process goes forward with the consent and encouragement of the American military governor, and former banker, John McCloy.

A GERMAN ARMY? A year, or two or three years ago this would have shocked the whole world, Americans included. Today, the rest of humanity is shocked, but not surprised. For Communist and democratic leaders everywhere have long predicted that the logical result of a policy which consciously rebuilds a reactionary Germany would be the formation of a German army.

The shocking thing is that Americans have so far tolerated these sinister developments without effective protest. Congress Adolph Sabath, of Illinois, has introduced a resolution for an investigation of the Military Government's record in western Germany—a measure that needs support—but much more needs to be done, and can be done.

The re-arming of the Reich is the latest and most outrageous event in a systematic policy. A German Army is being created first of all against the workingclass in western Germany, two and a half million of whom are out of work.

That flows from the conversion of western Germany into a colony: cutting her off from the eastern part of the country, fitting her heavy industry into the over-all plan of an American-dominated western European cartel, and reducing her light industry to make way for American goods. The German army, now being revived, will be an army of Hessians; it will be part of the Atlantic Pact armies for aggression against the peoples democracies and the Soviet Union.

But once under way, this menace will proceed on its own dynamic. Already the Bonn regime is challenging France's control of the Saar, after refusing to recognize the western Polish border. Tomorrow—who knows?

The spectre of another Wehrmacht, staffed by the same officers that served Hitler, and imbued with the same spirit, is rearing up over all of Europe. What the generals and congressmen proposed a short time back, the German imperialists, puppets and partners of Wall Street, are already carrying out.

Impressions of Moscow As a Negro Woman Saw It

"I DIDN'T SEE any nervous people anywhere," Mrs. Pearl Lawes, Negro woman trade unionist, said laughingly when asked what was her main impression of Moscow. She had just come back from a trip to that Socialist land.

"The first thing that strikes you is that these people apparently don't know what it is to worry about losing their jobs. They have a feeling of security and happiness, I noticed, despite everything they have gone through in the recent war. It comes from their knowing that never in their lives will they be without work, without the comradeship and help of their union and their government."

"This love and care of all for all starts with the kids," she went on. "I visited some of their nurseries. True, they don't have some of our superior mechanical equipment. But every child is surrounded with real love and affection, it was easy to see.

"I had never been able to see a ballet in New York. But when I saw the Moscow ballet it was so beautiful. Everyone goes. The theatre appears to be a real part of every worker's life," she added. "The factories and farms have their own drama and music groups. They call them amateur groups. But they were as good as the professional in most cases that I saw.

"And food!" she said, raising her hands. "You never saw anything like it. They love to eat and their tables are simply overweighted with the most attractive dishes of every sort. I noticed that they are going in more for champagne than for the strong vodka of the old days."

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WHAT OF THE WOMEN widowed by the war, she asked Soviet women. "They are cared for by their trade union welfare department," they told me. "Every opportunity is given them to find useful work if they did not work before. They are helped to find their places in the community. They get pensions, of course, from the state.

"We visited a precision instrument plant," she continued. "The director, who was a member of the trade union and the Communist Party, told us that the work of the plant is discussed at all times with the union to find out what the workers need, how to make their lives better and how to produce the best. Workers who need medical attention go to the plant sanatorium, they get special diets if they need it, or rest in the factory hospital.

"All this sick time does not take away from their regular vacations, of course. Every chance is given to workers who wish to increase their skill for higher paid work. Everyone knows that this benefits the individual, the factory and the country. I found out that 70 percent of the union treasury goes for social welfare aid to workers and their families.



PEARL LAWES

"I was particularly interested in the relations of the men and women to each other," she said. "I noticed this is one of equality, with respect and affection. The women make up and dress up but not to attract special attention to themselves, because that is not necessary in the same way that we are used to in countries where the women are not equal and independent."

Mrs. Lawes went as a delegate to a women's peace conference. The officials in Washington want her peace organization here to register as a "foreign agent," she explained indignantly.

"My final impression was the conversation I had with a woman guide," she says. "I complimented them on the way they were restoring their war-ruined buildings. But she said quietly: 'We can restore our buildings, but we cannot bring back one of the precious lives we lost. That is why we never want to see another war again.'"

China-Soviet Rift Is No Dice!

By Joseph Clark

While Mao Tze-tung has been in Moscow negotiating a historic Chinese-Soviet alliance, two loud and ineffectual efforts have been made to destroy the bonds between new China and the Soviet Union. One was the statement by Secretary of State Dean Acheson, that U. S. foreign policy in the Far East rested on imaginary Chinese resentment against the alleged Soviet attachment of the North Chinese provinces. The second was a verbal assault by the Tito government, against the Soviet Union for refusing to participate in any United Nations bodies as long as the Kuomintang clique was represented in them.

According to Acheson, Manchuria, Outer Mongolia, Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang have been or are in the process of being taken over by the Soviet Union. The refutation came quickly and from a surprising source, none other than the State Department's own "martyr" to its Far Eastern policy, Angus Ward.

The former consul in Manchuria told the press, "there is no indication so far as I know that the Russians are in the process of incorporating Manchuria into the Soviet Union."

How little heed the Chinese people will pay to Acheson's efforts can be gauged by the ignorance which he displayed about the very provinces he spoke about as being "detached from China by the Soviet Union." Outer Mongolia has been an independent nation since 1924, the Mongolian Peoples Republic. In 1945 a plebiscite reaffirmed desire of the Mongolian people to maintain that independence—and the U. S. government had been pressing for just that plebiscite and recognized its results.

Sinkiang is a province of China but until this very month it had never been integrated into the Chinese republic. Far from losing this province, after its recent liberation the Chinese government announced on Jan. 11 a detailed progarm incorporating it into the Chinese People Republic. For the first time freedom and equality were guaranteed to the various nationalities which had been oppressed under the Kuomintang dictatorship.

THE ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM announced in Peking for Sinkiang also calls for intensive economic rehabilitation. Needless to say the U. S. military air base Sinkiang under Chiang Kai-shek no longer exists.

Inner Mongolia, including the provinces of Suiyuan, Chahar and Jehol similarly been intergrated in the Chinese Peoples Republic following their liberation several months ago.

Tito's contribution to the campaign against the Soviet Union and the New China was made in a statement Jan. 17 by Tanyug, official news agency of the Tito clique. Tanyug accused the Soviet Union of "worsening relations between the West and New China." The "west" had voted in the UN Security Council to maintain the defunct Kuomintang in its UN seat.

The Soviet Union had brought the message of Chinese foreign minister Chou En-lai before the Council which called for the ouster of the Kuomintang from UN. When this demand of the new China was voted down the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia declined to participate in UN bodies where Chiang's creatures were still represented. All observers noted that sooner or later a majority on the council would not only recognize the New China but would seat it in UN.

What rankles in Washington and Belgrade is that Titoism has not come to the rescue of imperialism in China. The new Soviet-Chinese alliance will demonstrate that anew.

MAO CABLES GREETINGS TO COMMUNIST PARTY

Mao Tse-tung, President of the Chinese People's Republic, this week cabled Communist Party General Secretary Eugene Dennis greetings and thanks for Communist support. Mao's cable was in reply to a letter by Dennis in behalf of the Communist Party National Committee thanking the Chinese people for fraternal support against the Foley Square thought control trial and frameup convictions of the eleven American Communist leaders. Mao's cable:



DENNIS



MAO

"Dear Comrade Eugene Dennis, thank you for your letter of Nov. 28, 1949. The victory of the Chinese people cannot be separated from the rightous struggle now being conducted by the working class and all progressive forces throughout the world. The Chinese people will never forget the efforts made by the American Communist Party together with all other genuinely democratic American elements to oppose American imperialism and to safeguard the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. We firmly believe that whatever reactionary measures American imperialists might take such measures will inevitably be defeated by the joint mighty strength of the American people and the people of the whole world."

Progressive Party Fights Job Crisis

The Outlook for 1950

DETROIT. — "Economic problems arising out of growing unemployment should be the major issue of 1950," Coleman Young, executive-secretary of the Progressive Party of Michigan told the Michigan Worker this week.

"But the Progressive Party will not wait until September, 1950, to mount a struggle for increased and improved unemployment compensation, adequate welfare provisions, a moratorium on rent evictions of unemployed," he continued.

"We have already begun that fight with a petition drive aimed at inclusion of these demands before the special session of the state legislature called for March 15.

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"WE STAND ready to join with all and any interested in advancing the interests of the people of our state around a day to day struggle on specific issues and common agreement on a minimum program."

Young went on to say that the Progressive Party is here to stay. He pointed out that the PP was born prior to the '48 presidential elections, "from the aspirations of the American electorate for a new and independent political vehicle through which to express their desire for peace, abundance and security."

"No other third party since the turn of the century has remained in existence for more than 6 months after a presidential election," he said.

"In Michigan the Progressive Party has participated in three election campaigns, and emerges today as an effective and maturing political force, recognized by its enemies as well as its friends as a decisive balance of power in many areas throughout the state."

"THE MOST recent municipal elections in the city of Detroit, in which Progressive Party state chairman Stanley Nowak and vice-chairman, the Rev. Charles A. Hill, polled over 100,000 and 118,000 votes respectively for Common Council is a convincing indication of this independent strength."

"One of the key issues in the 1950 elections will be the campaign to elect Negro candidates to office in all levels of state and national government," Young said.

"The Progressive Party recognizes the growing demands of the Negro citizens of our state for representation as one of its own, and in the best interests of all our citizens. We will give priority consideration to the effort to elect at least one Negro congressman from Wayne County, two Negro senators, and five Negro state representatives."

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Young went on to say that the 13th C.D. would seem to present the best chance of breaking through with a Negro Congressman.

He said the Progressive Party would run independent candidates in some cases, and wield its influence to insure the election of progressive candidates, "regardless of party affiliation, with whom we can agree on a minimum program."

Youth Plans State Lobby

DETROIT.—A petition campaign for 20,000 signatures and a mass legislative youth lobby to Lansing for the first week in April were announced this week by the Young Progressives of Michigan to implement their program for the special session of the legislature.

The YPA program calls for:

- Increased unemployment benefits of $85 a week for 52 weeks.
- An FEPC law.
- Moratorium on rent evictions and debts.
- Increased adequate welfare aid.
- Fair education bill.

The Young Progressives can be reached at 140 Cadillac Square, Detroit.

Flint 'Worker' Edition Spurs Sub Drive

DETROIT.—The fact that the people of Michigan are ready and anxious to buy and read the Michigan Worker was proved again this month when over 2,000 copies of the special Flint edition of the Michigan Worker were sold or distributed in Flint.

Congratulations to the Flint committee of Michigan Worker builders! How about a slew of subs to match the good sales?

Flint has 6 percent of its quota so far, and is being beaten by Ford which has 8 percent of its quota.

Hudson workers moved ahead of the field this week finishing 53 percent of their quota to take the lead in their competition with Briggs. Briggs workers have completed 33 percent of their quota so far.

Outstanding individual sub-getter so far, appropriately enough, is Hugo Beiswenger, editor of the Michigan Worker.

He has 12 subs so far and is the first builder of the paper to become eligible for the free dinner for those who get 11 subs or more. Close on Beiswenger's heels are Nelson Davis, outstanding subgetter from the Dearborn section, with nine subs, Bill from an East Side shop with 10, and Lenny from the youth with nine.

Salesmen had a terrific experience out at Cheevy Drop Forge last Monday. They went out to the shop gates at 6:15 a.m. with the paper, chanting slogans like, "Bring back the spirit of '37," "End the slave conditions in General Motors," and "Read the workers' press, not the bosses' press."

They sold a total of 50 papers. This was the first time papers had been sold at Cheevy Forge in over a year.

Negro History Edition Feb. 12

DETROIT. — The Feb. 12th edition of the Michigan Worker will be a combined Negro History Week and 2nd Anniversary edition. The number of Michigan pages will be increased to 8 for this issue, and circulation doubled.

Fifteen or more pages of the complete issue will be devoted to the history, culture and contributions of the Negro people.

Greetings to the Michigan Worker on the occasion of Negro History Week will be featured. Space is being sold at $5 a column inch. Deadline for greetings is Feb. 1. Individuals, organizations and businesses are urged to send in their greetings immediately to Philip Halper, 2419 Grand River, Detroit 1.

Ford Speedup

(Continued from Page 1)

2,760 in 8 hours. It's now 3,000 for an eight hour day with no extra men.

Right and left 2-door lines: in July, 1949 production was 200 an hour. It's now 300 an hour with no extra men. The foreman on this job is named Rohler.

Four-door, front and rear door job: production was 200 an hour. It's now 229 an hour. Patton is the foreman.

On the top job, last July on line assembly production was 176 an hour. Now it's 216. This is the line on which the rheostat is supposed to be "locked," meaning production can't be kicked up. The foreman on this job is named O'Cello.

Foremen are now telling workers the only time they are permitted to be in the toilets is when it's "obvious" they have to be there.

When a breakdown on the line occurs foremen run down the lines and tell workers "you can take your personal time (go to the toilet) now."

At the last General Council meeting of Ford local 600, almost two hours were spent on debating the mounting speedup, with a decision made that department meetings be called all over the plant to discuss action.

Detroiters at Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

Baltimore. They marched all the way from Union Station to the White House. They there elected a committee to go in and see the President.

These people were not a part of the regular mobilization. They were not permitted to enter the conference. The leaders of the conference refused to mention the fact that these people had put on this spectacular public demonstration.

Jimmy O'Rourke, President, Motor Building Local 600: "We are in this to win. If this fails and they refuse to give us true democracy, I will be the first to join the Communist Party."

Mrs. Mary Lockhart, Michigan Federated Democratic Clubs: "We can get FEPC if we go back home and put the heat on just as we are doing here in Washington."

Alex Fuller, Vice President, Wayne County CIO: "We have awakened the politicians to the fact that the people mean business when they demand a real FEPC."

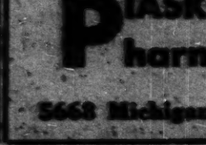
Virgil Vandenburg (minister): "CIO politics should be kept out of NAACP campaigns."

Bill Hood, recording secretary, Ford, Local 600: "Regardless of race, color or creed of participants, or their party affiliations, we'll continue to fight until we get FEPC."

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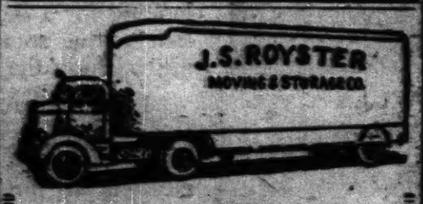
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Probe Anti-Negro Inciters, Jewish Congress Here Says

AUTOTOWN ALLEY
by THE OLD-TIMER

FORD'S PRICE LIST

HERE'S WHAT a Ford worker gets if his hand, finger, arm or leg gets cut off while trying to keep up with the jacked-up production schedules at the Ford plants these days.

Thumb, $1,200; index finger, $735; second finger, $630; third finger, $420; little finger, $315; great toe, $630; other toe, $210; hand, $4,200; arm, $5,250; foot, $3,150; leg, $4,200; eye, $3,150.

Amputation between the knee and foot, six or more inches below the knee shall be considered a foot; above this point a leg.

Fingers, loss at the first joint equals ½ of finger. Loss of more than the first joint shall be considered entire loss.

Amputation between the elbow and wrist, six or more inches below the elbow, shall be considered a hand; above this point an arm.

A loss of an eye or loss of 80 percent vision of one eye gets you $3,150.

• • •

Joke of the week! UAW prexy Walter Reuther sends the International Union auditors down to Toledo to "investigate" the Gosser operations in real estate. The question is: how can they check anything about the use of the union's money when the union's books are impounded by the Lucas County Common Pleas Court.

This means that any information they get will have to come from Gosser. Mazey, Burt and Cote, International Executive Board members, are assigned to investigate (after the Daily Worker ran the story).

• • •

SOMEONE in Ford Local 600 leadership ought to get out on Miller Road early some morning before the employment office and take the badge number of the mounted cop who is riding "herd" on unemployed workers lined up waiting to get interviewed for jobs.

Also, the company should be asked by the union leaders at 600 to allow the unemployed to assemble and wait in the big room back of the unemployment office where it's warm, instead of having to stand out in the bitter winter blasts that sweep down Miller Road.

• • •

Is it true that Ellsworth Hanlon, veterans director and compensation chief at Local 600 has plans to run for Congress in the 16th Congressional District?

The "Bohn Committee for Clean Unionism" (the Reuther caucus) in Local 208 is considering changing its name after the blowup on Gosser of Toledo.

If Plymouth gets away with bringing in an automatic mounting machine in Department 91 it will not only displace six workers but 100 throughout the plant. How about it, President William Gerbe?

• • •

THE REUTHER MACHINE prevented Foundry Local 835 from organizing the unorganized. Result: a decline from 22 shops and 2,000 members to 17 shops and 650 members.

Louis Machetta, Cadillac Local 22, has the fever to be the local's next president and take with him that solid old timer, Dave Miller, into the leadership with him as a member of the top bargaining setup. Louis should remember that victories are won on job action not with paper programs as so many progressives have mistakenly thought.

Briggs 212: Ernie Mazey got the lowest vote and lost in the race for the steering committee of the Czerwinski caucus. But the Trotzkyites hogged the floor anyway.

• • •

MURRAY BODY 2: John McFarlane, financial secretary; John Begart, vice-president, are being mentioned to run against Lloyd Jones, the incumbent. Both McFarlane and Begart say they won't inflict on Murray workers the Bugas-Reuther pension handcuffs. Jones, we hear, is philosophical about the whole matter; he won't have to go back to work in the shop—he has a printing shop and everything that goes with it. The Reutherites say he overcharges them for caucus slates.

• • •

Eleven hundred Trim shop workers at Briggs Mack called off a stoppage against speedup after the management agreed to pay them for the half hour lost. The beef was a kickup in production from 28 jobs an hour to 31.

Ken Morris, 212 president, termed the stoppage the work of "agitators." It wouldn't hurt Morris to get into the shop and do a little "agitating" against speedup.

By Lenny Cohen

DETROIT.—A jammed meeting of 125 members of the Stephen S. Wise Chapter of the American Jewish Congress voted this week to have the Jewish Community Relations Council bring before Mayor Cobo a demand for the investigation of Detroit's "Improvement Associations" and their prosecution where indicated.

The meeting also asked the Council to demand that the Mayor issue a public statement, "afifrming the right of any citizen to move and visit wherever he wants to," and stating publicly that the police have been orderd to enforce this policy.

The resolution came out of a meeting of the AJC chapter here that was addressed by Byron Miller, Midwest Director of the Commission on Social Law and Action of the AJC.

Miller told the meeting how the "Improvement Associations" had started the recent anti-Semitic, anti-Negro riots in Chicago.

He played records of a radio broadcast which featured eyewitness accounts of the mob violence and of the collaboration of Chicago's police with the mob.

"The basic problem in the Chicago riots is the long-standing pattern of segregation," Miller said. "The long range solution is the breaking down of the segregation pattern; the solution is working for the end of the Negro ghetto."

The AJC meeting was attended by top leaders of the Jewish community.

Mr. Jaffe, executive director of the Jewish Community Council of Detroit, representing almost all the Jewish organizations in the city, told the meeting after hearing the records and Mr. Miller's talk:

"We, too, are living on dynamite here in Detroit. One of the links which we felt was weak here was the police department. We're hoping the new commissioner will be better than Toy, but that isn't saying much."

Jaffe told the audience he "was ashamed" that more of the people in the room hadn't attended the NAACP civil rights mobilization meeting the previous Sunday.

He said the riots in Chicago showed why the Jewish people must fight for the civil rights of the Negro people and all people and added:

"I'm glad you passed that resolution. It strengthened my hand."

The "Improvement Associations," have been charged with responsibility for a number of violent attacks on the Negro people in Detroit. They all backed Mayor Cobo in the recent election campaign.

'Worker' Bared Story, Gets Rouge Job Back

DEARBORN.—John Sawula, Ford foundryman last week was called back by the company and given an easier job. Two weeks ago the Michigan Worker told the tragic story of how Sawula, jobless and penniless, told by the company they "had no job for him," sat and looked at a Christmas greeting sent him by Henry Ford

Sawula told The Worker that Christmas cards from Henry Ford II would not get him back into the plant, but that a union card and the work of his union bargaining committeeman, Nelson Davis, would do the job.

Last week the Labor Relations official in Production Foundry told Nelson Davis:

"Tes Sawula is back to work because you and that story in the paper gave us a rough time."

The Michigan Worker story and picture of Sawdula was hung on the union foundry bulletin boards for all to see.

The story told how Sawula, during the war was injured when a transmission cover fell on his leg. For a year he limped to the company's medical office where someone dusted the wound with sulfa.

After one year Sawula had to go to a hospital at his own expense. He contracted sugar diabetes and his personal physician sent a letter to the company recommending "light work."



JOHN SAWULA

From then on the company speedup merchants (Labor Relations) gave Sawula what Ford workers called "the business."

Finally they sent him home

Sawula's prediction came true. He told this reporter:

"The union and Nelson Davis will win a job for me that I can do, not Christmas cards from Henry Ford II.

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"PROGRAM FOR PEACE" - MOVIES - CULTURAL PROGRAM

AS I SEE IT

SPEEDUP AND THE RUNAWAY SHOP

By Hugo Beiswenger

IT'S TIME to cut out the malarkey about the auto corporation's so-called "decentralization" program and call it by its rightname—runaway shops.

The Ford Motor Co., for example, is moving away over 17,000 jobs from the Greater Detroit area to new plants in Monroe, Buffalo and Cincinnati.



BEISWENGER

The company is putting out a lot of sanctimonious claptrap about their runaway program being "necessary for technical progress." But what does running away from an average hourly wage of $1.65 at the Rouge to a town where the average wage is $1.25 or lower per hour have to do with "technical progress"? Not only will the wage and living standards of 17,000 workers in Buffalo, Monroe and Cincinnati be slashed, but the company at the same time uses its runaway program as a club over the heads of workers who remain at the Rouge to increase production.

★

FOR EXAMPLE, press steel workers at the Rouge are told to speed up production of frames from 300 in an eight-hour shift to 385. They are threatened with "You'd better make production or the company will farm the job out where we can get it done cheaper."

Of the possible 9,000 press steel workers who stand to lose their jobs because of Ford's runaway program, 40 percent will be Negro workers. Their chances of following their job into Jimcrow towns is even less than the chances of a white worker.

★

FORD WORKERS aren't being fooled, however, by company propaganda that "you can't stop progress," I'm told. The workers are replying with the slogans: "Don't move this machine! Don't take away our jobs!"

The fate of 17,000 workers who cannot just tomorrow pick up and leave their established homes in Detroit to follow their job to Buffalo, Monroe or Cincinnati—workers who are paying for homes, cars, whose families and friends are all here, don't figure into Henry Ford II's profit calculations. Human hopes and strivings are all to be junked in order to satisfy the Ford Motor Co.'s insatiable appetite for higher profits.

There are a few in union leadership who justify their do-nothing policy by echoing the company propaganda: "You can't stop progress."

But the workers who are losing their jobs are looking for a better answer than this. I am told that among some union men at the Rouge thinking is along the following lines:

FIRST, demand a stop to the company's runaway program, exposing it for what it is, union-busting. Enlist the support of businessmen and city officials in towns like Dearborn, Inkster, etc., which will face depression business conditions with 17,000 Ford workers jobless.

SECOND, workers shouldn't play the company's game of working themselves out of a job and working themselves into an early grave under the company's threat "we'll move the job out."

THIRD, if, in spite of a mass struggle against it, the company succeeds in carrying out some phases of its program, the union to do the following:

* Get the company's agreement that those workers, whose jobs are being moved out, may keep their jobs in the new plant.

* Rates on jobs in the new plants to be equal to rates paid in the Rouge for the same job.

* The International union allocate funds for an organizing drive at the new plants. Tested leaders from the ranks of the Ford workers whose jobs are being displaced to be put on as full-time organizers in the new plants.

* The International be asked to take up a serious campaign to raise wage rates in outlying and feeder plants to the level of rates at the Rouge. As part of this campaign, a drive to abolish piecework in smaller shops.

All Out for Sub Drive Sun. Jan. 22!

See Page 2-A

ILLINOIS EDITION

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XV, No. 4 — January 22, 1950 — In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 24 Pages, Price 10 Cents

CIO Split Victims

When right-wingers smashed unity in the Illinois CIO, they also hit at the Negro workers.

—See Page 10

'Project 1' Action

Negro families facing mass eviction have taken new steps to save their homes.

—See Page 2-A

Illinois May Act

State officials are considering revocation of the charter granted to the White Circle League.

—See Page 1-A

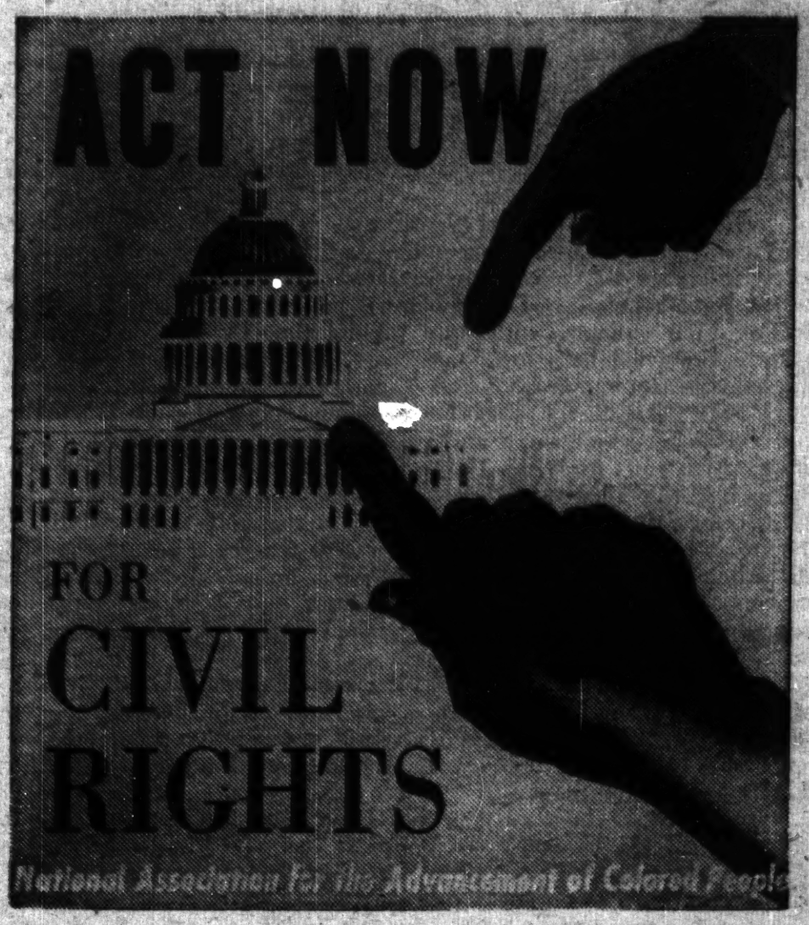
Steel Jimcrow

Steel workers are hoping for real action out of the union's parley on Jimcrow.

—See Page 10

Guilty of Coercion

CITE STEWART WARNER CO. IN NLRB CHARGES



The White Circle League Is Still Inciting Mob Violence Because...



Mayor Martin H. Kennelly

has defaulted on his recent pledge to "use the full force of the city government" to stamp out racist terrorism.

Police Commissioner Prendergast

has failed to enforce the city ordinance which makes it "unlawful to create a clear and present danger of riot or assault . . . against any person because of race, religion. . . ."

Governor Adlai E. Stevenson

has chartered the White Circle League under the laws of Illinois and given it a legal basis for openly propagating its hate program.

Illinois Att'y General Ivan Elliott

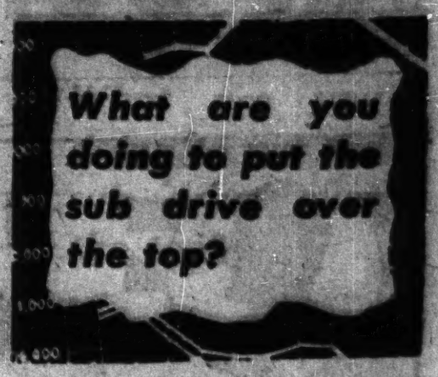
has failed to prosecute the White Circle League for fraudulent incorporation and to dissolve it as a corporation carrying on illegal activity.

U. S. Att'y General Howard McGrath

has failed to take legal action against the White Circle League for using a U. S. Post Office box and the U. S. Mails in order to disseminate its hate literature.

These public officials must be forced to take action to destroy the White Circle League. Write to them at once! Get your organization to act before it is too late!

Illinois Officials Weigh Action Against Klan Group



By Sylvia Alexander

CHICAGO.—The Illinois Attorney General's Office this week weighed the revocation of the charter of the Klan-like White Circle League and considered criminal prosecution of the organization.

Former Judge W. Joseph Hill, assistant to the Attorney General, told the Illinois Worker that, "We're concerned whether the charter should be revoked."

Hill was presented with the Illinois Worker's evidence showing that the White Circle League has been issuing material which shows its purpose to be quite different from that stated in the organization's incorporation papers.

Former Judge W. Joseph Hill, assistant to the Attorney General told the Illinois Worker that "We're concerned whether the charter shoould be revoked."

Hill was presented with the Illinois Worker's evidence showing that the White Circle League has been issuing material which shows its purpose to be quite different from that stated in the organization's incorporation papers.

★

"IF THEY are the ones who are circulating this material, they are at variance with their articles of incorporation," Hill declared. "It would be a case for the State's Attorney as well as us, and we would work with him."

Hill stated: "At this point, it seems to be up to the Corporation Department (of the Attorney General's office) to go ahead with interrogation of the organization."

The incorporation papers filed by the White Circle League state that it was established "for the purpose of education . . . and charitable purposes."

★

HOWEVER, the hate group has incited racist violence in all of its literature and has taken on the full program of the Ku Klux Klan.

"There is no question that the Illinois civil rights statute was enacted to stop just such activity," said Hill.

HILL STATED that there were two possible lines of legal action which could be carried out by the Attorney General's office.

The Corporation Department can interrogate the organization to see if they are operating within their charter.

"If not," he said, "the State's Attorney and the Attorney General can bring suit to void the charter. Also there is the civil rights statute which provides for criminal prosecution.

Gil GREEN

If Illinois Worker Did a Job on White Circle, Think What It Could Do, If . . .

AT THE THIRD session of the Conference to End Mob Violence, Mr. St. Clair Drake, co-author of Black Metropolis, and Chairman of the conference Research Committee, asked the following important question:

"How is it that the Chicago newspapers have permitted themselves to be 'scooped' by the Illinois Worker in exposing this organization (the White Circle League) which threatens the security of our citizens?


GIL GREEN

"To date," continued Mr. Drake, "I have found information about the White Circle League only in the pages of the Illinois Worker."

Mr. Drake places the question correctly when he says that the Chicago newspapers "permitted themselves to be scooped." Because the FACTS about the White Circle League were well known to all of them and not alone to the Illinois Worker. Why then did they keep them out?

They kept them out because that is their POLICY. They kept them out because their policy has been a hush-hush policy when it comes to violence perpetrated against the Negro people or the Jewish people. Their policy is to keep quiet about wanton acts of mob violence under the pretext that by publicizing such assaults they will help to spread them. Of course, they don't use the same reasoning at all when it comes to hammer murders.

WHY THEN the hush-hush policy about the Park Manor and Peoria Street outrages and about the organized hoodlum KKK gang which calls itself the White Circle League? The only REAL reason for this silence is the fear that if the real facts get to be known an aroused progressive city will demand swift ACTION to put an end to these assaults. It is also fear of exposing the big shots behind these attacks — the bankers, industrialists, real estate brokers, church dignitaries, etc., who not only condone but who actually profit and help organize racial and religious bigotry in our city.

If today there is a sizable and growing movement in the city of Chicago against mob violence, no little credit belongs to the Illinois Worker. If in recent days one organization after another has begun to speak out against the White Circle League, once again thanks goes to this paper.

But think of how swift would have been the reaction of the progressive labor and peoples organizations of Chicago if the Illinois Worker had a circulation twice and three times what it has to date. It has taken some two months of CRUSADING on the part of this paper to bust wide open the hush-hush policy in respect to Peoria Street.

But dare we wait so long? Who can guarantee that the next mobster assault will not lead to bloodshed on a vast scale? And that leads me to the importance of rapidly increasing the circulation of the Illinois Worker. Only when tens of thousands of workers get the TRUTH in their homes at least once a week, will it be possible to develop the kind of swift public response that can put an end to the hush-hush policy once and for all and generate sufficient heat on City Hall to force it to ACT.

CERTAINLY all the readers of the Illinois Worker and especially the members of the Communist Party have a special obligation to see to it that this paper gets the 3,000 additional new subscribers that it is campaigning for.

The sub drive has only three more weeks to go (Feb. 12). To date, no section has as yet fulfilled its quota 100 percent. Some sections are edging ahead such as WEST SIDE, CACHIONNE, LIEBER and STEEL. PACKING and JOHNSTONE are still near the bottom.

HAYMARKET AND PARSONS raised their heads for a fleeting week about a month ago and then went back into hibernation (on the sub drive). EAST ST. LOUIS is moving ahead although it has still far to go to complete its goal.

For the next three weeks I'm devoting this column to giving the low-down on the drive. I'm going to name names and places and are some peoples' faces going to be red—especially those who talk a good fight but when it comes to getting a reader to the Illinois Worker it's "Let Joe do it."

Dismissal of Eviction Won By Tenants Action Council

CHICAGO. — An important decision for the tenants of Chicago was won this week in Judge Schiller's Municipal Court where a landlord's suit to evict a tenant, who did not pay a rent increase, was dismissed.

The tenant, Edward Bannister of 4716 South Cottage Grove Avenue, had refused to pay a rent increase because he had not been given a 30-day notice, as required by local law. In court, Judge Schiller clearly pointed out that where mass evictions would result, he must follow the local law to the letter. The landlord had not served a proper five-day notice or the legal 30-day notice as required by state law.

Approximately fifty members of the Chicago Tenants' Action Council were in court to witness this important test case. Victor Ludwig, chairman of the Chicago Tenants' Action Council, stated:

"This decision by Judge Schiller should serve as a notice to the landlords of Chicago that they cannot legally collect retroactive rent increases given by the OHE—nor can they collect a current increase until a proper 30-day notice is given to the tenants."

Shogren Smashes Records In Granting Rent Boosts

CHICAGO.—Chicago area rent director Norman Shogren announced that he was smashing all previous records in granting rent increases to Chicago landlords.

Shogren reported "an all-time record in December," with 16,826 rent increase orders for landlords during the month.

The rent director said 75 percent of the rent boost petitions processed during the month resulted in increases being granted. The increases average $9.32 per unit.

Shogren's statement declared that this was an "accomplishment," achieved by putting extra workers on the job of processing the landlords' claims.

Max Weiss to Open Forum

CHICAGO. — Chicago progressives have their first opportunity in many months to publicly discuss Tito's brand of Fascism Sunday night Jan. 22, 8 p.m., when Max Weiss, labor secretary of the Illinois Communist Party inaugurates the Modern Book Store-Chicago Workers School Forum,.

The forum will be held in the Woodrow Wilson Room, International Relations Center, 116 S. Michigan Ave.

A ticket to a single forum cost 60 cents and the entire series of five meetings held monthly cost $2 with tickets available at the Modern Book Store, 180 W. Washington St.

Boys Clubs Agree to Ban White Circle Meetings

CHICAGO.—The racist White Circle League will never meet again at the Chicago Boys Club, the Illinois Worker was assured this week. Joseph N. Clemons, associate executive director of the Chicago Boys Clubs called this paper to report that he had written a letter to Joseph Beauharnais, head of the Klan-like organization.

"I told him that we do not consider it desirable that they continue to meet at the Woodlawn Boys Clubs," said Clemons.

THE White Circle League had met twice at the Woodlawn Club, 6331 University Ave., on December 17 and again on January 7.

After the first meeting, the Illinois Worker called an official of the Woodlawn Boys Club, Glen Fisher, for an explanation. Fisher replied that he saw nothing wrong with the organization.

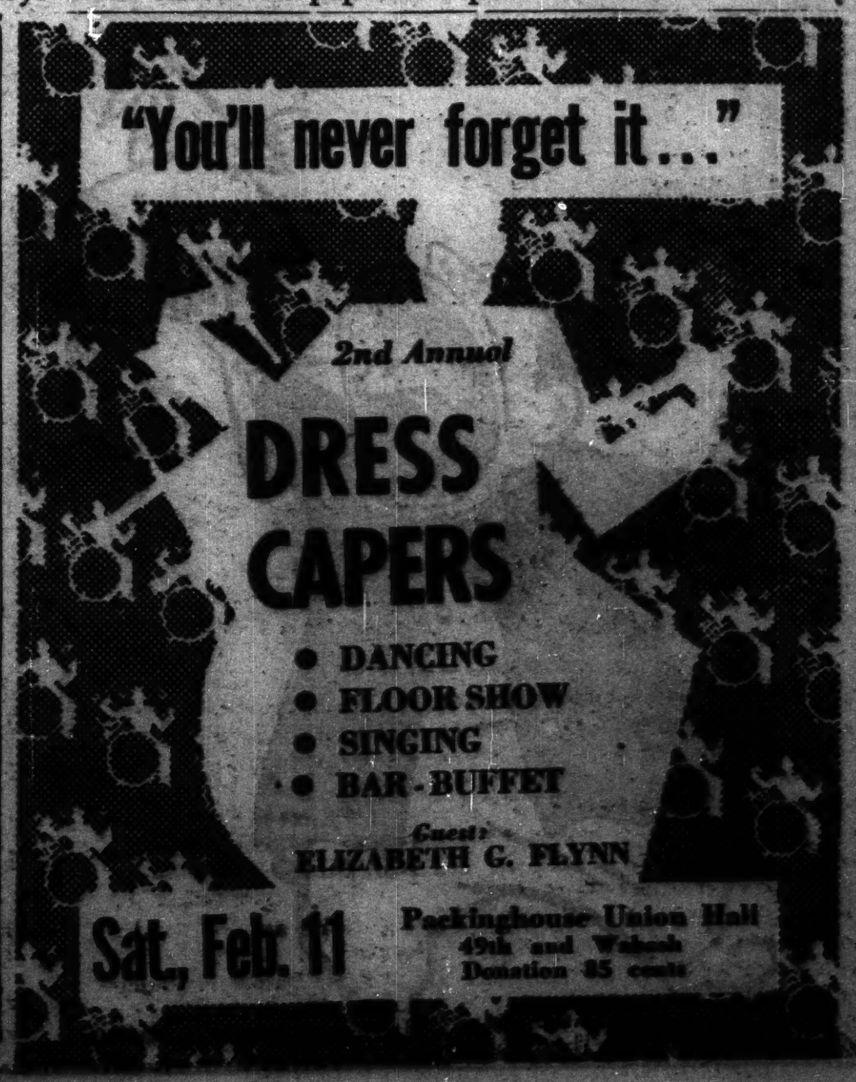
Clemons, who works out of the city headquarters of the organization at 123 W. Madison, stated that "Fisher knows Beauharnais personally" and rented the hall to him on that basis.

THE Chicago Boys Club asked to bar the White Circle League after this paper had contacted the Community Fund, which contributes large sums of money to the clubs.

A Community Fund spokesman said that the clubs got approximately $100,000 last year, and that all recipients are required to have non-discriminatory policies.

Several days later, Clemons called, stating that "our policies are contrary to that of the White Circle League."

"We are not interested in aggravating racial tensions," he said.



400 Subs a Week Needed in Drive!

CHICAGO.—With a goal of 400 Illinois Worker subs a week for completion of the state quota, Illinois this week concentrated its attention on the half-dozen sections which are "endangering the success of the drive."

A statement by the Illinois Press Committee, issued this week by chairman Claude Lightfoot, executive secretary of the Communist Party of Illinois, declared that "there is no more important job facing our party today than the successful completion of this drive."

The statement pointed out that the drive was being held back, with five sections — Packing, Southeast Youth, Johnstone and Nine South —still below the 20 percent mark as of last Tuesday.

★

A CITYWIDE canvassing mobilization was called for Sunday, January 22. The press committee urged that the mobilization was "not only for those people who are press-conscious, but for everyone who is concerned about the political needs of our movement in 1950."

"We want to emphasize again that this drive is the 'Foundation for '50'," Lightfoot stated, "and the building of the united front against fascism and war in our state is in large measure contingent on its success."

Two industrial sections showed the way this week by nearing completion of their quotas and guaranteeing a sizeable marking of "over-the-top" subs.

★

THE AUTO (Leiber) Section was three subs short of fulfillment of its quota, although the Electromotive Club had was still far short of its own goal of 200.

The Steel Section turned in 50 subs after last Sunday's mobilization and pledged to complete its goal this weekend.

Among the community sections, the West Side and Cacchione Sections were well over the 50 percent mark this week. The sudden illness of the section press director brought a greater determination than ever by the Cacchione Section to win out in the competition.

★

MEANWHILE, plans were completed this week for the annual press banquet and for the Press Capers dance to be held afterward at the Packinghouse Union Hall on Saturday, Feb. 11.

Admission to the banquet is strictly limited to those who have brought in a minimum of five subs.

The February 11 celebration will also mark the appearance on a regular basis of the DuSable Edition of The Worker.

In order to guarantee its publication, the entire city was urged to participation in canvassing on the South Side on the two successive Friday evenings of Feb. 3 and 10.

RED HUNT CRIPPLES AUSSIE UNIONS

SYDNEY (ALN).—The Australian labor movement is now in the grip of a right-wing red hunt. One of the smaller organizations, the Shop Assistants Union with 60,000 members, has instituted a political test for elected officers for the stated purpose of barring Communists from leading positions. Deflection of attention from the workers' needs to anti-left wing campaigns is generally considered to have been one of the main causes why the Labor party lost control of the federal government at the last election. As a result, the Conservatives returned to power for the first time in eight years.

NLRB Sees Coercion By Stewart-Warner

CHICAGO. — Stewart-Warner Corp. was smacked here last week with a complaint issued by the NLRB charging unfair labor practices one day after five workers were fired for refusing to sign non-Communist affidavits. The complaint was based on efforts of the company to eke out victory for the AFL-IBEW Local 1031 over the United Electrical Workers in an NLRB election last July.

Other charges of unfair labor practices against Stewart-Warner are scheduled to be filed by UE on the company's discharge of the five workers under its new policy making it compulsory for workers to sign non-Communist affidavits or lose their jobs.

★

THE NLRB complaint specifically accuses Stewart-Warner Corp. of:

- Intimidating workers to vote for the IBEW.
- Firing UE Local 1154 president John Kelliher and executive board member Florence Hall before the election to influence the election.
- Permitting the IBEW full rein of the plant while banning all activities of UE.

The election was held after the company had filed a petition on behalf of IBEW as part of its long-standing attempt to oust UE, which had been the recognized bargaining agency for six years.

THE COMPANY brought its campaign against the militant UE out into the open after the union had refused to sign an agreement freezing wages and providing for further speed-up in the plant.

It arbitrarily cancelled the UE contract, which was scheduled to run until June, 1950, and launched a wild Red-baiting attack on the union on alleged grounds of being "Communist-dominated."

No such charge was made by the company before the union had turned down the wage-freezing, speed-up agreement.

DESPITE full support of Stewart-Warner, the IBEW failed to win a majority in the election. Eight hundred eighty-six workers supported UE with "No" votes (UE was not on the ballot) in face of the intimidation now cited by the NLRB, and the votes of the 196 supporters of UE were challenged, enough to have given it a clear majority.

Pretext of the company in firing

(Continued on Page 9)



FLORENCE HALL

'PROJECT 1' GROUP SUES TO HALT LAND SEIZURE

CHICAGO. — Small homeowners, opposing an attempt by the city to turn their land over to the New York Life Insurance Co., for a private housing project on the near South Side last week took their fight into the courts.

A suit filed in the U. S. District Court by Attorney Herbert Dodson, representing 2,300 homeowners in the "Project 1" site, from 31st to 35th Street and South Park to the IC tracks, challenges the legality of action by the Land Clearance Commission to condemn property of owners refusing to sell to the city.

The suit charges that forcible acquisition of land by the city for the purpose of resale to a private developer is unconstitutional. It points out that the project, to be acquired at a cost of $11 million and resold to the insurance company for $2 million, will cost the taxpayers $9 million.

"Project 1" homeowners have charged that the high rental and other occupancy standards set forth by the New York Life Insurance Company will in effect bar Negro residents from tenancy in the proposed project.

Members of the United Council of Project 1, the organization leading the howeowners fight, are involved in the suit.

Charges Shakedown by White Circle Goons

Englewood Business Woman Says Racists Beat Her Up for Selling to Negroes

By Ann Prosten

CHICAGO.—The White Circle League of America, exposed by this paper, was accused last week by an Englewood business woman of having unleashed fullfledged KKK brutality against her for daring to defy its racist commands.

The story told the Illinois Worker by Mrs. Anna Esther Mirabelli, owner of the International Wholesale and Retail Food Store, a super-market at 315 W. 63rd St., in Englewood, couldn't be immediately verified for accuracy.

She said that at 2:00 a. m. on Tuesday morning, Jan. 10 at 4416 N. Clifton, she was terrorized, beaten, and left half-unconscious in her apartment by a band of masked White Circle League agents. Her three assailants had entered her apartment before her arrival.

"This is what you get for refusing to sign our pledge," they told her. The "pledge" she explained, was a promise "not to sell to Negroes in my store."

Over a period of two months, she related, various persons, none of them divulging their names, had visited her at the store, asking that she join the White Circle League and pay a tribute of $50 a month "to keep the organization going."

She described her attackers as two men wearing stocking-cap hoods, and a mink-coated woman with a napkin tied across her face, concealing all but her eyes.

"I [illegible] the [illegible]" Mirabelli told us. "This [illegible] seen the woman before. She was among those who came to my store trying to browbeat me into joining the White Circle outfit.

"She bragged to me that a local furrier had given her the mink coat in return for her services to the League."

"This man had also claimed that Englewood property owners had a treasury of $60,000 'to drive the Negroes out!'"

Mrs. Mirabelli charged that Englewood police only abetted White Circle League agents.

"When I asked for police protection some time ago," she said, "two police were stationed outside my store. Customers reported to me that the police were telling people not to buy in my store because I was 'bringing Negroes into the neighborhood.'"

"My business fell off sharply, because many customers were unwilling to incur the police' suspicion. Then police protection was removed altogether by Capt. Storms of the Eenglewood station."

She reported that she then appealed to Police Commissioner Prendergast and State's Attorney Boyle for help. Spokesmen at these offices told her they could "do nothing," and indicated they had heard from Captain Storms that she as "out of her mind."

"I heard that accusation once before," she told us, "from the woman in the mink coat, who said: 'You're out of your mind, if you don't join us.'"

She recalled that she had threatened to phone police if the woman continued to molest her, to which the woman had replied "Go ahead and call them. You'll find out who's side they're on!"

In desperation, Mrs. Mirabelli turned to the city's newspapers for help. "They heard my story, checked with the Englewood police and then refused to print it."

Two South Side papers did report her story. A reporter for one of these papers said that Prendergast's office had advised him Mrs. Mirabelli was "unbalanced."

Ill with a serious cancer, Mrs. Mirabelli told us: "I couldn't die at peace with my God if I turned against any of my brothers and sisters because of their color or their religion."

Pointing to a large bible on her desk as we talked in her office at the rear of the store, she continued: "This book says the brotherhood of man is the first principle of true religion. That is my firm belief."

She is convinced that the powerful real estate and banking interests of the Englewood community, thwarted in their campaign to force her capitulation to White Circle League demands, have embarked on an effort to drive her out of the neighborhood.

She showed us legal papers in which the owner of the property at 315 W. 63 St. has filed a petition to have her placed in involuntary bankruptcy by the court. The petition, she said, is based on a "frame-up, non-existent debt of $950."

Two days before the case was to be heard in the U. S District Court, the law firm of Kamfner and Halligan, of 111 W. Washington St., retained by Mrs. Mirabelli to represent her, notified her that they were withdrawing from her case. They refused to give the Illinois Worker any explanation as to why they had withdrawn.

"I will spend every cent I have to help wipe out this plague of race hatred," she said. "I will not let such ideas cripple my country, as it crippled Italy, [illegible] people [illegible]

The Mirabelli Case

IT SHOULD be no surprise to our readers to find out that outfits like the White Circle League have made a racket out of race hatred and mob violence.

The story of Mrs. Mirabelli opens up a whole new field of investigation and prosecution. The Illinois Worker—which first broke the story of the White Circle League—will look into this case more deeply.

We want to know what is the connection between the racketeers in this case and the Southtown Planning Association.

This organization has been involved in a large scale attempt to drive Negroes out of the Englewood community. Among its officers are Frank C. Rathje, president of the Chicago City Bank at 63rd and Halsted, a foremost proponent

Like the organizations to which Mrs. Mirabelli's assailants guardedly referred, the South Planning Association had raised a sizable "war chest" to oust Negro residents.

The woman in the racketeer band boasted she had received her fur coat as a "gift" from a prominent 63rd St. furrier. That furrier is known to be a member of the Southtown Planning Association and contributed to the organization at a banquet on Jan. 9, 1947, at the Shoreland Hotel.

There are a number of other "leads" in this case which point to the higher-ups, the big money interests behind mob violence.

This is a case for the city authorities and the police. How they can be forced to act—by the vigorous and united demand of the people that this cesspool of corruption and racist violence be cleaned up once and for all!

Killer of Yanks is Organizer of New Nazi Army

By Joseph Starobin

Two months ago, American generals and American Congressmen were talking about the desirability of a Western German army. Today, that army is being formed.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, of the puppet German Republic at Bonn, was disclosed this week to be planning at least one division of such an army by June 1st, and an armored corps by 1951. And that's on top of the Hilfscorps, the auxiliary, semi-military police, already functioning in the western zones.

According to a report by Drew Middleton in last Sunday's N. Y. Times, Adenauer is negotiating with a society of former Nazi officers known as Die Bruderschaft. His chief adviser is Lt. Gen. Kurt Von Manteuffel, the man who slaughtered thousands of American soldiers in the Ardennes breakthrough of Dec., 1944.

Without the slightest shame or secrecy, the re-nazification of western Germany is picking up speed. And while some of the Atlantic Pact members, such as France, don't like it, the fact remains that this process goes forward with the consent and encouragement of the American military governor, and former banker, John McCloy.

A GERMAN ARMY? A year, or two or three years ago this would have shocked the whole world, Americans included. Today, the rest of humanity is shocked, but not surprised. For Communist and democratic leaders everywhere have long predicted that the logical result of a policy which consciously rebuilds a reactionary Germany would be the formation of a German army.

The shocking thing is that Americans have so far tolerated these sinister developments without effective protest. Congress Adolph Sabath, of Illinois, has introduced a resolution for an investigation of the Military Government's record in western Germany—a measure that needs support—but much more needs to be done, and can be done.

The re-arming of the Reich is the latest and most outrageous event in a systematic policy. A German Army is being created first of all against the workingclass in western Germany, two and a half million of whom are out of work.

That flows from the conversion of western Germany into a colony: cutting her off from the eastern part of the country, fitting her heavy industry into the over-all plan of an American-dominated western European cartel, and reducing her light industry to make way for American goods. The German army, now being revived, will be an army of Hessians; it will be part of the Atlantic Pact armies for aggression against the peoples democracies and the Soviet Union.

But once under way, this menace will proceed on its own dynamic. Already the Bonn regime is challenging France's control of the Saar, after refusing to recognize the western Polish border. Tomorrow—who knows?

The spectre of another Wehrmacht, staffed by the same officers that served Hitler, and imbued with the same spirit, is rearing up over all of Europe. What the generals and congressmen proposed a short time back, the German imperialists, puppets and partners of Wall Street, are already carrying out.

Impressions of Moscow As a Negro Woman Saw It

"I DIDN'T SEE any nervous people anywhere," Mrs. Pearl Lawes, Negro woman trade unionist, said laughingly when asked what was her main impression of Moscow. She had just come back from a trip to that Socialist land.

"The first thing that strikes you is that these people apparently don't know what it is to worry about losing their jobs. They have a feeling of security and happiness, I noticed, despite everything they have gone through in the recent war. It comes from their knowing that never in their lives will they be without work, without the comradeship and help of their union and their government."

"This love and care of all for all starts with the kids," she went on. "I visited some of their nurseries. True, they don't have some of our superior mechanical equipment. But every child is surrounded with real love and affection, it was easy to see.

"I had never been able to see a ballet in New York. But when I saw the Moscow ballet it was so beautiful. Everyone goes. The theatre appears to be a real part of every worker's life," she added. "The factories and farms have their own drama and music groups. They call them amateur groups. But they were as good as the professional in most cases that I saw.

"And food!" she said, raising her hands. "You never saw anything like it. They love to eat and their tables are simply overweighted with the most attractive dishes of every sort. I noticed that they are going in more for champagne than for the strong vodka of the old days."

*

WHAT OF THE WOMEN widowed by the war, she asked Soviet women. "They are cared for by their trade union welfare department," they told me. "Every opportunity is given them to find useful work if they did not work before. They are helped to find their places in the community. They get pensions, of course, from the state.

"We visited a precision instrument plant," she continued. "The director, who was a member of the trade union and the Communist Party, told us that the work of the plant is discussed at all times with the union to find out what the workers need, how to make their lives better and how to produce the best. Workers who need medical attention go to the plant sanatorium, they get special diets if they need it, or rest in the factory hospital.

"All this sick time does not take away from their regular vacations, of course. Every chance is given to workers who wish to increase their skill for higher paid work. Everyone knows that this benefits the individual, the factory and the country. I found out that 70 percent of the union treasury goes for social welfare aid to workers and their families.



PEARL LAWES

"I was particularly interested in the relations of the men and women to each other," she said. "I noticed this is one of equality, with respect and affection. The women make up and dress up but not to attract special attention to themselves, because that is not necessary in the same way that we are used to in countries where the women are not equal and independent."

Mrs. Lawes went as a delegate to a women's peace conference. The officials in Washington want her peace organization here to register as a "foreign agent," she explained indignantly.

"My final impression was the conversation I had with a woman guide," she says. "I complimented them on the way they were restoring their war-ruined buildings. But she said quietly: 'We can restore our buildings, but we cannot bring back one of the precious lives we lost. That is why we never want to see another war again.'"

China-Soviet Rift Is No Dice!

By Joseph Clark

While Mao Tze-tung has been in Moscow negotiating a historic Chinese-Soviet alliance, two loud and ineffectual efforts have been made to destroy the bonds between new China and the Soviet Union. One was the statement by Secretary of State Dean Acheson, that U. S. foreign policy in the Far East rested on imaginary Chinese resentment against the alleged Soviet attachment of the North Chinese provinces. The second was a verbal assault by the Tito government, against the Soviet Union for refusing to participate in any United Nations bodies as long as the Kuomintang clique was represented in them.

According to Acheson, Manchuria, Outer Mongolia, Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang have been or are in the process of being taken over by the Soviet Union. The refutation came quickly and from a surprising source, none other than the State Department's own "martyr" to its Far Eastern policy, Angus Ward.

The former consul in Manchuria told the press, "there is no indication so far as I know that the Russians are in the process of incorporating Manchuria into the Soviet Union."

How little head the Chinese people will pay to Acheson's efforts can be gauged by the ignorance he displayed about the very provinces he spoke about as being "detached from China by the Soviet Union." Outer Mongolia has been an independent nation since 1924, the Mongolian Peoples Republic. In 1945 a plebiscite reaffirmed desire of the Mongolian people to maintain that independence—and the U. S. government had been pressing for just that plebiscite and recognized its results.

Sinkiang is a province of China but until this very month it had never been integrated into the Chinese republic. Far from losing this province, after its recent liberation the Chinese government announced on Jan. 11 a detailed progarm incorporating it into the Chinese People Republic. For the first time freedom and equality were guaranteed to the various nationalities which had been oppressed under the Kuomintang dictatorship.

THE ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM announced in Peking for Sinkiang also calls for intensive economic rehabilitation. Needless to say the U. S. military air base which had been established in Sinkiang under Chiang Kai-shek no longer exists.

Inner Mongolia, including the provinces of Suiyuan, Chahar and Jehol similarly been intergrated in the Chinese Peoples Republic following their liberation several months ago.

Tito's contribution to the campaign against the Soviet Union and the New China was made in a statement Jan. 17 by Tanyug, official news agency of the Tito clique. Tanyug accused the Soviet Union of "worsening relations between the West and New China." The "west" had voted in the UN Security Council to maintain the defunct Kuomintang in its UN seat.

The Soviet Union had brought the message of Chinese foreign minister Chou En-lai before the Council which called for the ouster of the Kuomintang from UN. When this demand of the new China was voted down the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia declined to participate in UN bodies where Chiang's creatures were still represented. All observers noted that sooner or later a majority on the council would put [illegible] recognize the New China but would seat it in UN.

What rankles in Washington and Belgrade is that Titoism has not come to the rescue of imperialism in China. The new Soviet-Chinese alliance will demonstrate that anew.

MAO CABLES GREETINGS TO COMMUNIST PARTY

Mao Tse-tung, President of the Chinese People's Republic, this week cabled Communist Party General Secretary Eugene Dennis greetings and thanks for Communist support. Mao's cable was in reply to a letter by Dennis in behalf of the Communist Party National Committee thanking the Chinese people for fraternal support against the Foley Square thought control trial and frametup convictions of the eleven American Communist leaders. Mao's cable:



DENNIS



MAO

"Dear Comrade Eugene Dennis, thank you for your letter of Nov. 28, 1949. The victory of the Chinese people cannot be separated from the rightous struggle now being conducted by the working class and all progressive forces throughout the world. The Chinese people will never forget the efforts made by the American Communist Party together with all other genuinely democratic American elements to oppose American imperialism and to safeguard the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. We firmly believe that whatever reactionary measures American imperialists might take such measures will inevitably be defeated by the joint mighty strength of the American people and the people of the whole world."

Factional Group Loses in FE Vote

CHICAGO.—A jammed meeting of over 700 members of International Harvester Tractor Works Local 101 of FE-UE last week decisively repudiated the pro-UAW forces led by former local president Warren Miller after his open moves to force the local into the UAW.

So that no accusations could be made that the vote was not conducted democratically, the Miller faction and the FE-UE supporters agreed to have Paul Bisceglia, a former vice chairman of the local who no longer works in the plant, act as impartial chairman.

A motion by Frank Mingo, Negro secretary-treasurer of the local, to elect Naputy chairman of the meeting was then carried by a 4-to-1 vote. A request by Miller for a division of the house, an actual count of the votes, resulted in an even greater defeat for the pro-UAW faction, rising this time to a 5-1 margin.

★

THE repudiated Miller was forced to publicly admit that he had been democratically defeated.

Naputy received a great ovation from the workers as he mounted the platform to preside over the meeting.

The resolution confirming the expulsion of Miller and his secessionest group and support for the progressive policies of FE-UE was then adopted by thunderous approval.

A resolution affirming the expulsion of Miller and his factional group and reiterating the local's solid support for FE-UE was adopted by an overwhelming five-to-one vote.

Miller had been previously ousted from office by the local but sought to nullify the action by securing a court injunction from Judge Elmer Schnackenberg to retain his post as local president.

★

LAST WEEK'S vote of the local's members in effect served notice that they would not surrender the right to decide on who should hold office in the union.

Significance of the vote was pointed up by the fact that both sides had agreed that the local meeting was an official one. The Miller-led, pro-UAW faction worked to mobilize all its supporters in order to win out at the meeting.

A police squad from the notorious Capt. Barnes' Labor Detail was on hand outside, while numerous plainclothesmen gained admission to the closed meeting by presenting local union membership cards said to have been issued by Miller.

The test vote came on the issue of whether the meeting would be chaired by Miller or Peter Naputy who had been elected to replace

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what's on ?

CHICAGO

TOWN HALL assembly to discuss: rent control, mob violence, housing, unemployment, relief. Sunday, Jan. 22, at Packinghouse Labor Center, 49th and Wabash, 9:30 a.m. till 5 p.m. Sponsored by Progressive Party of Illinois. Registration fee 50c.

JOIN with leading Marxist authorities in five monthly forums on Cultural and political questions. Max Weiss, labor secretary, Illinois Communist Party, will conduct first forum, "Tito-Fascism a Threat to Peace." Sunday, Jan. 22, 8 p.m. Woodrow Wilson Room, International Relations Center, 116 S. Michigan Ave. Ausp.: Modern Book Store and Chicago Workers School. Series of five, $2.00. Single admission 40c.

CURRENTS EVENTS in American-Soviet relations. Regular information night, Tuesday, Jan. 24, "Poland, the U.S. and the USSR." Discussion led by Joseph Hellmuth, recently returned from Poland. At Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 66 W. Washington, Room 50. 7:30 p.m. Free.

"TAXES TO HEAVEN" and "Pageant of Russia." Two showings of Russian movies by Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Friday, Jan. 27, 8 p.m., at People's Auditorium, 3657 W. Chicago Ave. Donation 50c. And Sunday, Jan. 29, 7:30 p.m., at Progressive Hall, 506 E. 43rd St., Room 11. Donation 50c.

A VIEW of Russian culture in the "Russian Musical Medley" concert. Chicago Civic Opera House, Wacker Drive and Madison St., Sunday, Jan. 22, 2:30 p.m. Songs, dances, music presented by Club Metrop, American Russian Fraternal Society.

ANNUAL Press Capers, Saturday evening, Feb. 11, Packinghouse Labor Center, 49th and Wabash Ave. Dancing, floor show, singing and buffet-bar. Donation 50c.

DANCING CLASS at Chopin Cultural Center, 1567 N. Leavitt. Instruction in ballroom dancing by Sidonie Vaisi. Sponsored by Youth Club at Chopin Cultural Center. Social and dancing after class. No admission charge.

Town Hall to Hit 'Runaway Rents'

CHICAGO.—Tightening the reins on "runaway rents" will be one of the main issues discussed Sunday, Jan. 22, at the all-day Town Hall Assembly at the Packinghouse Labor Center, 49th and Wabash. The parley will develop a many-sided program for maintaining controls and plugging loopholes in the rent regulations and their administration, according to Sidney L. Ordower, legislative director of the Progressive Party of Illinois.

Ordower charged this week that the operation of the Chicago Rent Office under Norman Shogren was "absolutely disgraceful." He cited the mounting concessions to landlords as proof that "having a rent control law on the books—important as that is—is not enough."

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"FIGURES RELEASED this week show that 67 percent of the rental units were increased in Dallas, Tex., where rents have been de-controlled," he said. "But here in Chicago—where we do have controls—the record of increases is almost as bad."

The Progressive Party, sponsor of the broad, open parley on Sunday indicated that the conference will also grapple with the city's housing problem, including the controversial selection of sites for public housing by the Chicago Housing Authority.

"We intend to show why it is important to increase the total supply of homes, to build on vacant land before any of the slums are cleared," Ordower declared. "That's why the proposed sites need careful examination."

THE PROGRESSIVES also disclosed that the conference will hear a full report on the NAACP civil rights crusade in Washington, D.C., taking place this week.



ORDOWER

Among the highlights of the parley will be a series of panels. Attorney Harry Booth, special utilities counsel, will report to the panel on utility rate boosts.

Earl B. Dickerson is expected to head the civil rights panel. The panel on rents and housing will hear a report by Victor Ludwig, chairman of the Chicago Tenants Action Council.

The sessions will begin promptly at 9:30 a.m., with a brief general assembly before the panels begin.

Labor Board Cites S-W for 'Coercion'

(Continued from page 2-A)

Kelliher and Mrs. Hall were that their names were mentioned in the New York trial oft he 11 Communist leaders by FBI stool-pigeon Garfield Herron.

The NLRB complaint, however, now confirms earlier charges made by UE that the two union leaders were fired as part of the company's notorious anti-labor policies.

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PREVIOUSLY, an arbitrator assigned by the impartial American Arbitration Association had also ruled that Mrs. Hall was unjustly discharged and ordered her reinstatement with full back pay.

The arbitrator was Peter M. Kelliher, prominent Catholic attorney, but Stewart-Warner refused to abide by his decision.

The company's new policy of demanding non-Communist affidavits from workers was seen as a new twist to intimidate workers against supporting UE in a possible new election.

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STEWART-WARNER conveniently justified the "loyalty" purge policy by a recent directive issued by the U. S. Department of Defense forbidding the award of military contracts to firms employing persons ineligible to have access to classified (secret) military infoimation.

The Defense Department order has been denounced as "thought-control" in editorials by the Chicago Daily News and Chicago Sun-Times as well as statements by the American Civil Liberties Union and prominent national and local labor leaders.

The Sun-Times editorial charged that "concern for security of military information was a handy pretext rather than the basic reason for the S-W loyalty oath."

Back in the 1930's, Stewart-Warner was also cited by the La-Follette Senate Investigating Committee for industrial espionage and use of labor spies. The Senae Committee Reports revealed that Stewart-Warner had spent $13,997.51 on labor spies to prevent unionization of its plants.

CRC to Hold Parley Feb. 4

CHICAGO. — The Civil Rights Congress of Illinois will hold its third annual conference on Saturday, Feb. 4, at U.E. Hall, 37 S. Ashland Blvd.

Conference emphasis will be built around a program to end discrimination. Panels on Job Discrimination, Mob Violence, Fight for Labor's Rights and Discrimination in Education, have been scheduled.

The defense of lawyers representing minority political parties and groups is to be given special consideration according to the conference committee.

A testimonial dinner in honor of Father Clarence Parker, Miss Pearl Hart and Arthur G. Price will precede conference sessions. At the dinner, also at U. E. Hall, on Friday, Feb. 3, awards will be given to outstanding organizations and individuals for their activities in the field of civil rights.

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Is Your Club on This Foster Honor Roll?

CHICAGO.—The following clubs are the first ones to have won a place on the Foster Honor Roll by completing their quota in the Illinois Worker drive:

49th Ward, Cacchione Section.

Austin Club, West Side.

This list will be published each week. Are you helping it grow?

Negro Woman, Child Fight Eviction

CHICAGO.—A pregnant woman, with a five-month-old child and living on relief, was locked out of her room for two nights here last week. Due to the efforts of the Illinois Worker and the Chicago Tenants Action Council, Mrs. Pearl Miller, 1246 N. Bell Ave., and her child are back in their room.

A few years ago, the building at 1246 N. Bell Ave., had nine flats.

Since then a Mr. Lloyd Elliot of the Northern Finance Co. bought the building and succeeded in evicting the white families who were renting the flats at an average rental of $25 to $35 per month.

They then proceeded to rent out individual rooms in the flats to hard-pressed Negro families, and are now able to squeeze out of the tenants between $100 and $125 per month. The building is run by Mary Adams, who calls herself the landlady. Mrs. Adams and her husband signed a quit claim deed over to Mr. Elliot for the sum of $10 back in June, 1948, yet Mrs. Adams signs all rent receipts, and appears in all capacities to the tenants as the owner.

Mrs. Miller, a 29-year-old Negro woman, has been receiving $54 a month from the relief. Out of this, she has ben paying $9 a week rent for a dingy room, using a community kitchen and a community bathroom. With the $14 left every month from her relief check, she is supposed to buy food, clothing and other essentials for herself and her five-month-old daughter.

The situation became unbearable last week, and, in chatting with other tenants, she found that the others also considered their rents exorbitant. Sol Margolis, the Illinois Worker distributor in that neighborhood, was called upon for help and advice.

He suggested that the tenants get together and get a representative of the Chicago Tenants Action Council to be present. It was agreed that last Tuesday night would be the date of the meeting.

On Monday night, Margolis received a frantic call from Mrs. Miller, who said that she was being locked out of her room. She was told to call the police. When the Illinois Worker distributor arrived, he found Mrs. Miller outside and a lock upon her door. Mr. and Mrs. Adams were there and began threatening the Illinois Worker representative, yelling that on no conditions would they ever leave Mrs. Miller back in her room.

When the police arrived, they said that they were unable to do anything, even when it was pointed out to them that there is a local law which states that an eviction without five days' court notice is illegal. The lock stayed on.

That night, Mrs. Miller and the child slept at the Illinois Worker distributor's house, and the next night at another friend's house. The two days after the lockout were spent in getting action. Pressure was put on the Housing Expediter's office, the relief authorities and Mrs. Adams. Finally a warrant was issued against the landlord. Mrs. Adams' official reason for locking Mrs. Miller out was for non-payment of rent. However, Mrs. Miller's receipts show that she is paid up through last month.

As a result of much pressure, Mrs. Adams this week agreed to let Mrs. Miller back into the room upon the payment of two weeks' rent.

Mrs. Adams is now reported to be preparing legal eviction. Mrs. Miller has retained Mr. Edmund Hatfield as counsel in her suit against Mrs. Adams.

Editor's note: Next week's final article of this series will be on the subject: "Illinois CIO and the 1950 elections."

Illinois' CIO - Where Is It Heading?

This is the fourth of a series of articles on what is happening on the inside of the Illinois CIO—facts which vitally affect the wages and conditions of workers in all unions.

By Ruby Cooper



Negro Workers Hit By CIO Disunity



CLIFFORD JOHNSON

By Ruby Cooper CHICAGO.

One dramatic incident at the recent State CIO Convention here provided a real eye-opener into the attitude of right-wing leaders on the fight for the rights of Negroes.

A resolution on housing was read to the delegates, one of many sponsored by the State CIO Executive Board. The resolution made no mention of what has been the CIO's traditional stand since its birth: a fight for housing without discrimination and segregation of Negroes.

The resolution was about to go through as routinely as most of the others. Then, Clifford Johnson, Negro leader and delegate from the left-wing Fur and Leather Workers Union, rose to object.

Johnson pointed sharply to the absence of guarantees in the resolution against discrimination and segregation, insisting they be included.

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"SIT DOWN, you're out of order," barked State CIO President Joe Germano.

Apparently suddenly realizing the effect of the terse order, Germano hastily added as an afterthought that such a resolution was to come before the convention at later sessions.

The reader probably knows by this time that no such resolution ever reached the convention. Also, perhaps for the first time at a CIO convention, a resolution on civil rights was not acted on, being referred to the Executive Board because of "lack of time."

★

ONE OF the most ominous aspects of the drive by right-wingers to split the CIO is the setback that will be dealt to the fight for equal rights of the CIO's large Negro membership and the Negro people generally.

It carries disunity into the ranks of Negroes, as well as the labor movement as a whole, at a time when the widest unity of Negro and white is a must if civil rights gains are to be won.

The left-wing and progressive unions coming under attack are the very ones that have led the fight for Negro rights and most instrumental in influencing the CIO to champion Negro and white unity.

The danger is that warfare in the ranks of labor will become dominant and the issue of defending and advancing the status of Negroes on the job in the shops will fade into the background.

The division will dampen the fighting spirit of labor and Negro workers will be asked to await whatever crumbs will fall from the table of the Democratic Party politicians, with whom the right-wing CIO leaders are closely tied.

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THAT THIS process has already set in as a result of the right-wing splitting drive was graphically seen as the recent State CIO convention.

In contrast to previous years, when the CIO was united, the number of Negro delegates at the convention had dwindled alarmingly. With the left-wing unions not present, and Negroes usually made up a large part of their delegations, there were no more than 25 Negro delegates out of a total of over 600 registered.

Negro delegates from the Steel Workers Union, which has a large Negro membership, could be counted on one hand even though half of all the delegates at the convention were from this union alone.

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EXCEPT for Phil Weightman, Negro trade union leaders played no role from the platform. No Negro leaders sat on the platform at all the first day.

And when the election of new officers rolled around, even Weightman, a trusted right-winger, was not renamed as state vice-president. Weightman was replaced by Pat Greathouse, UAW Regional Director, and the State CIO no longer has a Negro among its top three officers.

It is interesting that Weightman was first elected state CIO vice-president only because of the insistence of left-progressive unions that a Negro be included among the top officers. He was nominated by the right-wingers at the 1947 state convention to ward off the Negro candidate put up by the left-progressives.

Even before that, Weightman had become the International vice president of the Packinghouse Workers Union as a direct result of the demand of left-wingers in the union that the large Negro membership be represented in the highest offices. The left-wingers took the lead in naming him as a candidate, threw their support to him and Weightman was elected the union's vice-president.

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SINCE THEN he has been replaced by Russell Lasley, having been repudiated by the union for attempting to split its ranks as part of the power drive of the right-wingers.

Weightman was evidently prevailed on by the right-wing leaders to decline to run again for State CIO vice-presidoent, on grounds that his own Swift Local 28, controlled for years by right-wingers, was no longer affiliated since the right-wing lost it.

It is common knowledge on the inside of the CIO here, however, that some room had to be made in the top leadership for Greathouse of the UAW. The UAW is known to strongly resent the Steel Union's domination of the State CIO and the election of Greathouse was designed to pacify this feeling.

The fact that it meant displacing the only Negro among the top officers is a big setback in the state CIO. Unquestionably, had the right-wing leaders desired, another Negro could have been found instead of Weightman because of his total repudiation among the packinghouse workers.

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THE SINGLE gesture at the convention in the direction of fighting for Negro rights was the hasty, last-minute adoption of a resolution against mob violence in Chicago.

Words should be matched by deeds, however. Mayor Kennelly received only praise from Germano when introduced at the convention, although many of the most important leaders in the Negro community have called for his impeachment because of the city's failure to curb the mob violence at Peoria St. and Park Manor.

The acid test of the right-wing CIO leaders was pointed up in their futile attempt to smash the Chicago Conference Against Mob Violence, which came into being after the Englewood riotous disorders.

Mike Mann, CIO Regional Director, has long been associated with the groups that have followed a "hush hush" policy on these mob outbreaks and is known to have had a strong hand in influencing these groups to follow this policy, which has the effect of encouraging the mobsters.

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HE HAS used his office to block all CIO participation in the broad movement that has developed against mob violence. For this he was denounced by Russell Lasley, packing union vice-president:

"I know from personal discussions with people in Mike Mann's organization that certain Negro trade unionists are not here today because Mike Mann holds the power of the paycheck over their heads. Mike Mann and others in the labor movement whose minds are warped on this question, are sitting on the people who want to do a job with us."

Lasley made this statement at a session of the Conference on Mob Violence on the same day that the CIO state convention was also in progress.

The next day, apparently after these words reached Mann, the CIO convention took time out to adopt its resolution against mob violence.

There were some 20 other resolutions that had to be acted on, but all were referred to the Executive Board because of the late hour.

Pat Greathouse, Resolutions Committee chairman, confided to newsmen that the resolution on mob violence would be taken up, while the others would not, because "we just have to get this one through."

CP Denounces Lee Lundgren As Renegade

CHICAGO.—The Parsons Section Committee of the Communist Party has announced the expulsion of Lee Lundgren, renegade now seeking to advance the splitting policies of the James Carey clique among electrical workers in this city.

The full statement on Lundgren's expulsion follows:

"Lee Lundgren has been expelled from the Communist Party for acts detrimental to the working class and playing the role of a stool-pigeon, who is serving the interests of the companies against the working class of our city.

"Lundgren has proven that his loyalty to the workers was only as deep as his attachment to the union's payroll of which he was a member. Lundgren, seeking to guarantee his own 'respectability' (job) in the labor movement, has gone down the infamous road of the Quills and Currans.

"An example of Lundgren's deception and double dealing is that while he was a member of the Communist Party, he freely criticized his co-worker and fellow renegade Irving Krane. He had stated that Krane was incapable of leading workers and was incompetent as a union leader. Now he is shoulder to shoulder with Krane against the workers' interests.

"His slanderous red-baiting statements to the anti-labor press, which are being utilized by the companies and their agents in the labor movement in an attempt to destroy all unions, deserve and will receive the sharpest condemnation of all workers.

"The history of the working class is cluttered with the Lundgren's and their ilk. The strength and unity of the workers together with the Communist Party will move ahead for progress and labor unity. The Lundgrens will be remembered only in infamy, and as agents of the bosses."

ILLINOIS EDITION
The Worker
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Put an End to Jimcrow In the Steel Mills!

ON FEB. 5, the United Steelworkers of America will hold a conference on Civil Rights in the Morrison Hotel in Chicago.

Delegates from steel union locals from the states of Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin will deliberate on the problem of growing discrimination against Negro workers, Mexicans and other minority groups. It is expected that the conference will step up the campaign for national and local FEPC legislation.

This conference is called as a result of the action of the May, 1948, Convention of the United Steelworkers Union. That convention passed Resolution No. 18, which reads, in part:

"Today, in America, civil rights are under attack as never before in our history. Un-American doctrines of intolerance have steadily grown stronger since the end of World War II.

"The workers of our nation are among the chief victims of this drive against our basic liberties. Police brutality against labor and other groups in our population has occurred with increasing intensity.

"Violence against Negroes by mobs and by local law enforcement officers has increased. Discrimination in employment because of race, creed or color, has grown to alarming proportions.

"The President's loyalty order, Executive Order 9835, purporting to weed out those who are disloyal to the government, fails to protect employes against unfounded charges of disloyalty. This order disregards basic democratic principles of a fair hearing and imposes un-democratic controls upon the political freedom of our government workers.

"The growth of racial intolerance in this country has been encouraged by the failure of Congress to enact a Fair Employment Practice Act, establishing the right to equal job opportunities without regard to race, creed, color or national origin."

There is no doubt that the Feb. 5 conference to fight discrimination meets with the wholehearted approval of the steel workers, especially the Negro workers and other minority groups who suffer most from existing discrimination.

Steel workers look forward to this conference for real action to end the rotten system of discrimination in the steel mills.

"Discrimination in employment because of race, color and creed has grown to alarming proportions," says the 1948 United Steelworkers convention resolution. Every steel worker knows this to be true today.

The steel corporations' vicious policy of discrimination has kept the doors of opportunity and promotion shut to Negro and Mexican workers, regardless of ability or years of service.

Steel mills in South Chicago present one of the worst examples of discrimination. How come there is not a single Negro employed in such departments as the machine shop, electrical, bricklayers, carpenters, pipe fitters, boilermakers, millwrights or on any of the skilled jobs in the rolling mills. How come Negro and Mexican workers are held down to the labor gangs, coke plants, blast furnaces and other production units where working conditions are the most severe?

This is no accident. It is the result of the Steel Trust's policy of divide and rule. This policy is most profitable for the money-hungry steel corporations.

The Illinois Worker in the next two issues will tell the inside story of segregation and discrimination going on inside the mill. We will show how the Steel Trust is the source of Jimcrowism which permeates the entire community.

The Worker

Southern Edition

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MOSCOW-As Seen By a Negro Woman Trade-unionist

—See Page 2



PEARL LAWES

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THE STORY OF LANDLORD MEDINA AND HIS PARTNER ?



by Art Shields

A sequel to the 'Strange Story of Medina's First Half Million'

—See Page 3—

Turning Point for Americans:

IT'S YOUR FIGHT! —By Kinkaid



• Miners Battle For All Labor

—See Page 4—

• Negroes Insist Democracy Now!

— See Page 3 —

Miners Lead Battle Of Dixie Workers

About 20,000 Alabama coal miners, Negro and white, are bravely struggling for the very life of their union. Negro and white are united and reject appeals to hatred to separate them and ruin their bargaining strength. Coal miners' families have less on their tables at meal time. Their phones have been taken from their homes, and they are getting along on only a bare living. Many of them have sold their cars, and household goods. They are having very hard times, but they are determined to hold fast.

Elsewhere in Dixie the labor situation was as follows:

A group of 12 Southern workers won back pay to the amount of $17,267 and were offered reinstatement after having been fired for union activity. They were fired for trying to organize unions in their plants about two and a half years ago. In a campaign to win back pay and reinstatement they carried their case to the NLRB.

The workers were employes of the Atlantic Packing Company of Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala. In Columbus they are members of the Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union, CIO and in Montgomery they are members of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO.

A five cents an hour increase was won by employes at the A&P Warehouse in Atlanta. They are members of the Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union, CIO.

ALMOST 5,000 EMPLOYES of the International Harvester Company in Louisville, Ky., are out because they refuse to cross the picket line of 79 striking electricians. The electricians, members of the Electrical Workers Union, AFL, are asking for an increase in pay. Refusing to cross the picket lines are members of the United Farm Equipment Workers Union and the United Automobile Workers Union, CIO.

Editorial and circulation workers of the Arkansas Gazette, the main daily paper in the state, are on strike. Circulation of the paper has been reported as considerably reduced. Striking employes are members of the Newspaper Guild, CIO.

Birmingham city employes are asking for a blanket $40 a month salary increase. Their request was refused by the city commission who said the city did not have money for these raises. Many workers feel that city taxes on industry should be increased to supply funds for the raises.

Southern workers, Negroes and whites, are united to gain better wages. The average Southern wage is far below $1,000 a year.

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How Murray's Aide Betrayed a Union

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—It has become a crime within the ranks of the United Steel Workers (CIO) for a worker to lead a militant struggle of the workers against the boss. If that worker is a Negro he is marked for certain attack by union misleaders and the boss together. The case of Jack Hall in Memphis proves this to the hilt.

This union brother had been the president of Local 2252 United Steelworkers (CIO), for nine years. He was the kind of union leader who believed in uniting the workers, Negro and white, to struggle against the drive of the boss for speed up. The boss, in this case the Standard Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, fired Local President Hall on April 26, 1949.

The local stood behind their leader to a man. The white workers were solid with the Negro workers in supporting their Negro president. The local put up $50 to cover expenses or arbitration in the case. In May, 1949, a decision was rendered by the arbitration board. But Earl Crowder, international representative of the steel union, refused to allow Hall or the local leaders to see the abitration decision. He wrote a letter to Hall telling him that the decision ordered the company to return him to work but without back pay.

Brother Hall told Crowder that he was reporting to the company for work, but this international representative of the union told him to wait and he would see the company and phone Hall. That afternoon Crowder called Hall and informed him that the company didn't want him back and he couldn't do anything more with the company. He said that Hall should look for another job.

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MURRAY'S INTERNATIONAL representative refused to do anything about forcing the company to live up to the arbitration decision. So Hall personally filed an unfair labor practice case against the company before the NLRB. Crowder refused to help Hall present his case to the NLRB, where the case is now pending.

This convinced Hall that what a company representative had told him earlier was absolutely true. This company official had told him that in 1945 Crowder called the company and asked that they fire the President of Local 2252.

The workers in the shop have little doubt of this either. They base their belief on sad experience.

In September, 1948, negotiations were coming up with the company. For two years Crowder had rammed a renewed contract without additional benefits down the throats of the workers. Hall reccommended that the local take a strike vote to strengthen negotiations. The strike vote passed unanimously and the results were sent to the press. Crowder learned of the action and prevailed upon the daily newspaper not to print the story.

THE LOCAL COMMITTEE and Crowder sat down in negotiation with the company. The boss opened up by declaring that the workers had treated him badly by taking the strike vote. Crowder immediately assured him that it was all a mistake and he had "taken care of it." Then before the workers could open up with their demands, Crowder told the boss that he had explained to the workers that the company was not doing too good and couldn't afford a wage increase. In the face of this betrayal, the workers accepted a renewal without any gains.

BRITISH BANISH 6,000 MALAYANS

SINGAPORT (ALN). — British police in Malaya deported 5,994 persons, including 106 British subjects, from the country in 1949. All were sent away in connection with participation in the labor and national emancipation movements.

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The South in Struggle

Demagogues Eye Folsom's Seat, Rant Against Non-Existent Negro "Domination"

By Eugene Feldman

ABOUT TWO DOZEN DIXIECRATS will run for governor of this state but not one candidate has come out for the needs of the people. Instead of calling for better roads and schools, relief for the unemployed, and more hospitals these candidates want to make more money for their Wall Street bosses.

These Dixiecrats are all bent upon dividing the people of the state by raising the so-called Negro "problem." They want to keep the Negro people and especially the Negro labor vote away from the polls by refusing to register Negroes.

In Birmingham, Mayor Cooper Green, a Truman Dixiecrat, wants to divide working people by appeals to prejudice. He says that city law, which works to divide white and Negroes, is beyond even the Constitution of the United States. The same line is used by Eugene Connor, also a Birmingham city commissioner. Connor is a Thurmond-Wright Dixiecrat. He uses the same appeals to prejudice. Both groups of Dixiecrats want to win, but which ever wins, Wall Street is still on top.

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RECENTLY ALABAMA'S Young Democrats, followers of Truman, did not vote for the civil rights issues. Truman Democrats from all over the South declare themselves against civil rights and repeal of the Taft-Hartley anti-labor law. Sen. Sparkman, a Democrat from Alabama, influential on a committee that decides what to do about rents, indicated rent controls would be lifted. These are all Dixiecrats, whether for Truman or Thurmond-Wright. They speak for the same Big Business masters.

Interviews with Alabama citizens, Negro and white, show they do not want the phony issue of Negro "domination" injected into the campaign. They want better relief for the unemployed, free school books, repeal of anti-labor laws of the state, better workmen's compensation laws, and a chance for all to vote in the election.

One white woman I interviewed said she wanted a better relief system. She was afraid her husband would be laid off and that, like their neighbors, they would get relief only a few weeks and then nothing at all. The woman said, "Compensation should run till a man gets work again. After all they pay in their own money to that fund, why can't they draw it when they need it?"

Her husband complained about the fact that he can afford to buy only cheaper cuts of meats. He said, "This Eisenhower says we should be satisfied with weiners—well I'm not. I want roast beef and pork and our wages should be high enough where we can afford to pay for 'em. Eisenhower is trying to team up with the Dixiecrats to deliver for Wall Street. Well he won't get my vote."

A Negro coal miner said no candidate for governor had come out for the right of Negroes to vote. He said, "One of the main things labor is working for now is the right of all working people to vote. If the Negro can't vote then labor's vote is cut right in half." A white steel worker of Fairfield confirmed this fact and said, "White and colored working people have got to vote to get labor's side across. White people stand to lose if the colored union man can't vote."

All over Alabama and the South the people want a real welfare state instead of billions for war and the phony issue of "Negro domination."

Bootlegger and Gang Murder Negro Farmer in Byrd's State

RICHMOND, Va.—Samuel Taylor, 38-year-old Negro farmer, was brutally murdered by a gang led by a white bootlegger on Saturday, Dec. 31, at Ballsville, Va. The bootlegger is Frank Clayton who two weeks before was arrested on a felony charge — illegal manufacture of whiskey.

Clayton, with five or six others—two carloads—came to the house of Allen Liggon, a Negro neighbor of Samuel Taylor who lives with his father and mother on a farm near Ballsville, Va., on Saturday, Dec. 31 between 3 and 5 p. m. Samuel Taylor was returning home and was called to the home of Allen Liggon.

It was here that the gang attacked him. From the blood which was found in the house and the bloody axe left in the house it is evident that the murder was begun in the house and then Sam Taylor was taken to the back of the Liggon house where he was found the next morning by his father, Spencer Taylor. His right ear was cut, his throat slashed with deep cuts and a deep, long gash—evidently made with the ax—was found in his back. There was a mass of blood where he was found.

Frank Clayton went to a doctor for treatment of a cut on his hand in nearby Cumberland some time during the evening of Dec. 31 and boasted that he had killed a man. He made the same boast in a local beer garden. Clayton's clothes were drenched with blood.

Early Sunday morning, Jan. 1, Frank Clayton was seen with two others driving to Liggon's house. When they saw others there they turned around and fled. It is believed that Clayton and his cohorts were coming back to get Sam Tayor's body to dispose of it.

Clayton was arrested for murder and is now at the State Farm. The other members of the gang are known but they have not been arrested by the Sheriff of Powhattan County.

Negro Women Spark Petition Drive for Ingram's Freedom

AUSTIN, Texas.—An elderly Negro woman knocked at the door of her neighbor. "Good afternoon, I wonder if you would sign this petition asking President Truman to free Mrs. Ingram." "Mrs. Ingram? Why, she's the lady in Georgia, isn't she. Certainly, I will be glad to. There isn't anything that would be too much to do for her." The lady securing the signatures was 72 years old Mrs. Mandy Bookman, who while sick nevertheless canvassed her neighborhood for signatures on a Progressive Party petition to gain fredom for Mrs. Ingram.

Scenes like the above were familiar ones in Austin last wek. Under the direction of Mrs. Fannie Mae Yancey, a leading Negro churchwoman, over 600 signatures were obtained. Churches in particular cooperated in the campaign. Reverend S. L. Davis of the Mt. Calvary Church urged his congregation: "To help Mrs. Ingram is a very worthy cause and I hope that all the members help in this campaign by signing the petitions."

The McKinley Heights Church of God in Christ prayed that Truman's heart be softened and that he free Mrs. Ingram and her sons immediately.

Many soldiers stationed near Austin signed the petitions saying that "If our signatures will help, we will be proud to sign. Mrs. Ingram's children need her very much."

Several months ago, Mrs. Yancey collected over 100 pounds of clothing from church members and friends and sent them to Mrs. Rushing, Mrs. Ingram's daughter, who said that because of the clothing several of Mrs. Ingram's children would be able to attend school this year. Recently Mrs. Yancey wrote Mrs. Ingram in prison to inquire about her needs. The letter was returned marked "Unclaimed," although the letter had been opened and read by someone, probably the prison authorities. This illegal act seems to be an attempt by the arrogant authorities to intimidate those who would aid Mrs. Ingram.

Killer of Yanks is Organizer of New Nazi Army

By Joseph Starobin

Two months ago, American generals and American Congressmen were talking about the desirability of a Western German army. Today, that army is being formed.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, of the puppet German Republic at Bonn, was disclosed this week to be planning at least one division of such an army by June 1st, and an armored corps by 1951. And that's on top of the Hilfscorps, the auxiliary, semi-military police, already functioning in the western zones.

According to a report by Drew Middleton in last Sunday's N. Y. Times, Adenauer is negotiating with a society of former Nazi officers known as **Die Bruderschaft.** His chief adviser is Lt. Gen. Kurt Von Manteuffel, the man who slaughtered thousands of American soldiers in the Ardennes breakthrough of Dec., 1944.

Without the slightest shame or secrecy, the re-nazification of western Germany is picking up speed. And while some of the Atlantic Pact members, such as France, don't like it, the fact remains that this process goes forward with the consent and encouragement of the American military governor, and former banker, John McCloy.

A GERMAN ARMY? A year, or two or three years ago this would have shocked the whole world, Americans included. Today, the rest of humanity is shocked, but not surprised. For Communist and democratic leaders everywhere have long predicted that the logical result of a policy which consciously rebuilds a reactionary Germany would be the formation of a German army.

The shocking thing is that Americans have so far tolerated these sinister developments without effective protest. Congress Adolph Sabath, of Illinois, has introduced a resolution for an investigation of the Military Government's record in western Germany—a measure that needs support—but much more needs to be done, and can be done.

The re-arming of the Reich is the latest and most outrageous event in a systematic policy. A German Army is being created first of all against the workingclass in western Germany, two and a half million of whom are out of work.

That flows from the conversion of western Germany into a colony: cutting her off from the eastern part of the country, fitting her heavy industry into the over-all plan of an American-dominated western European cartel, and reducing her light industry to make way for American goods. The German army, now being revived, will be an army of Hessians; it will be part of the Atlantic Pact armies for aggression against the peoples democracies and the Soviet Union.

But once under way, this menace will proceed on its own dynamic. Already the Bonn regime is challenging France's control of the Saar, after refusing to recognize the western Polish border. Tomorrow—who knows?

The spectre of another Wehrmacht, staffed by the same officers that served Hitler, and imbued with the same spirit, is rearing up over all of Europe. What the generals and congressmen proposed a short time back, the German imperialists, puppets and partners of Wall Street, are already carrying out.

Impressions of Moscow As a Negro Woman Saw It

"I DIDN'T SEE any nervous people anywhere," Mrs. Pearl Lawes, Negro woman trade unionist, said laughingly when asked what was her main impression of Moscow. She had just come back from a trip to that Socialist land.

"The first thing that strikes you is that these people apparently don't know what it is to worry about losing their jobs. They have a feeling of security and happiness, I noticed, despite everything they have gone through in the recent war. It comes from their knowing that never in their lives will they be without work, without the comradeship and help of their union and their government."

"This love and care of all for all starts with the kids," she went on. "I visited some of their nurseries. True, they don't have some of our superior mechanical equipment. But every child is surrounded with real love and affection, it was easy to see.

"I had never been able to see a ballet in New York. But when I saw the Moscow ballet it was so beautiful. Everyone goes. The theatre appears to be a real part of every worker's life," she added. "The factories and farms have their own drama and music groups. They call them amateur groups. But they were as good as the professional in most cases that I saw.

"And food!" she said, raising her hands. "You never saw anything like it. They love to eat and their tables are simply overweighted with the most attractive dishes of every sort. I noticed that they are going in more for champagne than for the strong vodka of the old days."

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WHAT OF THE WOMEN widowed by the war, she asked Soviet women. "They are cared for by their trade union welfare department," they told me. "Every opportunity is given them to find useful work if they did not work before. They are helped to find their places in the community. They get pensions, of course, from the state.

"We visited a precision instrument plant," she continued. "The director, who was a member of the trade union and the Communist Party, told us that the work of the plant is discussed at all times with the union to find out what the workers need, how to make their lives better and how to produce the best. Workers who need medical attention go to the plant sanatorium, they get special diets if they need it, or rest in the factory hospital.

"All this sick time does not take away from their regular vacations, of course. Every chance is given to workers who wish to increase their skill for higher paid work. Everyone knows that this benefits the individual, the factory and the country. I found out that 70 percent of the union treasury goes for social welfare aid to workers and their families.



PEARL LAWES

"I was particularly interested in the relations of the men and women to each other," she said. "I noticed this is one of equality, with respect and affection. The women make up and dress up but not to attract special attention to themselves, because that is not necessary in the same way that we are used to in countries where the women are not equal and independent."

Mrs. Lawes went as a delegate to a women's peace conference. The officials in Washington want her peace organization here to register as a "foreign agent," she explained indignantly.

"My final impression was the conversation I had with a woman guide," she says. "I complimented them on the way they were restoring their war-ruined buildings. But she said quietly: 'We can restore our buildings, but we cannot bring back one of the precious lives we lost. That is why we never want to see another war again.'"

China-Soviet Rift Is No Dice!

By Joseph Clark

While Mao Tze-tung has been in Moscow negotiating a historic Chinese-Soviet alliance, two loud and ineffectual efforts have been made to destroy the bonds between new China and the Soviet Union. One was the statement by Secretary of State Dean Acheson, that U. S. foreign policy in the Far East rested on imaginary Chinese resentment against the alleged Soviet attachment of the North Chinese provinces. The second was a verbal assault by the Tito government, against the Soviet Union for refusing to participate in any United Nations bodies as long as the Kuomintang clique was represented in them.

According to Acheson, Manchuria, Outer Mongolia, Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang have been or are in the process of being taken over by the Soviet Union. The refutation came quickly and from a surprising source, none other than the State Department's own "martyr" to its Far Eastern policy, Angus Ward.

The former consul in Manchuria told the press, "there is no indication so far as I know that the Russians are in the process of incorporating Manchuria into the Soviet Union."

How little heed the Chinese people will pay to Acheson's efforts can be gauged by the importance which had been maintained in he displayed about the very provinces he spoke about as being "detached from China by the Soviet Union." Outer Mongolia has been an independent nation since 1924, the Mongolian Peoples Republic. In 1945 a plebiscite reaffirmed desire of the Mongolian people to maintain that independence—and the U. S. government had been pressing for just that plebiscite and recognized its results.

Sinkiang is a province of China but until this very month it had never been integrated into the Chinese republic. Far from losing this province, after its recent liberation the Chinese government announced on Jan. 11 a detailed progarm incorporating it into the Chinese People Republic. For the first time freedom and equality were guaranteed to the various nationalities which had been oppressed under the Kuomintang dictatorship.

THE ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM announced in Peking for Sinkiang also calls for intensive economic rehabilitation. Needless to say the U. S. military air base Sinkiang under Chiang Kai-shek no longer exists.

Inner Mongolia, including the provinces of Suiyuan, Chahar and Jehol similarly been intergrated in the Chinese Peoples Republic following their liberation several months ago.

Tito's contribution to the campaign against the Soviet Union and the New China was made in a statement Jan. 17 by Tanyug, official news agency of the Tito clique. Tanyug accused the Soviet Union of "worsening relations between the West and New China." The "west" had voted in the UN Security Council to maintain the defunct Kuomintang in its UN seat.

The Soviet Union had brought the message of Chinese foreign minister Chou En-lai before the Council which called for the ouster of the Kuomintang from UN. When this demand of the new China was voted down the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia declined to participate in UN bodies where Chiang's creatures were still represented. All observers noted that sooner or later a majority on the council would not only recognize the New China but would seat it in UN.

What rankles in Washington and Belgrade is that Titoism has not come to the rescue of imperialism in China. The new Soviet-Chinese alliance will demonstrate that anew.

MAO CABLES GREETINGS TO COMMUNIST PARTY

Mao Tse-tung, President of the Chinese People's Republic, this week cabled Communist Party General Secretary Eugene Dennis greetings and thanks for Communist support. Mao's cable was in reply to a letter by Dennis in behalf of the Communist Party National Committee thanking the Chinese people for fraternal support against the Foley Square thought control trial and frameup convictions of the eleven American Communist leaders. Mao's cable:



DENNIS



MAO

"Dear Comrade Eugene Dennis, thank you for your letter of Nov. 28, 1949. The victory of the Chinese people cannot be separated from the rightous struggle now being conducted by the working class and all progressive forces throughout the world. The Chinese people will never forget the efforts made by the American Communist Party together with all other genuinely democratic American elements to oppose American imperialism and to safeguard the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. We firmly believe that whatever reactionary measures American imperialists might take such measures will inevitably be defeated by the joint mighty strength of the American people and the people of the whole world."

WORKER Sports

Now They Just Omit His Name!

By Bill Mardo

In an incredibly shocking stomach-turning and politically motivated "Iron Curtain" blanketed around the truth, Paul Robeson's name has been removed from the ranks of great All-American football players in Christy Walsh's new book, "College Football." Published by Murray & Ge, the book is labelled "the most complete record to be compiled on college football!"

"Robeson of Rutgers" was an almost legendary keyword across the sports pages of America during the great Negro leader's athletic career. Robeson was voted All-America end in 1917 and 1918. Walter Camp's All-America listings were rated the most authoritative and official of all the All-America squads selected annually. Yet in the book College Football published last September in California, Robeson is omitted from the 1918 All-America Camp listing. The author or the publisher, whoever was behind the scurvy deal, simply named the 10 others on Camp's 1918 All-Americans, thus comprising the only 10-man football team in All-America history!

But that isn't all. Robeson, an all-round athlete at Rutgers, won letters in 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. Yet Walsh's book in listing Rutgers' letter-winners, omits Robeson's name from the winners in '16, '17 and '18.

It is interesting to see how degenerately dishonest the red-baiters and pro-fascists in our country can get. Now they try to throw an Iron Curtain blanket of anonymity around the career of one of the greatest college football players who ever lived. A new generation of kids who might want to avidly read this allegedly "most-complete record to be compiled on college football" won't even be told of the incredible heroics of the great Robeson. Because a great and monumental human being has thrown all his tremendous energies into the democratic fight against the real Un-Americans, he has now had his name removed from the list of All-Americans.

The job of slanderizing, and character-assassinating of a great people's leader creeps into even the simplest compilation of athletic facts. But try as they will, they can't ever hide Robeson's All-American football record any more than they can turn millions of democracy-denied Negro Americans from the fighting leadership of their greatest spokesmen.

Try as they will, to hide it, Robeson's legendary football career is indelibly printed in the files of sports pages from one end of the country to the other.

You won't find this in College Football, but here's how a director of athletics at Rutgers regarded Robeson:

"Paul Leroy Robeson is regarded as the greatest living All-American football player. In the opinion of most people, he, of all the All-Americans who have been chosen, has gained the greatest and most merited fame since his graduation. Undoubtedly he rates as one of the five most prominent living Rutgers alumni, and by many people connected with the University is regarded as the most distinguished alumnus now living. He is one of the ten men in the University's history who won four varsity letters as an undergraduate."

Here's how the press of another day discussed Robeson's weekly exploits on the college grid. For example, the New York Times' account, in part, of the Rutgers-Fordham clash played Oct. 28 1917:

Robeson of Rutgers



"It can hardly be said that one player stood out on the Rutgers' aggregation, unless it was Robeson . . . at left end. He was a tower of strength both in the offense and defense, and it was his receiving of forward passes which shattered any hopes of glory which might have arisen in Fordham ranks during the game. Twice . . . he' . . . raced down the field after receiving a perfect toss from Whitehill. The first time Robeson was not downed until he had covered 35 yards and placed the ball on Fordham's five-yard line. On the other occasion Robeson raced 24 yards before being brought to earth again close to the Fordham goal line. Each of these passes gave Rutgers a chance to score and Rutgers did not throw away the opportunity. . . ."

"Both the wings of Rutgers have been taught an excellent offense, Robeson invariably spilled two men and several times three or four were dropped to the ground, even before the play was well under way. The . . . playing of Robeson was costly to Fordham not only in the outcome of the game but in the players, since no less than three Fordham men were sent into the game at different times to take the place of those who had been battered and bruised by Robeson. . . ."

From another N. Y. Times' account of a game between Rutgers and a naval team on Nov. 5, 1918:

"The Scarlet football team which Foster Sanford has developed at Rutgers swept Nielson Field this afternoon with Charley Brickley's Navy transport eleven and ran up a score of 40 to 0 with just as much ease as if it had been having an afternoon practice with the scrub. . . .

"Sanford showed a brand new play yesterday in the form of a double pass. He sent in the regular quarterback, Baker, for this one play, just to try it out. Baker fell far back of the line to take a long direct pass from center. In the meantime, Paul Robeson . . . raced over behind Baker and received a backward pass from Baker. Standing deep in the backfield, with no one near him, Robeson hurled the ball on a 40-yard forward pass through the air to Captain Feitner, who was down in the Transport territory waiting for it. The play is spectacular and worked perfectly.

"The Navy lads had the ball only a few times during the game. Brickley once made five yards through the line, but he was so badly shaken up when big Robeson stopped the play that Charley tarried in the background after that."

This is only an infinitesmal part of the herculean Robeson record on the college grid. But it's more than enough to highlight the shocking attempt to throw a screen over this record in Christy Walsh's College Football.

Football fans ought to demand the publishers, Murray and Gee, whose address is 3630 Eastham Drive, Culver City, Calif., get out a revised edition of the book immediatelv. One that tells the truth —not hides it.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



THOSE OF YOU who only read our Sunday paper and not the Daily Worker (a good habit to get out of—you gottu read 'em both) must've missed the opening round of a little discussion opened in the Daily by your sports editors. It pertained to Jack Dempsey's article in the current issue of "Ebony," a Negro monthly.

The Manassa Mauler blames promoter Tex Rickard for Negro heavyweight contender Harry Wills never getting a crack at Dempsey's title. I felt Dempsey's argument, in the main, could be believed. Too often do some forget how little a fighter, even the biggest of them, have to say in determining their opposition. Monopoly promoters and managers call the matchmaking tunes and make no mistake about that, either.

Promoters also make policy. And the policy in Rickard's day was: No mixed heavyweight title fights. This miserable bias flowed from the anti-Negro hogwash peddled during Jack Johnson's reign and the stomach-turning "White Hope" stuff. Until Joe Louis came along as the only man possible to revive a dying division and make a million for them, the fistic promoters were geared to never again allowing the heavyweight title fall into the hands of a Negro.

Now it's true Tex (for Texas) Rickard promoted the Johnson-Jeffries fight. But that shouldn't contradict what I'm saying about Rickard—to the contrary it bears it out. Rickard's promotion of the mixed heavyweight title bout between Johnson and old Jeffries was part and parcel of the foul "White Hope" hysteria the promoters and press were peddling then in the mad anxiety to find someone to take the title away from the great Negro champion. Jeffries failed—but sometime later after the title "passed" out of Johnson's hands into those of big Jess Willard's—Rickard vowed that he would never promote another mixed heavyweight title match. In other words, no Negro was to ever again get the chance to fight for the heavyweight title. As the big wheel of the fight promotion racket, Rickard thus called the shots for Dempsey's defenses—and this precluded Jack being allowed to defend against Wills.

Co-editor Lester Rodney takes a different view. He believes Dempsey, had he reared up on his hind legs, could've demanded and gotten the fight for Wills. Again, I must air a differing opinion. Fighters may demand fights with other logical challengers and it still wouldn't get them a row of beans if the promoter and manager doesn't want such a match made. The men who fight for a living are owned body and soul during their fighting days by the men who control their contracts. Rocky Graziano, for example, can bellow to the four winds, as he has, "Get me Ray Robinson. I wanna fight Robinson—I think I can lick him." But the promoters and managers who make a fortune out of Rocky, will get him no such thing. They protect their investment and keep the box-office bonanza alive by carefully matching the slugging middleweight with every no-risk welterweight they can find. This situation applies right down the line in the fight game where box-office values are the motif.

If such a situation is true in the character of fight promotions generally, why doubt the iron rule of promoters where even "bigger" issues are involved, namely the perpetuation of the lilywhite status of the heavyweight crown during that fistic era? Years later, when Joe Louis became the only boxoffice "out" for the heavyweight moguls, they put a reverse twist to their perverted "logic" regarding heavyweight title bouts, and made darn sure Louis was permitted to defend his crown against only two other Negroes during his entire 11-year reign and 25 title defenses. I cite this to indicate how little even the most famed of fighters has to say about who he meets—because everybody knows Louis' entire public history has been dedicated to ripping to shreds the foul white-supremacy siren song of the promoters and press. Yet from 1937 to 1948 the incomparable Joe was forced to defend against any and all white heavies including the "Bums of the Month" while only two Negroes, John Henry Lewis, and almost a dozen years later, Jersey Joe Walcott, were allowed a crack at the big title. Yet there were other Negro heavies like Harry Bobo, Lem Franklin, Lee Q. Murray, Curtis Sheppard and others who were at least as worthy, to put it mildly, as the Mustos and Paycheks and Ettores.

SO BY WAY of continuing the discussion (and we'd like to have all of you come in on it) here's part of a letter from the Badger state of Wisconsin with a few points to make:

"Dear Bill,

"I also read the article by Jack Dempsey in Ebony magazine. My only comment is: As a writer Dempsey is a good fighter.

"Harry Wills was not given the runaround by Dempsey because of his color. Wills was just a little better than average fighter with a vociferous publicity-conscious manager who was endeavoring to capitalize on Dempsey's unpopularity which was due to his war record. Jack had been cleared of a draft evasion charge, but a number of sportswriters, egged on by Wills' manager, were still harping on that angle.

"According to Rodney, Dempsey should have made the decision to meet Wills. You know, even in those days, there were CONTRACTS between fighter and manager."

JOHN ANDERSON.

Ott Next to Enter Hall of Fame?

Mel Ott, who came up to the New York Giants as a kid in knee pants and stayed around for 22 years, is the best bet to make baseball's Hall of Fame in 1950. The little Giant missed by only 12 votes last year and is likely to be the number one candidate in the election now underway among veteran members of the baseball writers association.

This is the second time around for Ott, who closed out his playing career in 1948 with 23 National League records on the books.

During his last months as an active player, Melvin added to his record every time he stepped to the plate, drew a base on balls, made a hit, pped an extra base hit or a home run.

Probably he is proudest of this mark—"most seasons with one club—22."

Ott had a batting peculiarity that made him a major leaguer all his baseball life instead of through the minors. A left-handed hitter, he had a habit of thrusting his right leg straight out toward the pitcher just before he swung on a pitch. It was natural for him to hit that way.

McGraw didn't want any minor league manager tinkering with Ott's style so he stayed to star from his second season on.

Among the other leading candidates, who finished in the first 10 a year ago, are Jimmy Fox, Dizzy Dean, Al Simmons, Paul Waner, Harry Heilmann, Bill Terry, Hank Greenberg, Billy Dickey and Rabbit Maranville.

NEW ENGLAND EDITION

The Worker

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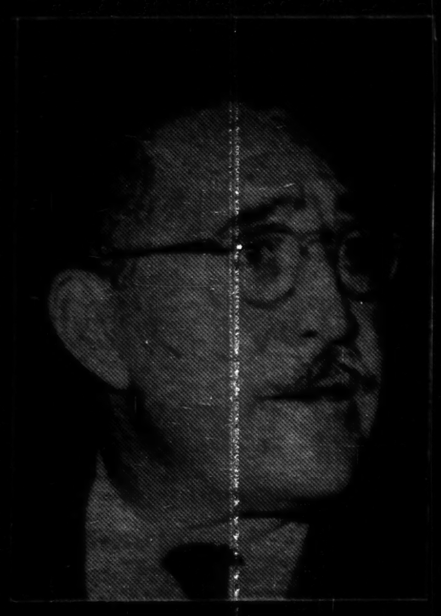
MOSCOW-As Seen By a Negro Woman Trade-unionist

—See Page 2



PEARL LAWES

THE STORY OF LANDLORD MEDINA AND HIS PARTNER ?



by Art Shields

A sequel to the 'Strange Story of Medina's First Half Million'

—See Page 3—

Turning Point for Americans:

IT'S YOUR FIGHT! —By Kinkaid



• Miners Battle For All Labor

—See Page 4—

• Negroes Insist Democracy Now!

— See Page 3 —

Phony Officials of GE Local Thrown Out by UE

BRIDGEPORT.—Albert L. Smith, international representative for the United Electrical Workers for New England announced last week that the "present officers of UE Local 203 have, by their company union activities and treason to the UE, read themselves out of the union.

"Aside from squandering the funds of UE Local 203, these traitors have attempted to use the rights and priviledges of the UE Constitution and the UE-General Electric contract to further their own personal and political ambitions."

In a leaflet given out at all shopgates last week the UE charged that the officers, led by Santoianni, president, and Pat O'Boyle, business agent had been elected in a rigged election and that they were using the local to further the raiding and union-busting of the company-union IUE. The leaflet pointed out that not only were the officers disregarding the constitution of the local but that they were arbitrarily throwing out duly elected stewards.

At a special meeting of the membership held last Friday the membership voted to elect temporary officers and to fight to reinstate all illegally dropped stewards. Six leading officers who served the local in 1948 and 1949 were elected as temporary officers. Several stewards reported that when it became known in their departments that they had been dropped their members immediately reelected them as stewards.

Another development of great interest was the reelection of Josephine Willard, well known Communist leader, as chairman of the Automatic Blanket section, by the unanimous vote of the entire section. Mrs. Willard has served as chairman of this section since 1943, and has automatically been on the executive board of the local as a result.

As the Connecticut edition of The Worker went to press, Santoianni, O'Boyle, and the rest of the ousted officers were preparing to go to court to obtain an injunction restraining the UE from carrying out its plans to protect the membership. It was an injunction obtained by the ousted officers the day before the elections that prevented the local from holding honest elections in December.

Norwalk Goes Over the Top;

Connecticut has hit the 450 mark or 60 percent of its quota of 750 as of Monday, Jan. 16. Norwalk is leading the state having obtained 62 subs with a quota of 50, or 124 percent of its quota. Bridgeport has the greatest number of subs, namely 120 or 75 percent of its quota, with New Haven next, nearing the 100 mark. Clubs which have done well include the Dixwell-Grand and the Hill clubs in New Haven, both having achieved 29 subs out of quotas of 30 each. Of the smaller cities, Danbury and New London have already achieved 100 percent of their quotas.

The next stage of the drive will be this week-end, January 14 and 15. George Morris, labor editor of the Daily Worker, will speak at meetings in Bridgeport and New Haven. There will be a week-end concentration in Bridgeport for shop and industrial subs.

One club that has done well and pledges to complete its quota this week is the Dixwell-Grand club in New Haven which has gotten 26 6subs out of a quota of 30. New London has completed its quota of 10 and promises several more.

The standing of the cities as of Monday, Jan. 9, is as follows:

City	Subs	Quota	%	City	Subs	Quota	%
Bridgeport	108	160	68	Norwalk	54	50	108
New Haven	82	140	59	Satmford	27	50	54
Hartford	47	125	38	Danbury	9	10	100
New Britain	37	75	50	New London	10	10	100
Waterbury	20	50	40	Willimantic	4	10	40

Mike RUSSO

Conn. Labor Fakers Try Pinning the Tail On the Donkey

LEADERS of the State CIO and Connecticut Federation of Labor are rapidly transforming the trade union movement into an adjunct of the Democratic Party. Last week's Political Action Conference called by the CIO was hardly distinguishable from a Democratic Party Convention, and might well have been called by John Bailey, Democratic Chairman.



In the midst of a critical unemployment situation (160,000 workers are jobless in the state), one would have expected the conference to examine the causes for growing unemployment and in what manner the cold war aggravates it.

A political action conference, one might think, would have examined why Taft-Hartley—despite campaign pledges—is still on the books; why the Truman-GOP crowd can move like a bat out of hell when it comes to cold war measures, sending aid to the hated butcher—Chiang, jailing Communists and progressives, etc.; but is gripped by a paralysis when called upon to act in the interest of labor and the people.

The question that should have been discussed is, is there a peaceful alternative to a Wall Street war with its tragic results—especially for labor. Unlike their right-wing leaders who have attached themselves to Wall Street's careening war chariot, rank and file workers view with growing alarm the direction of our foreign policy. The road to peace, growing numbers are beginning to believe, is not paved with atombombs, planes, tanks, and $20,000,000,000 war budgets. This road was traveled once before by the fascist dictators. It led to war, with the German, Italian and Japanese workers as the main victims.

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THIS KIND OF DISCUSSION would not have pleased Big Business. "Labor statesmen" like Driscoll, Sviridoff and Cleary are too busy greasing the skids to war for their Wall Street bosses to develop a program of struggle in labor's interest. They foster the dangerous illusion that Truman and Company—the very ones who are plotting to lead the nation to ruin and chaos—will fulfill labor's desire for peace, security and democracy.

Democratic Party candidates will be supported in November not because they merit support on the basis of their records but solely because they are Democrats. Congressman Ribicoff from the first Congressional District will be supported for reelection when by every standard he is unworthy of labor support. Senator McMahon will be supported for reelection despite the fact that his "progressive" contributions are minimal and pale into insignificance when compared to his heroic efforts to turn the chilly blasts of cold war into hot flames of battle against the Soviet Union.

To attempt uncritically to commit labor to support the Democratic Party can only result in further set-backs for labor. Already the wage struggle has been foresaken as gains won by labor through long and difficult struggle go down the drain.

Labor's initiative on the political front is vitally needed. To be effective it must be based on its own independent action in cooperation with democratic and progressive-minded forces of all parties. The rank and file have nothing to gain by tailing the Democratic Party; they must insist upon retaining their independence of action—free to advance their own candidates when necessary, and to cooperate with all who prove by their actions that they deserve labor's support.

Restore 'Rights' of Official Jailed for Fraud

HARTFORD.—Frank Hayes, a former lieutenant governor of Connecticut and former mayor of Waterbury, had his full rights restored to him last week. Hayes, a former leading Democrat, was sentenced to 10 to 15 years in prison for conspiring to defraud the city of Waterbury. He served seven years of that term. His forfeited rights were restored to him last week by the Connecticut Forfeited Rights Commission, the chairman of which is State Senator Patrick J. Ward, Democrat. Hayes has now been pardoned and has had his rights restored, but the people of Waterbury will not forget how he "milked" their city of much of its hard paid tax money.

Hits Growth Of Nazism

BRIDGEPORT.—An appeal to American Jewry for the support of a divided Germany was made here last Sunday by Dr. Robert Kempner, former Third Reich police official and more recently American prosecutor of the Nazi cabinet and diplomats at latest Nuremberg trials.

Speaking before an overflow audience at the Jewish Community Center on the subject "How Much of Your Tax Dollar Supports Militarism, Nationalism and anti-Semitism In Germany," Dr. Kempner stated that the "main pressure in Germany today is for unification." A united Germany, he warned, might result "in a Communist Germany."

The audience, however, refused to fall for Dr. Kempner's state department propaganda and repeatedly demanded to know who is responsible for the failure of denazification and the resurgence of nationalism and anti-semitism in Germany.

In spite of his obvious U. S. State Department bias, Dr. Kempner made the following admissions: 1) Western Germany is "ruled" by the executive branch of the U. S. Government through an appointed High Commissioner. 2) More than one-half of Germany economy is being paid for by Americans. 3) The German people will not fight the Soviet Union and a rearmament of Germany would parallel American support of Nationalist China. 4) There is a strong tendency in Western Germany of turning toward the Soviet Union for economic and political support. 5) American fascists are openly supporting international Nazi centers in Germany. 6) Sentences of high Nazis have become less and less stringent and "it is no longer regarded as a big crime in certain circles that certain people have killed millions of Jews."

CONNECTICUT

It Shows Through the whitewash, Jasper!



Part of the Report from the Citizens Committee for Study of Bridgeport Schools reads "Bridgeport's buildings have been allowed to rot. Twenty-two of the thirty-six have leaky roofs, 15 have window frames rotted or warped so badly the windows won't close. Eighteen have defective masonary, 22 need complete inferior painting, 27 need exterior painting jobs. Twenty-three have stairs that need retreading, and a quarter of them have dangerously worn floors in their classrooms. Three hundred and seventy-three broken windows in 25 schools were counted."

The report also pointed out fire hazards, poor lighting, leaky gas jets, missing hand railings, poor plumbing, and many other faults.

Joint PAC Parley Turns Into Boost for Demos

NEW HAVEN.—A political action conference involving the Connecticut Federation of Labor, the International Association of Machinists, the United Mine Workers and the Railroad Brotherhoods featured the first day of the 12th annual state CIO convention at the Hotel Taft, last week-end.

Speakers stressed the necessity of joint political action on the part of all labor. Roy Reuther, political action director of the United Auto Workers, CIO, and John M. Bailey, state chairman of the Democratic Party, also spoke.

At times the conference took on the appearance of a Democratic Party conference as virtually all speakers, including Roy Reuther, pledged complete support to all Democrats running for office and gave particular commendation to Governor Bowles. There was no criticism of any Democratic policies and even Senator McMahon, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, notorious for his outspoken attacks on the possibility of peaceful relations with the Soviet Union, was acclaimed as a "great" Senator.

The 2nd and third days of the CIO convention were devoted largely to speeches by leading Democrats throughout the state. Speakers included Governor Bowles, Congressman John A. McGuire, Congressman A. A. Ribicoff, Congresswoman Chase Going Woodhouse, Senator William Benton. Other addresses to the convention were made by national CIO director John Brophy, L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber workers, Rt. Rev. Msgr. John J. Hayes, Rev. Joseph F. Donnelly, and others.

54,000 Exhaust Jobless Aid; Ask State Act

HARTFORD. — Over 54,000 Connecticut workers exhausted their unemployment benefits during 1949, it was reported by the State Labor Department last week. The Labor Department also reported that present exhaustions were taking place at the rate 1,200 a week. (This is at a rate of over 62,000 annually.—Editor's note). During the past two weeks there were extensive layoffs in Connecticut resulting in the filing of 14,000 new claims and raising the total who are now collecting benefits to over 53,800.

Meanwhile, pressure is growing all over the state that Governor Bowles quit his sparring with the Republican Party, call a special session of the Legislature to extend benefits to 52 weeks, and mobilize the people throughout the state to fight through on this program. Last month the Governor indicated that if the Republican party would agree in advance to extension of benefits from 26 to 52 weeks he would call such a special session. This past week representatives of AFL and CIO unions called on the Governor and urged him to call the special session. On the following day, Jan. 11, the Governor again asked the GOP to agree in advance before he calls the Legislature into session.

The Governor has indicated that the situation is growing worse. More and more people are exhausting their 26 weeks without finding any work. In some cities community movements have begun demanding an immediate special session.

Wood Mill's New Machine Perils Jobs

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Finishers in the combing department of American Woolen's huge Wood Mill are fighting back against company plans for a mass layoff through the use of new machinery. The company has bought new Warner-Swasey machines to replace the present finishers' frames. If put into use, the machines will throw three out of every four finishers out of work, in all over 88 workers.

The new machine works faster, eliminates the back box, forces the worker to put up twice as many sets for each machine for the day, and will clock the toe operator. The work is doffed onto the floor, forcing workers to bend over to pick up the work.

The finishers were not told or asked about the new machines. Instead, the company called shop delegates to the office two months ago. Bosses asked the delegates to "sell" the machines to the workers.

The company wants each worker to run four new machines, putting out more than four times as much work. In the past, two operators have run a total of three machines. The first try-out of the new machine will be run by the union delegate, with an efficiency expert watching to set the schedule.

Though no workers' committee was consulted about the new machinery, the anger of the rank and file workers has forced the Rieve-ite delegate to promise a department meeting on the question.

Health Cracks Under Drive for Speedup

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — Here's one example of what's happening to the health of women workers in the textile mills today. It happened in Wamsutta Mill's Weave Room No. 6 where, as everyplace else, speed-up and increased workloads are driving workers ragged.

One worker tapped the shoulder of a woman, one of the ten best weavers, to get her attention. Working under great tension, the woman screamed terribly and became hysterical. She was so sick she had to stay home for three days.

The tension of work has caused personal quarrels to break out among workers. The push for "more production" is so hard that all workers are nervous, and some have become hysterical.



PETTIS PERRY

Women Mill Workers Carry Double Jobs

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The hard life of women textile workers will get even harder if the mill owners have their way at the State House. The bosses, through representative Fred Steele, are demanding that the legislature do away with laws which forbid women and minors to work in the mills after 6 p.m. Though the hour has already been pushed up to 10 p.m. by "suspension" of the law, the mill owners have asked to be able to keep women and kids working all night long.

The bosses call laws for the protection of women workers "old-fashioned" and "sentimental." But a few talks with women mill workers will show you how important these laws are. The fact is that the need to make a living from the tight-fisted mill owners already has forced women to take on much more work than is good for a human being.

Take Dorothy—we'll call her that because using her right name might endanger her job. "I already have two jobs," she says. "My work day begins at five in the morning. I have to be in the mill by six. There is very little time to wash, dress, and have breakfast. And I'm lucky, because my children are all grown up. Many mothers must get young children ready for school, or to board out.

"At work I run spinning frames, which is no joke. You have to be on your toes every minute. You stretch, run, and bend all the time. The speedup and workloads in every department has made every job in the mill very hard. We are all exhausted by the time the shift ends at 2 p.m., and we hardly have the strength to get home.

"But then our second job starts. The housework, meals, washing, ironing, mending. I never get to bed before ten. That's how it is with all the women."

•

BELLA WORKS on the second shift. She must be at work by 2 p.m. "Before that," she says, "I've already put in a day's work doing the housework, getting the kids off to school, preparing meals ahead for the family. Women on the second shift are just dead by the time their work in the mill ends at 10. We get home, have something to eat, finish up some chores from the morning, and get to bed about midnight. Then it's up early next morning to send the kids to school.

"A woman's work day is about 16 hours," Bella said. "Still we keep on getting more workloads and faster machines from the mill owners. Now they even want to take away the little half hour lunch period we have and make us work straight through.

"I wish the union officers would do something for the women, and for all the workers. But they're more interested in pleasing the bosses, like when they agreed to suspend the '6 o'clock law.' We've got to fight to keep the half-hour lunch period. We need it.

"Really," Bella concluded, "we should have two or three 10-minute rest periods during each shift. Working straight through makes you terribly tense and nervous."

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OTHER WOMEN spoken to had the same problems. They had many ideas for easing the hard life of women workers. One suggested that the mills, rolling in profits, could and should set up nurseries for every young children of workers. Several suggested that communal kitchens should be set up, where, at reasonable prices, they could buy foods at least partly prepared.

It's no wonder, with the double jobs with which they are saddled, that some women have little or no time for families, social life, or union activities. But, more and more, the women are demanding that the slow-moving Textile Workers Union leaders put up a fight for their special needs. Seeing the six o'clock law and the half-hour lunch period are two first steps in a battle for the needs of the women.

Lorraine Mill Vote Defeats Rieve's Man

PAWTUCKET, R. I. — The Rieve-ite policies of TWUA-CIO director John Cavanaugh took a licking last week with the defeat of Cavanaugh's candidate, George Taylor, in the Lorraine Mill local elections.

President Taylor's supporters, counting on the workers' disgust with the do-nothing policies of the union to keep the vote low, at first printed only 250 ballots. Some 500 of 1,500 eligible workers voted.

The first results announced claimed Taylor the winner by two votes, but a recheck named president-elect Pard the winner, 257 to 256. Later, a count of ballots showed 13 more ballots than there were voters. Taylor is shouting for a new election.

Many workers had felt it was a waste of time to vote for either candidate. But the defeat of Taylor shows that it is possible for the rank and file to change the present Rieve-Cavanaugh policies of no wage increases and more speedup and workloads. The vote clearly was a defeat for the administration.

New England Outlook

Gag on O'Brien Shows Up City Fathers' Fear of the People



By EMANUEL BLUM
Massachusetts Communist Party Organizer

ARE YOU ONE of the tens of thousands who mill their way through Haymarket around Hancock and Blackstone Sts. on Saturdays to get your shopping bag full of bargains and cut the size of the week's food bill?

Well, if you are not, they tell me you missed something Saturday before last. It seems Walter A. O'Brien, Progressive Party leader and recent Mayoralty candidate in Boston, was out with his sound truck protesting the threat of a new raise in the MTA fares. Thousands were listening. At least 500 put down their bundles and crowded around his car.

The shoppers, working class men and women, took their gloves off and signed the Progressive Party petitions. They helped O'Brien and his co-workers pass them through the crowd. Many asked for petitions to take home with them so that their neighbors might sign them.

There was no mistaking the temper of the people. They were sore. They were especially sore at Gov. Dever, who had promised that if he were elected he would prevent a higher fare. One man took a petition and said, "The way that bum doublecrossed us you ought to hand out rat poison with your petitions." Everybody knew whom he had in mind.

THAT WAS TWO SATURDAYS BACK. But last Saturday O'Brien was there again with his hard working progressives. (It seems nobody told him the election ended in November and the guy just goes on plugging for the people's needs.) And again the people's response was terrific.

But this time the Governor was prepared. Apparently he had heard of the effect in North End, maybe from Rep. Piemonte who, they say, was in the crowd listening the week before. Anyway, the cops told O'Brien he had to stop. O'Brien asked over the mike whether he was under arrest. He and the police conducted what amounted to a public debate over the mike in which thousands could see that they were just acting to save the Governor's political skin. And, if there was any doubt about it, O'Brien publicly accused them of gagging him only because there was a conshpiracy to put over the fare increase. "If the Governor were speaking here," said the fighting Progressive Party leader, the police wouldn't interfere. "The police did not permit O'Brien to speak and FORCED him to go to the station house with them although they insisted they were not "arresting him."

IF THERE'S ANYBODY whose name is mud among the people it's Dever's. And, if he doesn't know it, somebody ought to tell him quick. His betrayal on the MTA is as clear as the vegetables in Haymarket.

The Republicans hope to cash in on this. But it won't be easy. Two years ago it was their Senate leader Coolidge who first called for a 15-cent fare. And they opposed every measure to stop a fare increase last year.

What was done to O'Brien shows how Dever intends to meet the needs of the people. Dever is directly in charge of the Boston police commissioners and he has decided apparently that they will be his main instrument for solving the MTA crisis.

But I am sure the people will give brother Dever an earful long before November. In fact, a good time for the "earful" is on Jan. 24 when the MTA hearing comes up at the State House. I imagine Dorchester, Roxbury, South End, West End, Midtown and Brighton will be there in force. And Haymarket, too.

NEW BEDFORD
LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING
TODAY (Sunday) 2 P.M.
IOOF HALL
Kempton and Foster Streets
Main Speaker: PETTIS PERRY
Chairman, CP National Negro Comm.
plus full-length Soviet film
"THE VOW"

What's Become Of the Textile Unemployed?

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — The Mass. Division of Employment Security, headed by Antonio England, has announced fancy plans for a survey to find out "what happens to the unemployed in New Bedford after they have exhausted their Unemployment Compensation." Maybe this true case of a jobless veteran in near-by Dartmouth will help them find out.

The young vet, with no more checks coming, now gets town welfare. The welfare department allows him thirty cents a meal, or a total of $6.30 relief for a week. He gets nothing for rent, fuel, clothing, etc. To get the $6.30 relief he must work for the city two days a week, nine hours a day.

He asked for fuel, and was told that a man who looks healthy and capable of working should get nothing. The former textile worker, of course, would like nothing better than to be back at work. "It looks as if I'll have to sell apples on street corners to keep alive," he says.

Never mind "surveys," Mr. England. How about some action—like 52 weeks of unemployment pay!

CP URGES DECENT JOBS FOR NEGRO WOMEN IN TEXTILE

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — The Women's Commission of the Communist Party of New Bedford has called for special action to win decent jobs for "triply exploited" Negro and Cape Verdean women workers who are excluded from the textile industry. The Commission declared that the problems of Negro workers should be a central point in the textile union convention in relation to the drive to organize masses of unorganized textile workers. Special stress must be laid on the task of winning the right to work for Negro women who have been unable to make a dent in this industry.

"These workers," the Commission declared, "are exploited as workers, as women, and as Negroes. The mill owners, who try to split the Negroes and whites, keep Negro women out of jobs, forcing them to do domestic work at miserable wages."

The Commission pointed out that the few Negroes employed in the mills usually do the hardest and dirtiest jobs in the card and picking rooms. These jobs are too heavy for women to run. There are few colored spinners, weavers, loomfixers, or other skilled workers.

Negro and Cape Verdean workers may work 30 years on slubbers, cards, or pickers, with no chance for promotion or up-grading. Keeping Negroes on hard and heavy jobs means keeping Negro women out of work altogether.

Union leaders have never challenged this discrimination. At the last TWUA-CIO convention, resolutions against discrimination were rejected by union officials because they "might offend" delegates who were members of the Ku Klux Klan. This discrimination makes it impossible for the union to organize southern textile mills.

COMMUNIST PARTY ON THE AIR!
Station WSAR
1480 on the dial
SUNDAY — 1 P.M.

Ted Tinsley Dinner Scheduled Jan. 29

BOSTON. — The New England Worker's Sub Brigaders' Dinner, featuring the appearance of columnist Ted Tinsley, will take place next Sunday afternoon, Jan. 29. Admission is possible only by the sale of five subscriptions during the subscription drive.

Meanwhile, as of Jan. 16, New England had completed over 50 percent of its goal of 1,000 subs. Sections already over the top included Fall River, New Bedford, and Lowell. Inside Boston, Lower 14, South End, and Marine had overfulfilled their quotas.

WORKER Sports

Now They Just Omit His Name!

By Bill Mardo

In an incredibly shocking stomach-turning and politically motivated "Iron Curtain" blanketed around the truth, Paul Robeson's name has been removed from the ranks of great All-American football players in Christy Walsh's new book, "College Football." Published by Murray & Ge, the book is labelled "the most complete record to be compiled on college football!"

"Robeson of Rutgers" was an almost legendary keyword across the sports pages of America during the great Negro leader's athletic career. Robeson was voted All-America end in 1917 and 1918. Walter Camp's All-America listings were rated the most authoritative and official of all the All-America squads selected annually. Yet in the book **College Football** published last September in California, Robeson is omitted from the 1918 All-America Camp listing. The author or the publisher, whoever was behind the scurvy deal, simply named the 10 others on Camp's 1918 All-Americans, thus comprising the only 10-man football team in All-America history!

But that isn't all. Robeson, an all-round athlete at Rutgers, won letters in 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. Yet Walsh's book in listing Rutgers' letter-winners, omits Robeson's name from the winners in '16, '17 and '18.

It is interesting to see how degenerately dishonest the red-baiters and pro-fascists in our country can get. Now they try to throw an Iron Curtain blanket of anonymity around the career of one of the greatest college football players who ever lived. A new generation of kids who might want to avidly read this allegedly "most complete record to be compiled on college football" won't even be told of the incredible heroics of the great Robeson. Because a great and monumental human being has thrown all his tremendous energies into the democratic fight against the real Un-Americans, he has now had his name removed from the list of All-Americans.

The job of slanderizing, and character-assassinating of a great people's leader creeps into even the simplest compilation of athletic facts. But try as they will, they can't ever hide Robeson's All-American football record any more than they can turn millions of democracy-denied Negro Americans from the fighting leadership of their greatest spokesmen.

Try as they will, to hide it, Robeson's legendary football career is indelibly printed in the files of sports pages from one end of the country to the other.

You won't find this in **College Football**, but here's how a director of athletics at Rutgers regarded Robeson:

"Paul Leroy Robeson is regarded as the greatest living All-American football player. In the opinion of most people, he, of all the All-Americans who have been chosen, has gained the greatest and most merited fame since his graduation. Undoubtedly he rates as one of the five most prominent living Rutgers alumni, and by many people connected with the University is regarded as the most distinguished alumnus now living. He is one of the ten men in the University's history who won four varsity letters as an undergraduate."

Here's how the press of another day discussed Robeson's weekly exploits on the college grid. For example, the New York Times' account, in part, of the Rutgers-Fordham clash played Oct. 28 1917

Robeson of Rutgers



"It can hardly be said that one player stood out on the Rutgers' aggregation, unless it was Robeson . . . at left end. He was a tower of strength both in the offense and defense, and it was his receiving of forward passes which shattered any hopes of glory which might have arisen in Fordham ranks during the game. Twice . . . he . . . raced down the field after receiving a perfect toss from Whitehill. The first time Robeson was not downed until he had covered 35 yards and placed the ball on Fordham's five-yard line. On the other occasion Robeson raced 24 yards before being brought to earth again close to the Fordham goal line. Each of these passes gave Rutgers a chance to score and Rutgers did not throw away the opportunity. . . ."

"Both the wings of Rutgers have been taught an excellent offense, Robeson invariably spilled two men and several times three or four were dropped to the ground, even before the play was well under way. The . . . playing of Robeson was costly to Fordham not only in the outcome of the game but in the players, since no less than three Fordham men were sent into the game at different times to take the place of those who had been battered and bruised by Robeson. . . ."

From another N. Y. Times' account of a game between Rutgers and a naval team on Nov. 5, 1918:

"The Scarlet football team which Foster Sanford has developed at Rutgers swept Nielson Field this afternoon with Charley Brickley's Navy transport eleven and ran up a score of 40 to 0 with just as much ease as if it had been having an afternoon practice with the scrub. . . .

"Sanford showed a brand new play yesterday in the form of a double pass. He sent in the regular quarterback, Baker, for this one play, just to try it out. Baker fell far back of the line to take a long direct pass from center. In the meantime, Paul Robeson . . . raced over behind Baker and received a backward pass from Baker. Standing deep in the backfield, with no one near him, Robeson hurled the ball on a 40-yard forward pass through the air to Captain Feitner, who was down in the Transport territory waiting for it. The play is spectacular and worked perfectly.

"The Navy lads had the ball only a few times during the game. Brickley once made five yards through the line, but he was so badly shaken up when big Robeson stopped the play that Charley tarried in the background after that."

This is only an infinitesmal part of the herculean Robeson record on the college grid. But it's more than enough to highlight the shocking attempt to throw a screen over this record in Christy Walsh's **College Football**.

Football fans ought to demand the publishers, Murray and Gee, whose address is 3630 Eastham Drive, Culver City, Calif., get out a revised edition of the book immediately. One that tells the truth —not hides it.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



THOSE OF YOU who only read our Sunday paper and not the Daily Worker (a good habit to get out of—you gotta read 'em both) must've missed the opening round of a little discussion opened in the Daily by your sports editors. It pertained to Jack Dempsey's article in the current issue of "Ebony," a Negro monthly.

The Manassa Mauler blames promoter Tex Rickard for Negro heavyweight contender Harry Wills never getting a crack at Dempsey's title. I felt Dempsey's argument, in the main, could be believed. Too often do some forget how little a fighter, even the biggest of them, have to say in determining their opposition. Monopoly promoters and managers call the matchmaking tunes and make no mistake about that, either.

Promoters also make policy. And the policy in Rickard's day was: No mixed heavyweight title fights. This miserable bias flowed from the anti-Negro hogwash peddled during Jack Johnson's reign and the stomach-turning "White Hope" stuff. Until Joe Louis came along as the only man possible to revive a dying division and make a million for them, the fistic promoters were geared to never again allowing the heavyweight title fall into the hands of a Negro.

Now it's true Tex (for Texas) Rickard promoted the Johnson-Jeffries fight. But that shouldn't contradict what I'm saying about Rickard—to the contrary it bears it out. Rickard's promotion of the mixed heavyweight title bout between Johnson and old Jeffries was part and parcel of the foul "White Hope" hysteria the promoters and press were peddling then in the mad anxiety to find someone to take the title away from the great Negro champion. Jeffries failed—but sometime later after the title "passed" out of Johnson's hands into those of big Jess Willard's—Rickard vowed that he would never promote another mixed heavyweight title match. In other words, no Negro was to ever again get the chance to fight for the heavyweight title. As the big wheel of the fight promotion racket, Rickard thus called the shots for Dempsey's defenses—and this precluded Jack being allowed to defend against Wills.

Co-editor Lester Rodney takes a different view. He believes Dempsey, had he reared up on his hind legs, could've demanded and gotten the fight for Wills. Again, I must air a differing opinion. Fighters may demand fights with other logical challengers and it still wouldn't get them a row of beans if the promoter and manager doesn't want such a match made. The men who fight for a living are owned body and soul during their fighting days by the men who control their contracts. Rocky Graziano, for example, can bellow to the four winds, as he has, "Get me Ray Robinson. I wanna fight Robinson—I think I can lick him." But the promoters and managers who make a fortune out of Rocky, will get him no such thing. They protect their investment and keep the box-office bonanza alive by carefully matching the slugging middleweight with every no-risk welterweight they can find. This situation applies right down the line in the fight game where box-office values are the motif.

If such a situation is true in the character of fight promotions generally, why doubt the iron rule of promoters where even "bigger" issues are involved, namely the perpetuation of the lilywhite status of the heavyweight crown during that fistic era? Years later, when Joe Louis became the only boxoffice "out" for the heavyweight moguls, they put a reverse twist to their perverted "logic" regarding heavyweight title bouts, and made darn sure Louis was permitted to defend his crown against only two other Negroes during his entire 11-year reign and 25 title defenses. I cite this to indicate how little even the most famed of fighters has to say about who he meets—because everybody knows Louis' entire public history has been dedicated to ripping to shreds the foul white-supremacy siren song of the promoters and press. Yet from 1937 to 1948 the incomparable Joe was forced to defend against any and all white heavies including the "Bums of the Month" while only two Negroes, John Henry Lewis, and almost a dozen years later, Jersey Joe Walcott, were allowed a crack at the big title. Yet there were other Negro heavies like Harry Bobo, Lem Franklin, Lee Q. Murray, Curtis Sheppard and others who were at least as worthy, to put it mildly, as the Mustos and Paycheks and Ettores.

SO BY WAY of continuing the discussion (and we'd like to have all of you come in on it) here's part of a letter from the Badger state of Wisconsin with a few points to make:

"Dear Bill,

"I also read the article by Jack Dempsey in Ebony magazine. My only comment is: As a writer Dempsey is a good fighter.

"Harry Wills was not given the runaround by Dempsey because of his color. Wills was just a little better than average fighter with a vociferous publicity-conscious manager who was endeavoring to capitalize on Dempsey's unpopularity which was due to his war record. Jack had been cleared of a draft evasion charge, but a number of sportswriters, egged on by Wills' manager, were still harping on that angle.

"According to Radney, Dempsey should have made the decision to meet Wills. You know, even in those days, there were CONTRACTS between fighter and manager.

JOHN ANDERSON.

Ott Next to Enter Hall of Fame?

Mel Ott, who came up to the New York Giants as a kid in knee pants and stayed around for 22 years, is the best bet to make baseball's Hall of Fame in 1950. The little Giant missed by only 12 votes last year and is likely to be the number one candidate in the election now underway among veteran members of the baseball writers association.

This is the second time around for Ott, who closed out his playing career in 1948 with 28 National League records on the books.

During his last months as an active player, Melvin added to his record every time he stepped to the plate, drew a base on balls, made a hit, poled an extra base hit or a home run.

Probably he is proudest of this mark—"most seasons with one club—22."

Ott had a batting peculiarity that made him a major leaguer all his baseball life instead of through the minors. A left-handed hitter, he had a habit of thrusting his right leg straight out toward the pitcher just before he swung on a pitch. It was natural for him to hit that way. McGraw didn't want any minor league manager tinkering with Ott's style so he stayed to star from his second season on.

Among the other leading candidates, who finished in the first 10 a year ago, are Jimmy Fox, Dizzy Dean, Al Simmons, Paul Waner, Harry Heilmann, Bill Terry, Hank Greenberg, Billy Dickey and Rabbit Maranville.

NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

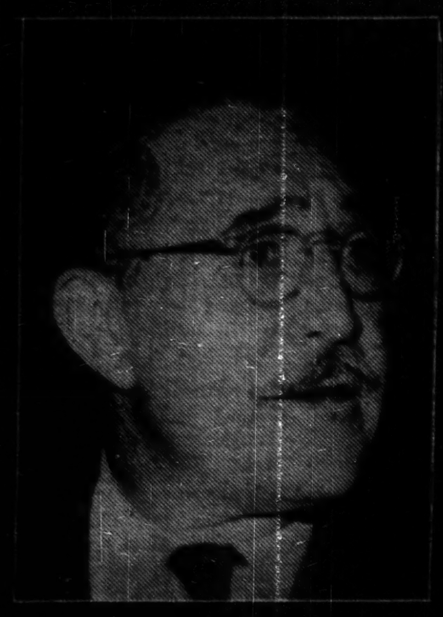
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Revive Death-House Rule on Trenton 6

—See Page 2-A

THE STORY OF LANDLORD MEDINA AND HIS PARTNER ?



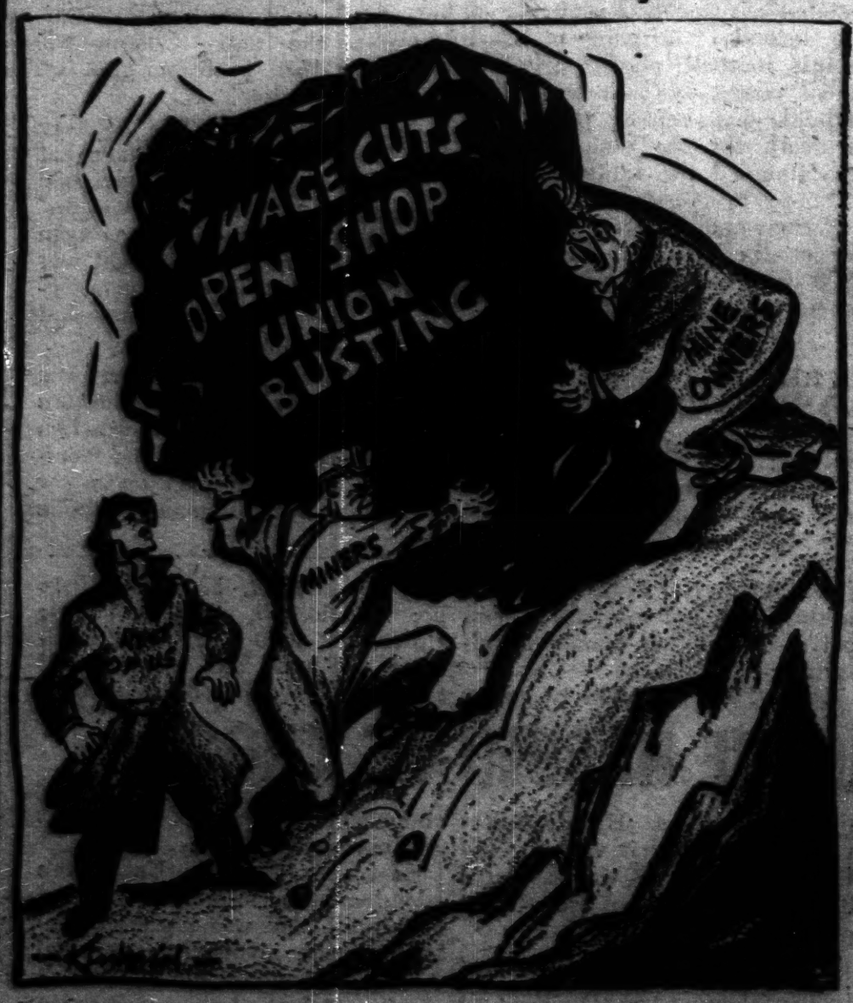
by Art Shields

A sequel to the 'Strange Story of Medina's First Half Million'

—See Page 3—

Turning Point for Americans:

IT'S YOUR FIGHT! —By Kinkaid



• Miners Battle For All Labor

— See Page 10 —

• Negroes Insist Democracy Now!

— See Page 3 —

Jersey's No. 1 Crime
THE GHETTO RACKET

'Maybe You'll See My Mother'

By Lonnie Elder

There's a small town in middle Jersey called Cranbury. It's a charming place to look at. Oaks shade its streets; weeping willows bend over Lake Brainerd. It has a predominantly white population . . . and I suppose it has its traditions and conventions, as all small American towns do. The center street is a half-dozen stores, a post office, a beautiful old church, a school, the usual standout of well-kept middle-class homes.

Walk down Cranbury's main street. You'll find, at the end, a road cutting off into a section of town that's not so charming.

You'll see a large greenhouse. Look over your right shoulder. There's the big, two-story firetrap. Now you know where you are.

You don't have to ask who lives here. You've seen this act of the play in many towns and cities throughout America. . . . Chicago, Detroit, New York, Macon . . . and New Jersey.

TALK TO the people. They'll direct you. They'll probably point to a section of shacks down the road. Hike your way down there. Of course, if the ground is wet your shoes will cover with red clay; for now you're in the Negro area.

For these people, this is the "American way of life."

As you approach the shacks, you'll find a long ditch. There's a bridge over it. (The state didn't build it. It was put up collectively by the Negro workers who live in these quarters.)

You'll see people sitting, standing, talking, going about their family tasks. And you'll see a lot of them. There's little employment for Negroes around here in the winter.

Maybe you'll see my mother, trying to console her two small children as they cry from hunger and the many hardships that exist for children in this camp.

★

SOMEONE will welcome you into their home. Maybe you'll be disgusted at the two-room shack, crowded with poverty, possibly with disease.

A wife or a husband will tell you the prices they have to pay for these broken-down shanties. But the lower-than-lowest standard of living here is only part of the price you pay for being a Negro.

No means of heat but a wood stove that spells death any moment it bursts into flames. . . . No means of water but a pump in the ground. . . . No income but state relief and scattered, scarce farm work. Children play. But they're cold and hungry and die too easily in the landlord's profit-fat firetraps.

★

I HAVE LIVED in these quarters. I tasted the same atrocious living conditions that are imposed upon the people in this camp.

I have also lived in the South, and I bear no reluctance to make a pretty even comparison of the living conditions of the Negro of this particular colony of middle Jersey and the deepest South ghetto. As the saying goes in most Negro communities around the metropolitan area (referring to the State of New Jersey) this is "North Georgia."

I recall about a year ago I visited my mother in the camp. On my way to catch the bus in the evening, I stopped off in a small drug store for an ice-cream sundae. The fountain girl told me she could only let me have an ice-cream cone to take out.

Who was it that told me that these things happen only below the Mason-Dixon line? It probably was a Truman demagogue or a hypocritical Driscoll who parades up and down the state and country posing as champions of civil rights.

★

THIS PARTICULAR CAMP is one of the many cancerous sores in our land. But we must realize that the shames of this state and nation (Trenton Six, Ingram family, and this colony) are part and parcel of everything that binds the working man. The bursting of the chains that encircle the Negro gives perspective to the everylasting freedom of men and women.

THE 'NEWARK PLAN'

Slum Clearance--Or Realty Shark Grab?

By John F. Norman

NEWARK.—The Newark City Commission last week responded to widespread demands for housing action when it voted to apply to the federal government to earmark $2,212,980 for slum clearance here. But the eyebrows in Newark's Third Ward raised high when it was learned that the most apparent gainer from the commission's plan will be the real estate corporations who have turned the ward into a jimcrow slum ghetto.

The application is supposed to be the first step in a $17,000,000 parlay in federal grants and loans to clear 51 blocks of the city's "depressed areas" over a five-year period.

None of the $17,000,000 would be used to build houses under the federal-city plan. All of it would go for purchase of land at realty corporation-inflated prices, demolition of buildings now inhabited by tens of thousands of people—mostly Negroes—and "necessary legal, administration, professional and appraisal costs."

Then the land would be resold by the city—at knockdown prices amounting to half its cost—to private real estate corporations for building and operation at a guaranteed profit.

★

AS THE PLAN SHAPES UP in first announcements by the city commission via the Newark Evening News, it has the smell of a gigantic gravy train for big real estate operators—with overtones of Montclair's infamous "Bagby Plan," designed to drive Negroes, Italians and other minorities into the overcrowded slum areas.

What Third Warders want to know is:

- What's going to happen to the people now forced to live in the "slum areas" while the clearance program is going on?
- Who's going to live in the newly cleared areas, and how much will the houses rent for?
- What's keeping the city commission from forcing landlords to adopt minimum safety needs now to hold down the Third Ward's terrible toll of firetrap deaths?

Ominous answers have been indicated to some of these questions in the city commission's announcement, through the Newark Evening News, that the 51-block area "can be redeveloped by private enterprise with large-scale housing developments and with new business centers. Space would also be provided for public low-rent housing projects," the News adds as an after-thought.

★

CLUE TO THE PLAN was un-

(Continued on Page 13)

PROGRESS NOTE

NEWARK.—The 1950 budget for state-owned temporary housing operated by the city was approved last week by the Newark City Commission.

In a city listed in the 1940 U. S. Housing census as having 31,614 "substandard" dwellings, the city commission approved:

- 342 Johnson units.
- 100 homettes.
- Eight rehabilitated apartments.

UNIONS URGE UCC CLEANUP

The New Jersey Federation of Labor, the State CIO Council and the independent United Electrical Workers (UE) all trained their guns on anti-labor handling of unemployment compensation as the state legislature convened in Trenton last week.

A full meeting of the AFL executive board in Camden called for investigation of the State Division of Employment Security—formerly the Unemployment Compensation Commission—"to end the seemingly endless delays claimants encounter, abuse of claimants, favoring of employers and other obvious evils."

The AFL board cited last August as an example of pro-employer slant, with employers protesting 22,000 out of 66,000 claims for compensation filed by unemployed workers.

All three labor bodies are demanding expansion of present $22 maximum unemployment and disability payments. Both UE and CIO are urging $30 maximum benefits, plus $3 for each dependent. The AFL calls for a straight $40 weekly top payment.

Also under fire again is the strikebreaking feature of the state unemployment law, denying compensation to strikers and lockout victims. UE last year sent numerous mass delegations to the statehouse demanding unemployment pay for workers forced into a six-month strike by the Singer Mfg. Co. in Elizabeth.

Bury Case Against Vet's Hate-Slayers

LINDEN. — It was 10 months ago that six Dartmouth students, close friends of Raymond J. Cirotta, carried the coffin of the slain 21-year-old Linden veteran out of St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Church.

Last week Dartmouth University and the State of New Hamshire buried the case against the murderers of Ray Cirotta.

New Hampshire District Attorney William A. Phinney recommended a suspended sentence for the second of a gang of Dartmouth football players who invaded young Cirotta's room in a midnight hate-beating that ended in death for the young veteran who founded the Linden chapter of Young Progressives of America.

Earlier, another confessed member of the goon squad drew a $500 fine on the same attorney general's recommendation.

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THE MURDERED VETERAN'S FATHER, Vincent Cirota, wrote to Attorney General Phinney:

"God only knows the torture of your decision on me and others who feel the same way about American justice. Nothing can bring my son back, but I had hoped his untimely death would have served as a lesson for all Americans. The attorney general doesn't give a damn for me or my slain son."

Fact is that Raymond Cirotta was a victim of the cold war against the American people. And the fact is that New Hampshire authorities since Cirotta's fatal beating have proven themselves more interested in protecting the instigators of the "anti-Communist" cold war than in fixing guilt on Cirotta's killers.

Investigation by The Worker last March pointed to the fact that the Dartmouth student goons had been heard vowing to "get Cirotta" after the popular Linden veteran had openly opposed the cold war and advocated friendly cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union.

His attackers were said to have been especially enraged at Cirotta's defense of minority groups when he placed Negroes, Jews and Communists in this respect on a par with his own Roman Catholic Church.

ALL-OUT DRIVE CAN BRING N. J. SUB CAMPAIGN TO TOP



PEARL LAWS, Fur Workers Union leader who just returned from a trip to the Soviet Union and the eastern people's democracies . . . and who'll tell all Friday, Jan. 27, at a New Jersey Worker-Tremtun 6 rally to be held at Knights of Pythias Hall, 735 Chestnut St., Camden. Other speakers are James Thorpe, father of one of the Trenton frameup victims, and John F. Norman, editor of the New Jersey Worker. The meeting begins at 8 p.m.

NEWARK.—Pace-setters in the N. J. Worker's campaign for 1,500 new subs and renewals this week were calling on all Worker readers to pitch in to guarantee completion of the drive by Jan. 29.

In spite of an outstanding spurt by Hudson County, and a pickup in Essex County, New Jersey dropped from first to fourth place nationally when the state came 13 points short of its expected 75 precent mark last week.

Gay Padula, N. J. Worker circulation manager, called on all counties to live with the final few days of the drive in nightly club mobilizations climaxed by super-mobilizations this weekend and next.

Hudson's 19 subs last week brought it to 171, or 85 percent of its 200 target. Farm still leads the state with 122 subs—22 over its goal of 100. Other county standings are:

Essex, 297, with 203 to go by Jan. 29; Mercer, 83, with 67 to go; Passaic, 79, still short 121; Union, 85, with 115 to go; Middlesex, 32, and still shy 43, and Camden, 149 with 73 more due.

Housing Group Seeks Members

NEWARK. — The Newark Citizens Housing Committee, formed last month at a city-wide mass meeting, this week took steps toward permanent mass organization when Rabbi Ely E. Pilchik, provisional chairman, announced a proposed program to open membership to any person or organization "interested in furthering the objectives of the NCHC". The program, to be presented at a future mass meeting, calls for individual dues of $1 a year and organization affiliations of $5 up.

'BEAT-EM-UP' MOORE NABBED AS CROOK

MONTCLAIR.—When William "Beat 'Em Up" Moore, a former Montclair cop, was accused of brutal attacks on Negro residents by Montclair residents, the town officials rushed to his defense.

The Progressive Party presented documentary evidence of Moore's unfitness to serve. His defenders in high place said it was all "politics," that Moore was an able officer and that there wasn't any proof to the contrary.

But public pressure against Moore's flagrant manhandling of Negroes finally forced him to announce his resignation. That was in November.

Last week "Beat 'Em Up" Moore added another interesting item to his record. He was picked up by federal men, involved in a postal theft charge involving $17,000 in checks filched from a Borden Cheese Co. mail box.

MAN OF THE HALF-CENTURY



TIME MAGAZINE PLEASE COPY—Wtih a bow to Mom ((Mrs. Clare Cole, beaming, above) The Worker nominates Paul Herbert Cole of Trenton as New Jersey's Man of the Half Century . . . second half, of course. First baby of the year in the city of the Trenton Six, young Paul got off to a fine start: he was named after Mercer County's most famous son, Paul Robeson. The Worker's nominee just made it inside the New Year deadline at 1:18 a. m., weighed in at a healthy 8 lbs., 3½ ozs. Pop is Herbert Cole, executive secretary of Mercer County Progressive Party.

Revive Death-House Rule on Trenton 6

TRENTON.—Death house restrictions against the Trenton six were revived this week when Mercer County Warden George Glasco arbitrarily refused the six framed Negroes permission to receive visitors. "You can't see them and that's all there is to it,' Glasco told four friends of the jailed men who had traveled 40 miles from Newark to talk to them during the regular county visiting hours.

The warden admitted the "no visitors" decress is being applied only to the six frameup victims, Collis English, McKinley Forest Ralph Cooper, Horace Wilson, James Thorpe and John McKenzie.

"We're tired of having all these people come down here to talk to them," Glasco told Nathaniel Brooks, secretary of the N. J. Labor Youth League, and three other friends of the defendants: **"From now on they'll see relatives and no one else."**

★

THE FOUR VISITORS were not even allowed inside the county jail. Mrs. Emma English, emerging from the jail after a visit with her son, Collis told Brooks she was "not surprised, just angry" at Glasco's ruling.

"They're holding the reins now, but it won't be for long," Mrs. English said. "They can't keep them forever."

★

THE "RELATIVES ONLY" restriction is the rule of the state death house, from which the men were removed after the state supreme court threw out the phony "confessions" on which the prose-

(Continued on Page 13)

From Collis English:

'To Live in Peace'

Last week Mrs. Janet Brown, secretary of the Essex County Labor Youth League, wrote to Collis English at the Mercer County jail. Mrs. Brown told him of the Youth League's participation in the fight to free the Trenton Six, and of its plans to popularize Negro History Week with songs and skits. This is Collis English's reply:

Dear Janet:

I am writing in answering your letter that I have received today. I hope my letter finds you and the rest of the club members are doing fine. Of course we appreciate hearing from you and the rest. I hope that you all will continue in correspondence with all of us here.

When all this is over with, I myself and the rest would like to come and celebrate with you and the members of the Labor Youth League. I myself would like to send my thanks to you and all.

I would like to meet you all in person. There are none of you who know me, nor do I know you, and in that way we all can get acquainted.

I would like to hear from all the members of the club. I myself like to read novels, books. Some of the rest of the fellows read magazines and funny books. I would like to read some of the skits that are being sent about Negro History Week.

There are so many things that people need to know, that white and Negro need to live in this world, not to fight one another, but in the peace of God, for He created all of us in the image of Himself, not in the person of one, but of all.

So, Janet, I wanted to thank all of the people, both white and colored, to live in peace; that's what I fought for in this war, and my father before me fought the war between North and South for our freedom and right.

So I close now, saying with all my thanks and regard, that we live together as God made us and not fight one another.

Sincerely yours,
COLLIS ENGLISH AND THE TRENTON SIX.

Jersey Congressmen Cornered By Civil Rights Mobilization

More than 200 Jerseyans who took part in the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization in Washington this week found this state's Congressmen visibly impressed by the 4,000-strong delegation mobilized to demand anti-discrimination laws from the 81st Congress.

The Jerseyans, representing 51 organizations permitted to accept invitations from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), reported only Sen. H. Alexander Smith (Rep) as unresponsive to the crucial demand for immediate FEPC legislation.

But there were two Republican Congressmen—Auchincloss of the 3rd District and Kean of the 12th—who will take plenty of pressure to keep them from finagling on House rules to permit the proposed FEPC laws to get out of the reactionary rules committee.

Sen. Robert Hendrickson (Rep) declared he favors cloture. And listed as opposing the deal to finagle the House rules are Reps. Wolverton (R) of the 1st District, Hand (R) of the 2nd, Howell (D) of the 4th, Case (R) of the 6th, Canfield (R) of the 8th and Norton (D) of the 13th.

In addition, two Democrats, Rodino of the 10th and Addonizio of the 11th, were reported by their secretaries as favoring the bill all the way. So were Hand of the 2nd District and Eaton of the 5th, both Republicans.

Two Congressmen—Towe of the 9th, a Republican, and Hart of the 14th, official head of New Jersey's Democrats—were strategically "unavailable" to the delegation. Red-baiting, anti-Negro J. Parnell Thomas of the 7th District was really unavailable. He's in jail for swindling the government.

AMONG THE delegation leaders were J. Mercer Burrell of Newark's NAACP, state chairman of the mobilization; Herbert H. Tate, chairman of the 53-organization Joint Council for Civil Rights; Arnold Harris of the Jewish Community Council; Dr. Ulysses Wiggins of Camden, state NAACP chairman; Mrs. Bea Kasselman and Oscar Groner of B'Nai Brith; Grace Fenderson of Newark NAACP; Mrs. Ruth Richardson of Camden NAACP; Mrs. Della Martin and Samuel Williams, Oranges NAACP; Mrs. Mabel Robinson, Madison Council of Negro Women; Harry Kranz of the State CIO Council, and A. Harrison Tate of Montclair NAACP.

'No Time for FEPC; Worried About China'

H. Alexander Smith (R), the U. S. Chamber of Commerce's express gift to the Senate, told New Jersey Civil Rights Mobilization leaders this week he was too worried about stopping Communism in China to do any thinking about fair employment for U. S. Negroes.

Sen. Smith recently joined Herbert Hoover and Sen. Taft in calling for U. S. troops to invade Formosa. In an hour-long conversation with Jersey delegation leaders, Smith was unable to explain why he turned over his vote on FEPC legislation in the last session of Congress to Senator Donnell, Missouri Democrat.

Probably he was worried about stopping Communism in Missouri.

LINDEN UAW MEMBERS BACK MINE WORKERS' WAGE FIGHT

LINDEN. — General Motors workers here, members of the United Auto Workers, CIO, are solidly behind the AFL United Mine Workers' showdown fight against big business' union-busting drive.

A general membership meeting of UAW-CIO Local 595 voted with but a single dissent to support the miners' struggle, and to invite a representative of the UMW to speak before the next local meeting.

Rightwing UAW president Walter Reuther, CIO president Philip Murray and AFL chief William Green came in for stiff criticism for their refusal to aid the miners' crucial fight.

The mine workers were lauded for their leadership in the battle for wage increases, pensions and controls over employer attacks on working conditions, as well as their contributions in founding CIO.

NOTABLY SILENT during the vigorous floor discussion were pro-Reuther officials of the GM Local,, who failed to report in executive board minutes a similar pro-UMW resolution introduced by executive board member Chris Kares.

Interesting sidelight on the GM workers' mood was seen in their disposal of executive board recommendations for election officers to run the March election of district committeemen. Local officials recommended a board of three—the president and two present shop committeemen.

The membership voted to expand the election board to five members—and then proceeded to elect five rank-and-filers to the posts.

FOUNDRY SPEEDUP PERILS SMELTER WORKERS' LIVES

By Arthur Brown

PERTH AMBOY.—Speedup is paying off in near-fatalities to workers in this national center of the smelting and refining industry. Two explosions here last week were seen as due directly to the efforts of big corporations to increase production and reduce jobs on the furnaces. The accidents prove brutal disregard of workers' safety in the area.

At U. S. Metals Refining in Carteret efforts of the foreman to carry out his apparent speed-up instructions backfired. On Tuesday evening, January 3, the foreman tried to hurry-up the No. 2 furnace in the Smelting Dept. Despite the objections of the head tap-out man, he told the workers coming in on the 11:30 shift to pull out the rod which holds back the flow of copper.

AROUND THE FURNACES every worker knows that after the clay is repaired around the water jacket it is necessary to wait 35 minutes for it to harden. Hot copper and water do not mix. Nevertheless, the foreman overruled all objections and ordered the tap-out man, Fred, to pull out the rod.

The resulting explosion sent Fred to the hospital with hot copper through his cheek.

It cost Jack Dinsmore, the foreman, his eye.

AT AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING in Perth Amboy the company insists on flushing away aluminum dross despite constantly recurring explosions. We are informed by a scientific worker that the combination of hot magnesium (which exists in aluminum dross) and water produces an explosive gas.

The explosion Wednesday night, January 11th, in Federated Metals came when the hot dross was dumped into the pit. The furnaceman was miraculously saved when he was pinned to the guard rail, but he was found by the shop steward unconscious from the blast and suffering severe arm and shoulder wounds.

Flushing off the aluminum dross is not necessary—although it requires less labor. Workers point out that the old process was to spread it out until cold, then dump it. Efforts by the company to save the wages of one man has cost thousands of dollars equipment damage and the needless injury of a worker.

Now the company will find it very difficult to get workers to dump hot aluminum dross. The union has made a grievance on the practice.

THE BATTLE FOR LABOR UNITY:

RCA Workers Expell 16 Union Busters

—See Page 13

Killer of Yanks is Organizer of New Nazi Army

By Joseph Starobin

Two months ago, American generals and American Congressmen were talking about the desirability of a Western German army. Today, that army is being formed.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, of the puppet German Republic at Bonn, was disclosed this week to be planning at least one division of such an army by June 1st, and an armored corps by 1951. And that's on top of the Hilfscorps, the auxiliary, semi-military police, already functioning in the western zones.

According to a report by Drew Middleton in last Sunday's N. Y. Times, Adenauer is negotiating with a society of former Nazi officers known as Die Bruderschaft. His chief adviser is Lt. Gen. Kurt Von Manteuffel, the man who slaughtered thousands of American soldiers in the Ardennes breakthrough of Dec., 1944.

Without the slightest shame or secrecy, the re-nazification of western Germany is picking up speed. And while some of the Atlantic Pact members, such as France, don't like it, the fact remains that this process goes forward with the consent and encouragement of the American military governor, and former banker, John McCloy.

A GERMAN ARMY? A year, or two or three years ago this would have shocked the whole world, Americans included. Today, the rest of humanity is shocked, but not surprised. For Communist and democratic leaders everywhere have long predicted that the logical result of a policy which consciously rebuilds a reactionary Germany would be the formation of a German army.

The shocking thing is that Americans have so far tolerated these sinister developments without effective protest. Congress Adolph Sabath, of Illinois, has introduced a resolution for an investigation of the Military Government's record in western Germany—a measure that needs support—but much more needs to be done, and can be done.

The re-arming of the Reich is the latest and most outrageous event in a systematic policy. A German Army is being created first of all against the workingclass in western Germany, two and a half million of whom are out of work.

That flows from the conversion of western Germany into a colony: cutting her off from the eastern part of the country, fitting her heavy industry into the over-all plan of an American-dominated western European cartel, and reducing her light industry to make way for American goods. The German army, now being revived, will be an army of Hessians; it will be part of the Atlantic Pact armies for aggression against the peoples democracies and the Soviet Union.

But once under way, this menace will proceed on its own dynamic. Already the Bonn regime is challenging France's control of the Saar, after refusing to recognize the western Polish border. Tomorrow—who knows?

The spectre of another Wehrmacht, staffed by the same officers that served Hitler, and imbued with the same spirit, is rearing up over all of Europe. What the generals and congressmen proposed a short time back, the German imperialists, puppets and partners of Wall Street, are already carrying out.

Impressions of Moscow As a Negro Woman Saw It

"I DIDN'T SEE any nervous people anywhere," Mrs. Pearl Laws, Negro woman trade unionist, said laughingly when asked what was her main impression of Moscow. She had just come back from a trip to that Socialist land.

"The first thing that strikes you is that these people apparently don't know what it is to worry about losing their jobs. They have a feeling of security and happiness, I noticed, despite everything they have gone through in the recent war. It comes from their knowing that never in their lives will they be without work, without the comradeship and help of their union and their government."

"This love and care of all for all starts with the kids," she went on. "I visited some of their nurseries. True, they don't have some of our superior mechanical equipment. But every child is surrounded with real love and affection, it was easy to see.

"I had never been able to see a ballet in New York. But when I saw the Moscow ballet it was so beautiful. Everyone goes. The theatre appears to be a real part of every worker's life," she added. "The factories and farms have their own drama and music groups. They call them amateur groups. But they were as good as the professional in most cases that I saw.

"And food!" she said, raising her hands. "You never saw anything like it. They love to eat and their tables are simply overweighted with the most attractive dishes of every sort. I noticed that they are going in more for champagne than for the strong vodka of the old days."

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WHAT OF THE WOMEN widowed by the war, she asked Soviet women. "They are cared for by their trade union welfare department," they told me. "Every opportunity is given them to find useful work if they did not work before. They are helped to find their places in the community. They get pensions, of course, from the state.

"We visited a precision instrument plant," she continued. "The director, who was a member of the trade union and the Communist Party, told us that the work of the plant is discussed at all times with the union to find out what the workers need, how to make their lives better and how to produce the best. Workers who need medical attention go to the plant sanatorium, they get special diets if they need it, or rest in the factory hospital.

"All this sick time does not take away from their regular vacations, of course. Every chance is given to workers who wish to increase their skill for higher paid work. Everyone knows that this benefits the individual, the factory and the country. I found out that 70 percent of the union treasury goes for social welfare aid to workers and their families.



PEARL LAWS

"I was particularly interested in the relations of the men and women to each other," she said. "I noticed this is one of equality, with respect and affection. The women make up and dress up but not to attract special attention to themselves, because that is not necessary in the same way that we are used to in countries where the women are not equal and independent."

Mrs. Laws went as a delegate to a women's peace conference. The officials in Washington want her peace organization here to register as a "foreign agent," she explained indignantly.

"My final impression was the conversation I had with a woman guide," she says. "I complimented them on the way they were restoring their war-ruined buildings. But she said quietly: 'We can restore our buildings, but we cannot bring back one of the precious lives we lost. That is why we never want to see another war again.'"

China-Soviet Rift ?-- No Dice!

By Joseph Clark

While Mao Tze-tung has been in Moscow negotiating a historic Chinese-Soviet alliance, two loud and ineffectual efforts have been made to destroy the bonds between new China and the Soviet Union. One was the statement by Secretary of State Dean Acheson, that U. S. foreign policy in the Far East rested on imaginary Chinese resentment against the alleged Soviet attachment of the North Chinese provinces. The second was a verbal assault by the Tito government, against the Soviet Union for refusing to participate in any United Nations bodies as long as the Kuomintang clique was represented in them.

According to Acheson, Manchuria, Outer Mongolia, Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang have been or are in the process of being taken over by the Soviet Union. The refutation came quickly and from a surprising source, none other than the State Department's own "martyr" to its Far Eastern policy, Angus Ward.

The former consul in Manchuria told the press, "there is no indication so far as I know that the Russians are in the process of incorporating Manchuria into the Soviet Union."

How little heed the Chinese people will pay to Acheson's efforts can be gauged by the ignorance he displayed about the very provinces he spoke about as being "detached from China by the Soviet Union." Outer Mongolia has been an independent nation since 1924, the Mongolian Peoples Republic. In 1945 a plebiscite reaffirmed desire of the Mongolian people to maintain that independence—and the U. S. government had been pressing for just that plebiscite and recognized its results.

Sinkiang is a province of China but until this very month it had never been integrated into the Chinese republic. Far from losing this province, after its recent liberation the Chinese government announced on Jan. 11 a detailed program incorporating it into the Chinese People Republic. For the first time freedom and equality were guaranteed to the various nationalities which had been oppressed under the Kuomintang dictatorship.

THE ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM announced in Peking for Sinkiang also calls for intensive economic rehabilitation. Needless to say the U. S. military air base which had been maintained in Sinkiang under Chiang Kai-shek no longer exists.

Inner Mongolia, including the provinces of Suiyuan, Chahar and ehol similarly have been integrated in the Chinese Peoples Republic following their liberation several months ago.

Tito's contribution to the campaign against the Soviet Union and the New China was made in a statement Jan. 17 by Tanyug, official news agency of the Tito clique. Tanyug accused the Soviet Union of "worsening relations between the West and New China." The "west" had voted in the UN Security Council to maintain the defunct Kuomintang in its UN seat.

The Soviet Union had brought the message of Chinese foreign minister Chou En-lai before the Council which called for the ouster of the Kuomintang from UN. When this demand of the new China was voted down the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia declined to participate in UN bodies where Chiang's creatures were still represented. All observers noted that sooner or later a majority on the council would not only recognize the New China but would seat it in UN.

What rankles in Washington and Belgrade is that Titoism has not come to the rescue of imperialism in China. The new Soviet-Chinese alliance will demonstrate that anew.

MAO CABLES GREETINGS TO COMMUNIST PARTY

Mao Tse-tung, President of the Chinese People's Republic, this week cabled Communist Party General Secretary Eugene Dennis greetings and thanks for Communist support. Mao's cable was in reply to a letter by Dennis in behalf of the Communist Party National Committee thanking the Chinese people for fraternal support against the Foley Square thought control trial and frameup convictions of the eleven American Communist leaders. Mao's cable:



DENNIS



MAO

"Dear Comrade Eugene Dennis, thank you for your letter of Nov. 28, 1949. The victory of the Chinese people cannot be separated from the rightous struggle now being conducted by the working class and all progressive forces throughout the world. The Chinese people will never forget the efforts made by the American Communist Party together with all other genuinely democratic American elements to oppose American imperialism and to safeguard the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. We firmly believe that whatever reactionary measures American imperialists might take such measures will inevitably be defeated by the joint mighty strength of the American people and the people of the whole world."

ELWOOD DEAN

New Jersey Negroes Have Proud History Of Freedom Struggle

"HISTORY IS HISTORY, but the white man left us out when he wrote his history books. When our contributions are written in the books along with other Americans, my job will be accomplished."



ELWOOD H. DEAN

Those are the words of Carter Godwin Woodson, the man who more than any other personifies the Negro historian. Woodson was the founder of Negro History Week. He has written many books on Negro History, is a publisher and editor, and an organizer of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

Dr. Woodson finds his greatest pride in his successful promotion of Negro History Week, which has grown during its 24 years from a few meetings in Negro colleges to a major nation-wide event celebrated in hundreds of white schools and community libraries. Negro History Week is now proclaimed officially by hundreds of mayors and governors.

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THE IMPORTANCE of Negro history, has for many people, including some progressives, been underestimated. These people have viewed Negro history as a series of dates concerning a number of Negro individuals, without recognizing the impact which the Negro people as a social entity have made upon American history as a whole.

It is impossible to understand the development of the United States without accounting for that section of the American population which has since the beginning of the 17th Century been the political and economic storm center of the country.

Historians in the United States had almost entirely—until the last decade—consciously excluded the Negro from their basic written calculations. Thus, even now, American history as taught in our New Jersey schools is a distortion of truth and consequently of little real value.

The white supremacist historians have utilized the truism that if a people is denied its history it is robbed of its dignity. Such has been the experience of Negro Americans for over three centuries.

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OUR STATE has a wealth of Negro history.

Camden and Perth Amboy were principal ports of entry for the slave traders. At the junction of Smith and Water Streets in Perth Amboy there were tremendous barracks in which the slaves were held until sold.

State legislation against those assisting runaway slaves gives testimony to the efforts of Negroes in bondage to escape their oppression. In 1675, "10 shillings for every day's entertainment and concealment" was the fine imposed. Brutal punishment of slaves attests to the fear held by the slave-holders. A Monmouth County justice in 16894 sentenced a Negro named Caesar after he was convicted, allegedly, for murder:

"Thy hand shall be cut off and burned before thine eyes. Then thou shall be hanged up by the neck until thou art dead, dead, dead; then thy body shall be cut down and burned to ashes in a fire, and so the Lord have mercy on thy soul, Caesar!"

Negroes were often burned alive for alleged crimes of which they might well have been innocent.

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BESIDES BRUTALITY—Perhaps because of it to some extent—New Jersey records some important events in the abolition movement.

As early as 1716 the New Jersey Friends (Quakers) advised against buying or selling slaves. John Woolman, a white member of the Friends, spent more than 20 years from 1746 traveling the Atlantic Seaboard preaching and writing against slavery.

Did you know that the country's first Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery was formed in 1776—in Trenton.

Benjamin Lundy, a white New Jersey Quaker, was the predecessor of William Lloyd Garrison. Lundy organized anti-slavery societies in 1815 and his work influenced Garrison.

Much is yet to be done in properly relating all these New Jersey experiences in an integrated History of New Jersey. It is a task that should be assumed by Communists and other progressives. Our students and scholars should be encouraged to follow the leads already established.

What rich material would result from tracing conditions and events surrounding the Underground Railroad Stations at Greenwich, Salem, Swedesboro, Woodbury, Lawnside, Camden, Burlington, Bordentown, Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick, Phillipsburg, Somerville, Rahway, Morristown, Newark and other New Jersey cities!

Negro History Week begins Feb. 12. Discussion circles, programs and exhibits on Negro History will add tremendous stature to the labor and progressive movement in our state.

For Peace . . . Free Trenton Six . . . Repeal Smith Act

LENIN - LINCOLN MEMORIAL MEETING

SUNDAY
FEB. 12
1950 - 2 P.M.

Main Speaker
ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN
National Committee, Communist Party

Mosque Theatre Terrace Room
1020 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

ENTERTAINMENT

Admission (incl. tax) — 60¢

Auspices: New Jersey Communist Party



JOSEPH STAROBIN, noted international affairs expert, will outline prospects for outlawing the atom bomb next Sunday, Jan. 29, at the Newark Cultural Center Forum, 84 Thirteenth Ave., Starobin recently resigned as The Worker's foreign editor to work with the national peace committee of the Communist Party. Next Sunday's forum will begin at 8 p.m. Fee is 50 cents.

Revive Death House Rules

(Continued from page 2-A)

cution had based its frameup.

For one of the men, Ralph Cooper, the rule means virtual solitary confinement. Cooper has no relatives.

Lewis Moroze, executive secretary of the N. J. Civil Rights Congress, immediately announced a delegation of friends and former visitors of the Six would go down to Trenton from Newark Friday during the regular visiting hours from 2 to 4.

Moroze said Solomon Golat, CRC attorney for five of the six framed men, would take legal action to restore the men's rights if jail authorities refused to rescind their vindictive ruling.

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GOLAT APPEARED in U. S. district court here Monday to represent the men as plaintiffs in a civil suit against Mercer County Judge Charles P. Hutchinson, who is attempting to bar O. John Rogge, William Patterson and Emanuel Bloch as Golat's associates in the retrial soon to be held.

Hutchinson was defended in the civil action by Deputy Attorney General John W. Griggs—in spite of repeated insistence by Attorney General Theodore Parsons that he is "ethically bound" from intervening in the case.

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SIGNIFICANTLY, Griggs raised as his main argument in behalf of Hutchinson the Dixiecrat doctrine of states' rights. Federal courts can act to curb a state or county judge's acts only in cases "involving serious property loss," the deputy attorney general declared.

Federal Judge Philip Forman reserved decision but said: "There isn't any question in my mind that the accused always has the right to the assistance of counsel of his choice."

RCA Workers Dump Raiders

CAMDEN. — RCA-Victor workers here are moving ahead to consolidate their UE working conditions after cleaning house on 16 union-splitters who used their Local 103 positions to promote Jim Carey's attempt to bust UE.

In secret balloting at last week's regular membership meeting, the workers voted 908 to 838 to uphold a trial board probe which found the 16 guilty of raiding and secession activities against the local.

Faced with the RCA workers' decision after a year of anti-union activity by the 16, leaders of the raiding group headed by Philco's James B. Carey drew a hurried announcement from the National Labor Relations Board that hearings will begin Jan. 23 on Carey's application for an election between the union and the raiders' "Imitation" UE.

The NLRB announcement was seen as a desperate pressure move, similar to Carey's widely publicized "request" for an election in the General Electric chain. Carey's IUE did a right-about-face two weeks ago and pulled out of that election before it could be held.

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TYPICAL of the problems facing UE Local 103 as a carry-over from the activities of the anti-UE splitters is the situation in 3 Building, where television workers are left with a five percent rate-cut sanctioned for the company by division chairman Ernest Polak, one of the expelled Careyites.

The cut was put over by stepping up the speed of the television lines over a four-week period. Now Polak and other secessionist leaders are attempting to promote provocative wildcat actions to prevent the local from utilizing the regular contract procedure to untangle the mess of piled-up grievances in Polak's division.

Expelled in the membership's revolt against the Carey secession attempt were Daniel Arnold, full-time Carey organizer; Michael Cahill, second vice-president; Alexander Giordano, treasurer; Harry Clevenger, sergeant-at-arms; Joseph Massa, shop stewards' chairman; Joseph Botte, stewards' vice-chairman; Horace Camille, Division 2 vice-chairman; Polak, chairman of Division 4, and James Wilson, vice-chairman of the same division; Vito Palumbo, Division 2 shop chairman; Luther Tempest and John Cool, Division 4 shop stewards, and William Toomey, James McCrane and Helen Bordner, former trial board members.

Jeff School Course Begins Wednesday

NEWARK. — Wednesday, Jan. 25, is opening night for the New Jersey Jefferson School's winter course in Science of Society. Charles Richards will conduct the class, unraveling American economic, social and political problems in the light of the basic principles of Marxian theory and practice. The course will be held every Wednesday night at 84 Thirteenth Ave. Fee is $3.50, with $1 payable at registration.

Cuban Workers Win Wage Boosts

HAVANA (ALN). — Organized labor in Cuba chalked up a series of significant victories recently.

Sugar workers in Encrucijada won a three-day strike which forced the Constancia Co. to pay them the equivalent of 48 hours' wages for 44 hours of work. In the key coffee gowing Yateras region, united action of workers brought a 20 percent pay increase.

Others receiving wage gains included Havana textile workers and Guayabal dockers.

Slum Clearance Or Realty Grab?

(Continued from page 1-A)

intentionally revealed in Atlantic City last week by Carrol M. Shank, president of the 8-billion-dollar Prudential Life Insurance Co., who told the company's annual confernce of mortgage loan field representatives at the swanky Haddon Hall Hotel:

"We cannot favor large scale public housing. But private enterprise or institutional building programs cannot profitably undertake slum clearance and low-cost housing projects. If the people demand such developments, some one must pay the deficit which must be incurred."

Strictly in conformity with Shanks, requirements was the New's description of the city-federal plan set in motion last week:

"Such land (the slum-clearance area) would, of course, be too expensive for private enterprise to develop profitably. Prohibitive cost of city land, particularly in slums, has driven builders for years to the suburbs.

Recognizing that state of affairs, the slum clearance act provides that the cleared land is to be sold or leased at a loss, with the deficit made up two-thirds by the government and one-third by the city."

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AS MR. SHANKS so well put it for his $8,000,000,000 insurance corporation, "We do not favor large-scale public housing."

Public milking is something else.

Reports the News: "Large insurance companies and fiscal institutions in Newark have been given an outline of the opportunities soon to be available to them under the program."

That accounts for the insurance-real estate monopolies, the banks, the city commission and the News. The people have still to be heard from.

CP CHARTER MEMBER DIES

The Farm Section of the New Jersey Communist Party sadly announces the death of a staunch and beloved comrade, Sam Sollins of Bradley Beach. He was a charter member of the Communist Party, active in the Interna-Union, AFL, the International Workers Order and many Jewish people's organizations.

"New Jersey will long remember Sam Sollins for his steadfast contributions to the work of the Communist Party, for his devotion to the working class and his faith in the people," the Farm Section committee declared. "He was a resolute fighter who never flagged in the battle to carry out Communist Party policy in the interest of the working class.

"Many New Yorkers will remember Sam for his little restaurant on 14 St., where years ago many a comrade would go after a meeting for a warm, comradely gathering around the tables. Many unemployed workers got free meals at Sam's little place during the depression days, for his heart was big and his love of the working class bigger.

"We mourn Comrade Sam, and extend our heartfelt condolences to his wife and lifelong comrade, Dora Sollins. The Communist Party and the people have lost a valiant fighter in Sam Sollins. We pledge to carry on his struggle for the working class victory he knew was inevitable."

The State Committee of the N. J. Communist Party extends its deepest condolence to Dora Sollins on the death of her husband and comrade,

SAMUEL SOLLINS
charter member of the Communist Party

He was a staunch and tireless fighter for the working class whose loss is deeply mourned.

WORKER Sports

Now They Just Omit His Name!

By Bill Mardo

In an incredibly shocking, politically motivated "Iron Curtain" blanketed around the truth, Paul Robeson's name has been removed from the ranks of great All-American football players in Christy Walsh's new book, "College Football." Published by Murray & Gee, the book is labelled "the most complete record to be compiled on college football!"

"Robeson of Rutgers" was an almost legendary keyword across the sports pages of America during the great Negro leader's athletic career. Robeson was voted All-America end in 1917 and 1918. Walter Camp's All-America listings were rated the most authoritative and official of all the All-America squads selected annually.. Yet in the book **College Football** published last September in California, Robeson is omitted from the 1918 All-America Camp listing. The author or the publisher, whoever was behind the scurvy deal, simply named the 10 others on Camp's 1918 All-Americans, thus comprising the only 10-man football team in All-America history!

But that isn't all. Robeson, an all-round athlete at Rutgers, won letters in 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. Yet Walsh's book in listing Rutgers' letter-winners, omits Robeson's name from the winners in '16, '17 and '18.

It is interesting to see how degenerately dishonest the red-baiters and pro-fascists in our country can get. Now they try to throw an Iron Curtain blanket of anonymity around the career of one of the greatest college football players who ever lived. A new generation of kids who might want to avidly read this allegedly "most complete record to be compiled on college football" won't even be told of the incredible heroics of the great Robeson. Because a great and monumental human being has thrown all his tremendous energies into the democratic fight against the real Un-Americans, he has now had his name removed from the list of All-Americans.

The job of slanderizing, and character-assassinating of a great people's leader creeps into even the simplest compilation of athletic facts. But try as they will, they can't ever hide Robeson's All-American football record any more than they can turn millions of democracy-denied Negro Americans from the fighting leadership of their greatest spokesmen.

Try as they will, to hide it, Robeson's legendary football career is indelibly printed in the files of sports pages from one end of the country to the other.

You won't find this in **College Football**, but here's how a director of athletics at Rutgers regarded Robeson:

"Paul Leroy Robeson is regarded as the greatest living All-American football player. In the opinion of most people, he, of all the All-Americans who have been chosen, has gained the greatest and most merited fame since his graduation. Undoubtedly he rates as one of the five most prominent living Rutgers alumni, and by many people connected with the University is regarded as the most distinguished alumnus now living. He is one of the ten men in the University's history who won four varsity letters as an undergraduate."

Here's how the press of another day discussed Robeson's weekly exploits on the college grid. For example, the New York Times' account, in part, of the Rutgers-Fordham clash played Oct. 28 1917:

Robeson of Rutgers



"It can hardly be said that one player stood out on the Rutgers' aggregation, unless it was Robeson . . . at left end. He was a tower of strength both in the offense and defense, and it was his receiving of forward passes which shattered any hopes of glory which might have arisen in Fordham ranks during the game. Twice . . . he . . . raced down the field after receiving a perfect toss from Whitehill. The first time Robeson was not downed until he had covered 35 yards and placed the ball on Fordham's five-yard line. On the other occasion Robeson raced 24 yards before being brought to earth again close to the Fordham goal line. Each of these passes gave Rutgers a chance to score and Rutgers did not throw away the opportunity. . . ."

"Both the wings of Rutgers have been taught an excellent offense, Robeson invariably spilled two men and several times three or four were dropped to the ground, even before the play was well under way. The . . . playing of Robeson was costly to Fordham not only in the outcome of the game but in the players, since no less than three Fordham men were sent into the game at different times to take the place of those who had been battered and bruised by Robeson. . . ."

From another N. Y. Times' account of a game between Rutgers and a naval team on Nov. 5, 1918:

"The Scarlet football team which Foster Sanford has developed at Rutgers swept Nielson Field this afternoon with Charley Brickley's Navy transport eleven and ran up a score of 40 to 0 with just as much ease as if it had been having an afternoon practice with the scrub. . . .

"Sanford showed a brand new play yesterday in the form of a double pass. He sent in the regular quarterback, Baker, for this one play, just to try it out. Baker fell far back of the line to take a long direct pass from center. In the meantime, Paul Robeson . . . raced over behind Baker and received a backward pass from Baker. Standing deep in the backfield, with no one near him, Robeson hurled the ball on a 40-yard forward pass through the air to Captain Feitner, who was down in the Transport territory waiting for it. The play is spectacular and worked perfectly.

"The Navy lads had the ball only a few times during the game. Brickley once made five yards through the line, but he was so badly shaken up when big Robeson stopped the play that Charley tarried in the background after that."

This is only an infinitesmal part of the herculean Robeson record on the college grid. But it's more than enough to highlight the shocking attempt to throw a screen over this record in Christy Walsh's **College Football.**

Football fans ought to demand the publishers, Murray and Gee, whose address is 3630 Eastham Drive, Culver City, Calif., get out a revised edition of the book immediately. One that tells the truth --not hides it.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



THOSE OF YOU who only read our Sunday paper and not the Daily Worker (a good habit to get out of--you gotta read 'em both) must've missed the opening round of a little discussion opened in the Daily by your sports editors. It pertained to Jack Dempsey's article in the current issue of "Ebony," a Negro monthly.

The Manassa Mauler blames promoter Tex Rickard for Negro heavyweight contender Harry Wills never getting a crack at Dempsey's title. I felt Dempsey's argument, in the main, could be believed. Too often do some forget how little a fighter, even the biggest of them, have to say in determining their opposition. Monopoly promoters and managers call the matchmaking tunes and make no mistake about that, either.

Promoters also make policy. And the policy in Rickard's day was: No mixed heavyweight title fights. This miserable bias flowed from the anti-Negro hogwash peddled during Jack Johnson's reign and the stomach-turning "White Hope" stuff. Until Joe Louis came along as the only man possible to revive a dying division and make a million for them, the fistic promoters were geared to never again allowing the heavyweight title fall into the hands of a Negro.

Now it's true Tex (for Texas) Rickard promoted the Johnson-Jeffries fight. But that shouldn't contradict what I'm saying about Rickard--to the contrary it bears it out. Rickard's promotion of the mixed heavyweight title bout between Johnson and old Jeffries was part and parcel of the foul "White Hope" hysteria the promoters and press were peddling then in the mad anxiety to find someone to take the title away from the great Negro champion. Jeffries failed--but sometime later after the title "passed" out of Johnson's hands into those of big Jess Willard's--Rickard vowed that he would never promote another mixed heavyweight title match. In other words, no Negro was to ever again get the chance to fight for the heavyweight title. As the big wheel of the fight promotion racket, Rickard thus called the shots for Dempsey's defenses--and this precluded Jack being allowed to defend against Wills.

Co-editor Lester Rodney takes a different view. He believes Dempsey, had he reared up on his hind legs, could've demanded and gotten the fight for Wills. Again, I must air a differing opinion. Fighters may demand fights with other logical challengers and it still wouldn't get them a row of beans if the promoter and manager doesn't want such a match made. The men who fight for a living are owned body and soul during their fighting days by the men who control their contracts. Rocky Graziano, for example, can bellow to the four winds, as he has, "Get me Ray Robinson. I wanna fight Robinson--I think I can lick him." But the promoters and managers who make a fortune out of Rocky, will get him no such thing. They protect their investment and keep the box-office bonanza alive by carefully matching the slugging middleweight with every no-risk welterweight they can find. This situation applies right down the line in the fight game where box-office values are the motif.

If such a situation is true in the character of fight promotions generally, why doubt the iron rule of promoters where even "bigger" issues are involved, namely the perpetuation of the lilywhite status of the heavyweight crown during that fistic era? Years later, when Joe Louis became the only boxoffice "out" for the heavyweight moguls, they put a reverse twist to their perverted "logic" regarding heavyweight title bouts, and made darn sure Louis was permitted to defend his crown against only two other Negroes during his entire 11-year reign and 25 title defenses. I cite this to indicate how little even the most famed of fighters has to say about who he meets--because everybody knows Louis' entire public history has been dedicated to ripping to shreds the foul white-supremacy siren song of the promoters and press. Yet from 1937 to 1948 the incomparable Joe was forced to defend against any and all white heavies including the "Bums of the Month" while only two Negroes, John Henry Lewis, and almost a dozen years later, Jersey Joe Walcott, were allowed a crack at the big title. Yet there were other Negro heavies like Harry Bobo, Lem Franklin, Lee Q. Murray, Curtis Sheppard and others who were at least as worthy, to put it mildly, as the Mustos and Paycheks and Ettores.

SO BY WAY of continuing the discussion (and we'd like to have all of you come in on it) here's part of a letter from the Badger state of Wisconsin with a few points to make:

"Dear Bill,

"I also read the article by Jack Dempsey in Ebony magazine. My only comment is: As a writer Dempsey is a good fighter.

"Harry Wills was not given the runaround by Dempsey because of his color. Wills was just a little better than average fighter with a vociferous publicity-conscious manager who was endeavoring to capitalize on Dempsey's unpopularity which was due to his war record. Jack had been cleared of a draft evasion charge, but a number of sportswriters, egged on by Wills' manager, were still harping on that angle.

"According to Rodney, Dempsey should have made the decision to meet Wills. You know, even in those days, there were CONTRACTS between fighter and manager.

JOHN ANDERSON.

Ott Next to Enter Hall of Fame?

Mel Ott, who came up to the New York Giants as a kid in knee pants and stayed around for 22 years, is the best bet to make baseball's Hall of Fame in 1950. The little Giant missed by only 12 votes last year and is likely to be the number one candidate in the election now underway among veteran members of the baseball writers association.

This is the second time around for Ott, who closed out his playing career in 1948 with 23 National League records on the books.

During his last months as an active player, Melvin added to his record every time he stepped to the plate, drew a base on balls, made a hit, poled an extra base hit or a home run.

Probably he is proudest of this mark--"most seasons with one club--22."

Ott had a batting peculiarity that made him a major leaguer all his baseball life instead of through the minors. A left-handed hitter, he had a habit of thrusting his right leg straight out toward the pitcher just before he swung on a pitch. It was natural for him to hit that way.

McGraw didn't want any minor league manager tinkering with Ott's style so he stayed to star from his second season on.

Among the other leading candidates, who finished in the first 10 a year ago, are Jimmy Fox, Dizzy Dean, Al Simmons, Paul Waner, Harry Heilmann, Bill Terry, Hank Greenberg, Billy Dickey and Rabbit Maranville.

HARLEM Edition of the WORKER

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Moscow-

A Negro woman trade unionist tells about her experiences in the capital of the Soviet Union. How she felt standing in Red Square after reading about it so many times. . . , How the people live and how they welcomed a Negro American.

—See Page 2



PEARL LAWS

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N.Y. DELEGATION INSPIRED UNITY AT MOBILIZATION

The delegation from New York, Brooklyn, the Bronx and Queens inspired the National Civil Rights Mobilization to achieve maximum unity in Washington, D. C. last week despite repeated provocations. Observers point out that under the statesmanlike leadership of Lindsay White, president of the New York branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the delegations' decorum also inspired Congressman Adam Clayton Powell's hard hitting speech Monday night, where he repeatedly called for unity of action based on a four point program that could win FEPC and other civil rights legislation this session of Congress.

At the outset, the Credentials Committee, under the direction of Willard Townsend, CIO rightwinger, began wholesale rejection of credentials from the New York delegation, on the flimsy grounds that White's signature was mimeographed instead of being personally signed.

White explained that his delegation was so large that he could not personally sign every credential. But even when he did personally sign many of those rejected, Townsend still refused to seat them, thus exposing the attempted provocation.

Caught with the goods, Townsend then declared, "It is my opinion that Lindsay White consorted with the Communist Party to flood the conference with Communist delegates."

White's reply was to call upon the New York delegation to remain united. "I think the issues here are not of Communism, but of civil rights."

The screening action of Townsend's committee was branded by Guy Brewer, leader of the Long Island delegation, as "Hitlerite tactics being used against NAACP members by people whose salaries are being paid by the branches." Many of this group were also rejected.

Powell told the nearly 5,000 cheering delegates and observers, "We came here together, we're together now, and we've got to stick together until we get FEPC and other civil rights legislation."

There are four steps which the people must guarantee that Truman and the political leaders carry out, Powell said. He listed these as follows:

1. To exert every pressure to see that all Congressmen pledged to support civil rights should be in their seats next Monday when Chairman John Lesinski of the House Labor Committee moves for immediate consideration of the Powell bill.

2. To insure that President Truman confers with House speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex) and majority leader John McCormack (D-Mass) prior to next Monday, and makes plans for guaranteeing full administration support of this move.

3. To secure from as many members of the House as possible an agreement to object to every request for unanimous consent actions in the House if favorable action is not given FEPC legislation next Monday, and to keep on objecting until FEPC becomes law.

4. If no action is obtained by next Tuesday, Powell will "lay a discharge petition on the speaker's desk to be signed by every House member in favor of FEPC."

"We will find out how many Republicans are liars and how many Democrats are liars," Powell exclaimed. He proposed that the mobilization send committees tomorrow to see Rayburn and majority and minority leaders.

Powell's militant and challenging speech stimulated the delegates and drew from them expressions of enthusiastic support. He was the first speaker to so stir the delegates.

The National NAACP leaders were challenged on Tuesday by the leaders of the New York delegation to explain the rulings of the Credentials and Steering Committees, but their reply has not yet been revealed. The New York NAACP leaders were White, Attorney

(Continued on Page 2A)



—Harlem Worker Photo by Peter.

FORLORN TARGET of Welfare Commissioner Raymond Hilliard is little Polly Lewis, one, of 130 W. 112 St. Polly's mother asks for help in saving the infant from a winter which may kill her.

A Mother's Plea:

'Take My Baby Or She'll Die'

— See Back Page —

Miners Lead Battle Of Dixie Workers

About 20,000 Alabama coal miners, Negro and white, are bravely struggling for the very life of their union. Negro and white are united and reject appeals to hatred to separate them and ruin their bargaining strength. Coal miners' families have less on their tables at meal time. Their phones have been taken from their homes, and they are getting along on only a bare living. Many of them have sold their cars, and household goods. They are having very hard times, but they are determined to hold fast.

Elsewhere in Dixie the labor situation was as follows:

A group of 12 Southern workers won back pay to the amount of $17,267 and were offered reinstatement after having been fired for union activity. They were fired for trying to organize unions in their plants about two and a half years ago. In a campaign to win back pay and reinstatement they carried their case to the NLRB.

The workers were employes of the Atlantic Packing Company of Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala. In Columbus they are members of the Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union, CIO and in Montgomery they are members of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO.

A five cents an hour increase was won by employes at the A&P Warehouse in Atlanta. They are members of the Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union, CIO.

ALMOST 5,000 EMPLOYES of the International Harvester Company in Louisville, Ky., are out because they refuse to cross the picket line of 79 striking electricians. The electricians, members of the Electrical Workers Union, AFL, are asking for an increase in pay. Refusing to cross the picket lines are members of the United Farm Equipment Workers Union and the United Automobile Workers Union, CIO.

Editorial and circulation workers of the Arkansas Gazette, the main daily paper in the state, are on strike. Circulation of the paper has been reported as considerably reduced. Striking employes are members of the Newspaper Guild, CIO.

Birmingham city employes are asking for a blanket $40 a month salary increase. Their request was refused by the city commission who said the city did not have money for these raises. Many workers feel that city taxes on industry should be increased to supply funds for the raises.

Southern workers, Negroes and whites, are united to gain better wages. The average Southern wage is far below $1,000 a year.

How Murray's Aide Betrayed a Union

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—It has become a crime within the ranks of the United Steel Workers (CIO) for a worker to lead a militant struggle of the workers against the boss. If that worker is a Negro he is marked for certain attack by union misleaders and the boss together. The case of Jack Hall in Memphis proves this to the hilt.

This union brother had been the president of Local 2252 United Steelworkers (CIO), for nine years. He was the kind of union leader who believed in uniting the workers, Negro and white, to struggle against the drive of the boss for speed up. The boss, in this case the Standard Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, fired Local President Hall on April 26, 1949.

The local stood behind their leader to a man. The white workers were solid with the Negro workers in supporting their Negro president. The local put up $50 to cover expenses or arbitration in the case. In May, 1949, a decision was rendered by the arbitration board. But Earl Crowder, international representative of the steel union, refused to allow Hall or the local leaders to see the abitration decision. He wrote a letter to Hall telling him that the decision ordered the company to return him to work but without back pay.

Brother Hall told Crowder that he was reporting to the company for work, but this international representative of the union told him to wait and he would see the company and phone Hall. That afternoon Crowder called Hall and informed him that the company didn't want him back and he couldn't do anything more with the company. He said that Hall should look for another job.

★

MURRAY'S INTERNATIONAL representative refused to do anything about forcing the company to live up to the arbitration decision. So Hall personally filed an unfair labor practice case against the company before the NLRB. Crowder refused to help Hall present his case to the NLRB, where the case is now pending.

This convinced Hall that what a company representative had told him earlier was absolutely true. This company official had told him that in 1945 Crowder called the company and asked that they fire the President of Local 2252.

The workers in the shop have little doubt of this either. They base their belief on sad experience.

In September, 1948, negotiations were coming up with the company. For two years Crowder had rammed a renewed contract without additional benefits down the throats of the workers. Hall reccommended that the local take a strike vote to strengthen negotiations. The strike vote passed unanimously and the results were sent to the press. Crowder learned of the action and prevailed upon the daily newspaper not to print the story.

THE LOCAL COMMITTEE and Crowder sat down in negotiation with the company. The boss opened up by declaring that the workers had treated him badly by taking the strike vote. Crowder immediately assured him that it was all a mistake and he had "taken care of it." Then before the workers could open up with their demands, Crowder told the boss that he had explained to the workers that the company was not doing too good and couldn't afford a wage increase. In the face of this betrayal, the workers accepted a renewal without any gains.

The South in Struggle

Demagogues Eye Folsom's Seat, Rant Against Non-Existent Negro "Domination"

By Eugene Feldman

ABOUT TWO DOZEN DIXIECRATS will run for governor of this state but not one candidate has come out for the needs of the people. Instead of calling for better roads and schools, relief for the unemployed, and more hospitals these candidates want to make more money for their Wall Street bosses.

These Dixiecrats are all bent upon dividing the people of the state by raising the so-called Negro "problem." They want to keep the Negro people and especially the Negro labor vote away from the polls by refusing to register Negroes.

In Birmingham, Mayor Cooper Green, a Truman Dixiecrat, wants to divide working people by appeals to prejudice. He says that city law, which works to divide white and Negroes, is beyond even the Constitution of the United States. The same line is used by Eugene Connor, also a Birmingham city commissioner. Connor is a Thurmond-Wright Dixiecrat. He uses the same appeals to prejudice. Both groups of Dixiecrats want to win, but which ever wins, Wall Street is still on top.

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RECENTLY ALABAMA'S Young Democrats, followers of Truman, did not vote for the civil rights issues. Truman Democrats from all over the South declare themselves against civil rights and repeal of the Taft-Hartley anti-labor law. Sen. Sparkman, a Democrat from Alabama, influential on a committee that decides what to do about rents, indicated rent controls would be lifted. These are all Dixiecrats, whether for Truman or Thurmond-Wright. They speak for the same Big Business masters.

Interviews with Alabama citizens, Negro and white, show they do not want the phony issue of Negro "domination" injected into the campaign. They want better relief for the unemployed, free school books, repeal of anti-labor laws of the state, better workmen's compensation laws, and a chance for all to vote in the election.

One white woman I interviewed said she wanted a better relief system. She was afraid her husband would be laid off and that, like their neighbors, they would get relief only a few weeks and then nothing at all. The woman said, "Compensation should run till a man gets work again. After all they pay in their own money to that fund, why can't they draw it when they need it?"

Her husband complained about the fact that he can afford to buy only cheaper cuts of meats. He said, "This Eisenhower says we should be satisfied with weiners—well I'm not. I want roast beef and pork and our wages should be high enough where we can afford to pay for 'em. Eisenhower is trying to team up with the Dixiecrats to deliver for Wall Street. Well he won't get my vote."

A Negro coal miner said no candidate for governor had come out for the right of Negroes to vote. He said, "One of the main things labor is working for now is the right of all working people to vote. If the Negro can't vote then labor's vote is cut right in half." A white steel worker of Fairfield confirmed this fact and said, "White and colored working people have got to vote to get labor's side across. White people stand to lose if the colored union man can't vote."

All over Alabama and the South the people want a real welfare state instead of billions for war and the phony issue of "Negro domination.

Bootlegger and Gang Murder Negro Farmer in Byrd's State

RICHMOND, Va.—Samuel Taylor, 38-year-old Negro farmer, was brutally murdered by a gang led by a white bootlegger on Saturday, Dec. 31, at Ballsville, Va. The bootlegger is Frank Clayton who two weeks before was arrested on a felony charge—illegal manufacture of whiskey.

Clayton, with five or six others—two carloads—came to the house of Allen Liggon, a Negro neighbor of Samuel Taylor who lives with his father and mother on a farm near Ballsville, Va., on Saturday, Dec. 31 between 3 and 5 p. m. Samuel Taylor was returning home and was called to the home of Allen Liggon.

It was here that the gang attacked him. From the blood which was found in the house and the bloody axe left in the house it is evident that the murder was begun in the house and then Sam Taylor was taken to the back of the Liggon house where he was found the next morning by his father, Spencer Taylor. His right ear was cut, his throat slashed with deep cuts and a deep, long gash—evidently made with the ax—was found in his back. There was a mass of blood where he was found.

Frank Clayton went to a doctor for treatment of a cut on his hand in nearby Cumberland some time during the evening of Dec. 31 and boasted that he had killed a man. He made the same boast in a local beer garden. Clayton's clothes were drenched with blood.

Early Sunday morning, Jan. 1, Frank Clayton was seen with two others driving to Liggon's house. When they saw others there they turned around and fled. It is believed that Clayton and his cohorts were coming back to get Sam Tayor's body to dispose of it.

Clayton was arrested for murder and is now at the State Farm. The other members of the gang are known but they have not been arrested by the Sheriff of Powhattan County.

Negro Women Spark Petition Drive for Ingram's Freedom

AUSTIN, Texas.—An elderly Negro woman knocked at the door of her neighbor. "Good afternoon, I wonder if you would sign this petition asking President Truman to free Mrs. Ingram." "Mrs. Ingram? Why, she's the lady in Georgia, isn't she. Certainly, I will be glad to. There isn't anything that would be too much to do for her." The lady securing the signatures was 72 years old Mrs. Mandy Bookman, who while sick nevertheless canvassed her neighborhood for signatures on a Progressive Party petition to gain fredom for Mrs. Ingram.

Scenes like the above were familiar ones in Austin last wek. Under the direction of Mrs. Fannie Mae Yancey, a leading Negro churchwoman, over 600 signatures were obtained. Churches in particular cooperated in the campaign. Reverend S. L. Davis of the Mt. Calvary Church urged his congregation: "To help Mrs. Ingram is a very worthy cause and I hope that all the members help in this campaign by signing the petitions."

The McKinley Heights Church of God in Christ prayed that Truman's heart be softened and that he free Mrs. Ingram and her sons immediately.

Many soldiers stationed near Austin signed the petitions saying that "If our signatures will help, we will be proud to sign. Mrs. Ingram's children need her very much."

Several months ago, Mrs. Yancey collected over 100 pounds of clothing from church members and friends and sent them to Mrs. Rushing, Mrs. Ingram's daughter, who said that because of the clothing several of Mrs. Ingram's children would be able to attend school this year. Recently Mrs. Yancey wrote Mrs. Ingram in prison to inquire about her needs. The letter was returned marked "Unclaimed," although the letter had been opened and read by someone, probably the prison authorities. This illegal act seems to be an attempt by the arrogant authorities to intimidate those who would aid Mrs. Ingram.

Textile Worker Says Union Takes Dues, Gives No Results

ATLANTA, Georgia.

Editor, The Worker:

I have been working in a mill since I was 17 years old. At first I worked 12 hours a day. My father used to go to the boss when I was a little boy and ask why we didn't get extra pay for overtime. The boss would say "you are getting $1.00 a day and we expect you and the boys to work some extra hours since you are getting cheap house rent, lights and water." That would be the end of our asking the boss.

But we are now organized in a union, all of us, both Negro and white. The conditions at this mill are still bad and seem to be getting worse. We must start making some advance and get some of the work load taken off of us. Roosevelt wanted the speed up and stretch out abolished from our textile mills in the South so we could advance ourselves politically as well as better our conditions.

Our union leaders are not helping us as they should. We pay dues and get no results. A union is supposed to better our lot and be on the job at all times. We are tired of listening to hard luck stories and fairy tales that the mill is short of orders and may close down if we don't get more orders.

I think conditions can be improved very quickly if we speak up for our rights.

FROM A TEXTILE WORKER

Rent Commission Bars Evidence of Jim Crow

By Elihu S. Hicks

The New York City Rent Commission this week refused to hear oral evidence which would have proved that a landlord's petition to evict a Negro veteran living as the guest of a white family, was based on Jimcrow andnot on any lease violations. The rent body reserved decision on the application for eviction papers.

The family of Sidney Tobias, 313 W. 19 St., invited Mortimer Peterkin, organizer for Sanitation Workers Local 333, UPW, to use its apartment while Mrs. Tobias recovered from giving birth to a son.

James S. Wells Sons, representing the landlord, claims that Peterkin is an illegal roomer even though the Tobias family pays all expenses for the apartment, including rent, gas, and electric bills. Tobias checks in payment for the rent have been returned for three months.

At the hearing in the Rent Commission office, 500 Park Ave., Tobias' attorney, Sidney Steinhauer, attempted to show that the landlord's motive for seeking the eviction was not merely a technical violation of the lease, since scores of tenants living in Wells run houses have relatives and friends living with them without similar harrasment. However, Lottie Stillman, Rent Commission referee refused to hear the testimony declaring that "if this hearing is going to be used for speech making, the Commission has more important work to do."

Among the organizations and individuals supporting Peterkin's right to live in the apartment are, Ewart L. Guinier, International Secretary-Treasurer of the United Public Workers of America; I. Blumberg, Executive Secretary of the New York Tenant Councils; Mrs. Vicente Idoy, Chairman of the Society for the Protection of the Home; the American Veterans Committee; the National Lawyers Guild; Reverend Clarence Duffy; Leon Straus, Executive Secretary of the Fur Joint Board; and Joseph Chudoba, Local 2 of the Union of Marine Shipbuilders of America. The Chelsea Tenants Council is handling le al aspects of the case.

NAACP

(Continued from Page 1)

Charles Kellar of Brooklyn, Guy Brewer of Queens and Long Island, and Rev. William James of the Bronx.

Delegates were particularly annoyed by the personnel of these committees which were largely whites, who, as one put it, were "ordering the Negro committee members around."

The leaders asked the national officers: How was the Steering and Credential Committees established; were they appointed, if so by whom; if elected, by what body; and from what organizations did the committees' personnel come from?

Something else which annoyed the delegations was that most ministers were prevented from assuming leadership in the conference. Also, when the New York group sought an audience with House Speaker Sam Rayburn and House Majority Leader John McCormack, they were flatly refused.

According to the credential reports, 4,037 delegates, from 33 states and the District of Columbia, attended the Mobilization sessions and participated in the lobbying. It is estimated that close to 800 persons were excluded by the anti-Communist "screening committee," headed by Willard Townsend. However, most of the excluded participated in the lobbying.



—Harlem Worker Photo by Peter.

NOON-HOUR PICKETS put the heat on the Welfare Department for its starvation policies. This Tuesday line was organized by the Unemployed Welfare and Allied Council.

Pickets to Hilliard: Stop Relief Cuts

"One, two, three, four—we're eating less than we ate before; five, six, seven, eight—Hilliard gives us the belly-ache!" chanted a noon-hour picket line this Tuesday in front of Harlem's Welfare Center No. 26, 148 W. 125th St. The demonstration, called by the Unemployed Welfare and Allied Council, demanded jobs or adequate relief for the unemployed and a stop to the punitive transferring of welfare workers who fight for the people's needs away from the Harlem area by Welfare Commissioner Raymond Hilliard.

Signs carried by the pickets read: "Hilliard, your transfer is showing." "We demand no more transfers for courageous welfare workers." "Transfer Hilliard—jobs, decent pay, adequate relief

"That's right!" said a shabbily dressed man watching the pickets from the sidelines, "If you keep your mouth closed you don't get anyplace. I'm almost tempted to get in that line and march myself."

"Why don't you?" asked the reporter for the Harlem Edition of The Worker.

"Yes, maybe I ought," said the man. But he stood still.

"If marching up and down like that helps any, its wonderful," contributed a woman shopper.

An elderly man stepped out of a doorway, "You mean they cut relief already?" he asked. "Jeez, the people'll be eating sardines and crackers pretty soon! I wonder if this picketing will help. I guess there's no use to stay home and starve to death. Things are getting in a terrible condition. The President said he was going to do something, but I guess he either can't or he don't want to. I guess they'll have more people on that line after a while."

A well dressed woman was walking past, her nose in the air. "Would you think it?" she asked nobody in particular, "there's people would rather carry those signs up and down than work for an honest living!"

"Everybody can't get a job now lady," said a tired looking man.

"You said it that time," put in a woman with badly worn shoes. "They've cut us down now till they can't cut us no more. The people are suffering enough now—and food's so high. Since they cut us, I get only $26 for myself every two weeks, besides rent. I didn't have any shoes, so I asked them, and they said no, too many people need shoes. And look what I have on my feet! I don't know—they raised the Mayor's pay check, and they say they're helping them over in Germany, but they're taking it away from us."

Negro Worker Gets Union Scholarship



A Negro worker was awarded a $1,000 scholarship to complete his studies in the social service field this week at the 12th annual convention of the Social Service Employees Union, Local 19, UOPWA, CIO.

The worker, Robert Grier, an employee of the Welfare Council, was presented with the check by Bernard Segal executive director of the union.

Grier is Union shop chairman of the Street Club District of the Welfare Council, member of the union negotiating committee and a member of the chapter executive board.

He has been employed at the Welfare Council for the last three years, working with street club. Thirty-five years old and a student at Columbia University, Grier is seeking a masters degree in social work.

The scholarship, which will be awarded annually by the local, was created at a conference held early last year on the problems of discrimination against Negro workers in the social work field.

The convention was held at 13 Astor Place Saturday and Sunday of last week.

The convention devoted its main attention to the collective bargaining crisis in the Displaced Persons agencies, United Service for New Americans, and the New York Association for New Americans.

Sunday Benefit for Ingram Family

A "Fashion Preview of 1950" for the benefit of the National Committee to Free the Ingram Family will be held this Sunday, Jan. 22, 3 to 6 p.m. at the Harlem Boys Club, 28 W. 134 St. Entertainment, in addition to models and clothes, will include Miss Nadyne Brewer, vocalist, P. Max Edwards, Canadian concert pianist, and others. Donation is $1.25.

CRC Assails Decision To Extradite Negro

PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Civil Rights Congress had denounced the action of the Superior Court of the State of Pennsylvania in upholding the lower court rule that Fletcher Mills, Negro sharecropper, be extradited to Alabama.

The CRC pointed out that Mills faces lynch justice in Alabama for having dared to defend himself against an attack by his white landlord. Calling for demands on Gov. James Duff to withdraw his extradition order, on which no hearing was ever allowed, and ad- Court to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

'Don' and 'Roy' to Be Feted Jan. 26

Don Newcombe and Roy Campanella, Brooklyn Dodger stars, will be given plaques by the Nashua, New Hampshire, Chamber of Commerce at a dinner in their honor on Jan. 26, it was announced this week. Sen. H. Styles Bridges (R-NH) will be the principal speaker.

Newcombe and Campanella played for the Nashua Dodgers, Brooklyn farm team in the now defunct New England League.

INSURANCE ASSETS

At the end of 1949, life insurance company assets totaled $53.9 billion, more than eight times the 1920 figure of $7.3 billion.

Defer Ruling in Tenants' Case

City Magistrate hearings on charges brought by the Tenants Committee of 118th St. against landlord Moses Wortman, 1710 Park Ave., were postponed this week until Jan. 30.

Wortman, who is charged with neglect of two fire-gutted tenements at 32 and 26 W. 118th St., asked for the postponement to allow him opportunity to continue the repairs he initiated last week.

Mrs. Frances Jennings, chairwoman of the committee and leader of the two-month-old rent strike in the buildings, announced plans, meanwhile, to bring other slum victims into the campaign.

Debunked Bourbons Fume

A Federal judge's wife this week aroused the anger of Southern white supremacists when she told a Charleston, S. C., audience that Southern whites are "decadent" and lag behind the Negro

Mrs. J. Waties Waring, 55-year-old wife of the judge who outlawed South Carolina's all-white elections, made the comparison in a speech to 200 Negroes and whites at a Negro YWCA.

"You Negro people already have picked up the torch of culture and achievement from the whites down here," she said. "They are a sick, confused and decadent people. . . . You are building and creating."

Reaction from Southern ruling class circles was swift and angry.

Governor J. Strom Thurmond, 1948 Dixiecrat Presidential candidate described her remarks as "beneath answering."

In the State Legisuature, Rep. Joseph Wise Jr., 23, said South Carolina "needs no words from her . . . a damnyankee."

Thomas Hamilton, of Leesville, S. C., Grand Dragon of the Associated Klaverns of the Carolinas, promised to answer Mrs. Waring later and reaffirmed the Klan's all-out support of white supremacy.

Mrs. Waring, a native of Detroit, received threatening telephone calls after her speech, but remained firm. "I am not interested," she said, "in the views expressed from the standpoint of the Ku Klux Klan by Messrs. Hamilton, Thurmond, and Wise."

"The white powers-that-be have done everything in their power to keep me from speaking," she added, "even to defaming Judge Waring's and my character."

Judge Waring, 69, son of a Confederate veteran, is still under fire for his decision in 1945 to end the white primaries.

Killer of Yanks is Organizer of New Nazi Army

By Joseph Starobin

Two months ago, American generals and American Congressmen were talking about the desirability of a Western German army. Today, that army is being formed.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, of the puppet German Republic at Bonn, was disclosed this week to be planning at least one division of such an army by June 1st, and an armored corps by 1951. And that's on top of the Hilfscorps, the auxiliary, semi-military police, already functioning in the western zones.

According to a report by Drew Middleton in last Sunday's N. Y. Times, Adenauer is negotiating with a society of former Nazi officers known as Die Bruderschaft. His chief adviser is Lt. Gen. Kurt Von Manteuffel, the man who slaughtered thousands of American soldiers in the Ardennes breakthrough of Dec., 1944.

Without the slightest shame or secrecy, the re-nazification of western Germany is picking up speed. And while some of the Atlantic Pact members, such as France, don't like it, the fact remains that this process goes forward with the consent and encouragement of the American military governor, and former banker, John McCloy.

A GERMAN ARMY? A year, or two or three years ago this would have shocked the whole world, Americans included. Today, the rest of humanity is shocked, but not surprised. For Communist and democratic leaders everywhere have long predicted that the logical result of a policy which consciously rebuilds a reactionary Germany would be the formation of a German army.

The shocking thing is that Americans have so far tolerated these sinister developments without effective protest. Congress Adolph Sabath, of Illinois, has introduced a resolution for an investigation of the Military Government's record in western Germany—a measure that needs support—but much more needs to be done, and can be done.

The re-arming of the Reich is the latest and most outrageous event in a systematic policy. A German Army is being created first of all against the workingclass in western Germany, two and a half million of whom are out of work.

That flows from the conversion of western Germany into a colony: cutting her off from the eastern part of the country, fitting her heavy industry into the over-all plan of an American-dominated western European cartel, and reducing her light industry to make way for American goods. The German army, now being revived, will be an army of Hessians; it will be part of the Atlantic Pact armies for aggression against the peoples democracies and the Soviet Union.

But once under way, this menace will proceed on its own dynamic. Already the Bonn regime is challenging France's control of the Saar, after refusing to recognize the western Polish border. Tomorrow—who knows?

The spectre of another Wehrmacht, staffed by the same officers that served Hitler, and imbued with the same spirit, is rearing up over all of Europe. What the generals and congressmen proposed a short time back, the German imperialists, puppets and partners of Wall Street, are already carrying out.

Impressions of Moscow As a Negro Woman Saw It

"I DIDN'T SEE any nervous people anywhere," Mrs. Pearl Laws, Negro woman trade unionist, said laughingly when asked what was her main impression of Moscow. She had just come back from a trip to that Socialist land.

"The first thing that strikes you is that these people apparently don't know what it is to worry about losing their jobs. They have a feeling of security and happiness, I noticed, despite everything they have gone through in the recent war. It comes from their knowing that never in their lives will they be without work, without the comradeship and help of their union and their government."

"This love and care of all for all starts with the kids," she went on. "I visited some of their nurseries. True, they don't have some of our superior mechanical equipment. But every child is surrounded with real love and affection, it was easy to see.

"I had never been able to see a ballet in New York. But when I saw the Moscow ballet it was so beautiful. Everyone goes. The theatre appears to be a real part of every worker's life," she added. "The factories and farms have their own drama and music groups. They call them amateur groups. But they were as good as the professional in most cases that I saw.

"And food!" she said, raising her hands. "You never saw anything like it. They love to eat and their tables are simply overweighted with the most attractive dishes of every sort. I noticed that they are going in more for champagne than for the strong vodka of the old days."

★

WHAT OF THE WOMEN widowed by the war, she asked Soviet women. "They are cared for by their trade union welfare department," they told me. "Every opportunity is given them to find useful work if they did not work before. They are helped to find their places in the community. They get pensions, of course, from the state.

"We visited a precision instrument plant," she continued. "The director, who was a member of the trade union and the Communist Party, told us that the work of the plant is discussed at all times with the union to find out what the workers need, how to make their lives better and how to produce the best. Workers who need medical attention go to the plant sanatorium, they get special diets if they need it, or rest in the factory hospital.

"All this sick time does not take away from their regular vacations, of course. Every chance is given to workers who wish to increase their skill for higher paid work. Everyone knows that this benefits the individual, the factory and the country. I found out that 70 percent of the union treasury goes for social welfare aid to workers and their families.



PEARL LAWS

"I was particularly interested in the relations of the men and women to each other," she said. "I noticed this is one of equality, with respect and affection. The women make up and dress up but not to attract special attention to themselves, because that is not necessary in the same way that we are used to in countries where the women are not equal and independent."

Mrs. Laws went as a delegate to a women's peace conference. The officials in Washington want her peace organization here to register as a "foreign agent," she explained indignantly.

"My final impression was the conversation I had with a woman guide," she says. "I complimented them on the way they were restoring their war-ruined buildings. But she said quietly: 'We can restore our buildings, but we cannot bring back one of the precious lives we lost. That is why we never want to see another war again.'"

China-Soviet Rift ?-- No Dice!

By Joseph Clark

While Mao Tze-tung has been in Moscow negotiating a historic Chinese-Soviet alliance, two loud and ineffectual efforts have been made to destroy the bonds between new China and the Soviet Union. One was the statement by Secretary of State Dean Acheson, that U. S. foreign policy in the Far East rested on imaginary Chinese resentment against the alleged Soviet attachment of the North Chinese provinces. The second was a verbal assault by the Tito government, against the Soviet Union for refusing to participate in any United Nations bodies as long as the Kuomintang clique was represented in them.

According to Acheson, Manchuria, Outer Mongolia, Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang have been or are in the process of being taken over by the Soviet Union. The refutation came quickly and from a surprising source, none other than the State Department's own "martyr" to its Far Eastern policy, Angus Ward.

The former consul in Manchuria told the press, "there is no indication so far as I know that the Russians are in the process of incorporating Manchuria into the Soviet Union."

How little heed the Chinese people will pay to Acheson's efforts can be gauged by the ignorance he displayed about the very provinces he spoke about as being "detached from China by the Soviet Union." Outer Mongolia has been an independent nation since 1924, the Mongolian Peoples Republic. In 1945 a plebiscite reaffirmed desire of the Mongolian people to maintain that independence—and the U. S. government had been pressing for just that plebiscite and recognized its results.

Sinkiang is a province of China but until this very month it had never been integrated into the Chinese republic. Far from losing this province, after its recent liberation the Chinese government announced on Jan. 11 a detailed progarm incorporating it into the Chinese People Republic. For the first time freedom and equality were guaranteed to the various nationalities which had been oppressed under the Kuomintang dictatorship.

THE ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM announced in Peking for Sinkiang also calls for intensive economic rehabilitation. Needless to say the U. S. military air base which had been maintained in Sinkiang under Chiang Kai-shek no longer exists.

Inner Mongolia, including the provinces of Suiyuan, Chahar and ehol similarly have been integrated in the Chinese Peoples Republic following their liberation several months ago.

Tito's contribution to the campaign against the Soviet Union and the New China was made in a statement Jan. 17 by Tanyug, official news agency of the Tito clique. Tanyug accused the Soviet Union of "worsening relations between the West and New China." The "west" had voted in the UN Security Council to maintain the defunct Kuomintang in its UN seat.

The Soviet Union had brought the message of Chinese foreign minister Chou En-lai before the Council which called for the ouster of the Kuomintang from UN. When this demand of the new China was voted down the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia declined to participate in UN bodies where Chiang's creatures were still represented. All observers noted that sooner or later a majority on the council would not only recognize the New China but would seat it in UN.

What rankles in Washington and Belgrade is that Titoism has not come to the rescue of imperialism in China. The new Soviet-Chinese alliance will demonstrate that anew.

MAO CABLES GREETINGS TO COMMUNIST PARTY

Mao Tse-tung, President of the Chinese People's Republic, this week cabled Communist Party General Secretary Eugene Dennis greetings and thanks for Communist support. Mao's cable was in reply to a letter by Dennis in behalf of the Communist Party National Committee thanking the Chinese people for fraternal support against the Foley Square thought control trial and frameup convictions of the eleven American Communist leaders. Mao's cable:



DENNIS



MAO

"Dear Comrade Eugene Dennis, thank you for your letter of Nov. 28, 1949. The victory of the Chinese people cannot be separated from the rightous struggle now being conducted by the working class and all progressive forces throughout the world. The Chinese people will never forget the efforts made by the American Communist Party together with all other genuinely democratic American elements to oppose American imperialism and to safeguard the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. We firmly believe that whatever reactionary measures American imperialists might take such measures will inevitably be defeated by the joint mighty strength of the American people and the people of the whole world."

SMASH THE FRAMEUP

By Walter Lowenfels and Norman Anderson

PHILADELPHIA.—A mob borne of the Southern plantation system and fully clothed in the trappings of the police and judicial system, held a "legal" lynching bee in City Hall last week. They railroaded Byard Jenkins to jail for the rest of his life. They called it a "trial."

The crime of the District Attorney and the police in this second frameup of the Negro youth was obvious and crude. It aroused an instantaneous response from the people:

"Smash the Frame-up," declared Edward Strong, chairman of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware.

"My son is innocent," said the youth's elderly father, Julius Jenkins.

"Please, everyone, help to free him. It will help to free everyone of us."

"The second frame-up trial was worse than the first," declared Rev. P. B. Bynum, chairman of the Free Jenkins Committee, affiliated with the Civil Rights Congress.

"The campaign to free him will now enlist the help of every freedom-loving Philadelphian and all their church, civic, labor and fraternal organizations."

THE FOUL odor of white supremacy infested the lynch courtroom, Room 653, City Hall.

It was apparent from the time District Attorney Raymond Speiser carefully eliminated all but one of the prospective Negro jurors to the final day when he viciously attacked all six of Jenkins' Negro witnesses as "specimens of humanity, I can't call men."

The crude nature of the frame-up was so revolting that many conservative Philadelphians, Negro and white, have jumped into the campaign to free Jenkins.

It has increased support for the Pennsylvania Worker's demand that Assistant District Attorney Raymond Speiser and Captain James Kelly, chief organizers of the frame-up, be removed from office.

It has led a distinguished leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to say:

"I have been on the side lines. But this trial convinces me he is innocent. I am in the fight to free him now for keeps."

JENKINS was found guilty of murder in the first degree and doomed to life imprisonment at 7:30 p.m., Saturday, Jan. 14, 1950. The jury of 11 white men and women and one Negro, deliberated three hours, had dinner and then served up the guilty verdict demanded by Speiser.

During the five days of the trial, they witnessed a spectacle rarely equalled in any court since Nazi Germany.

They watched Herbert Leroy Gulembo, who confessed to the murder for which Jenkins was framed, defended by Speiser and Kelly as a "lush," a convict, an army desenter, a wife deserter, a thief, and therefore innocent of the murder of Mrs. Kathryn Meller.

Nevertheless, Speiser, Kelly and Gulembo admitted all the incriminating evidence unearthed by the Pennsylvania Worker, pointing to Gulembo's connection with the crime.

Culembo even read his confession to the murder from the witness stand. It was dismissed by Speiser, however, as made in a "drunken dream."

TO FURTHER exonerate Gulembo, Speiser refused to bring into court Saginaw, Mich. police officials who knew the circumstances under which Gulembo confessed and could testify it was not made in a "drunken dream."

Speiser and police witnesses became entangled in their own lies when they admitted that a key alibi witness for Gulembo was not brought into the picture until six months after Gulembo recanted his confession in December, 1948. Gulembo only "remembered" this alibi when he went to see her WITH POLICE in May, 1949.

The frame-up against Jenkins was a repetition of the first "trial." The "evidence" against him was a confession which Jenkins charged police obtained by "threatening to beat out my brains," and a bloody shirt used to inflame the jury against Jenkins. Evidence shows the shirt was stained with Jenkins own blood from a bloody nose suffered in a fight.

THE PROSECUTOR'S main weapon was the confession. But police witnesses admitted they extracted it from Jenkins while failing to inform him of his constitutional right to refuse to answer any questions without a lawyer.

Speiser played the confession to the limit, although the police at the Eighth and Jefferson Sts. station where it was obtained are notorious for their brutal methods in extracting "confessions."

THE SECOND Jenkins frame-up "trial" has convinced thousands of people of the following:

He will be freed only through a powerful mass movement, uniting Negro and white. This can sweep the white supremacists out of their official governmental positions, liberate Jenkins and every one of the America's 16,000,000 Negroes who each day face a similar frame-up.

Act Now

Wire Judge Raymond MacNeille, City Hall, demanding he free Jenkins immediately.

Rush funds for Jenkins' freedom to Free Jenkins Committee, Rev. P. B. Bynum, Chairman, Civil Rights Congress, Room 801, 1831 Chesnut St., Philadelphia.

THE HANGMEN

Charles (Candy) Johnson is a young Philadelphia Negro writer. He has written a number of short stories and has just finished his first book. At the request of the editors of the Pennsylvania Worker he spent several days at the trial of Byard Jenkins. His impressions of the trial appear below.

By Candy Johnson

Commonwealth Exhibit No. 1:
The torn clothes of Mrs. Meller.
Commonwealth Exhibit No. 2:
The artillery shell used in the murder of Mrs. Meller.
Commonwealth Exhibit No. 3:
The underdrawers of Mr. Meller.
Commonwealth Exhibit No. 4:
The bloody shirt of the man accused of murdering Mrs. Meller.
Commonwealth Exhibit No. 5, Commonwealth Exhibits No. 6, No. 9, No. 10 Exhibits, exhibits and more exhibits.

THIS IS A MURDER TRIAL. We must weigh all the facts.

Says the judge:

Now, Mr. Nix, I've been trying to give you as much chance as possible. I've left open all doors to you. Now I must ask you to abstain from such remarks as that, after all we must protect this man Gulembo's rights. He has his Constitutional Rights, you know.

The judge said nothing about the Constitutional Rights of Jenkins.

Jenkins is black.

The judge is a bigot.

Says the Prosecuting Attorney:

Gulembo, no one has made any promises to you, have they?

No sir!

No one has suggested anything to you, have they?

No sir!

When I came to Michigan, I said to you that you were the murderer of Kathryn Meller. I pounded you for hours, didn't I?

The Prosecuting Attorney is a handsome fellow, he seldom becomes angry, he hardly shouts, he appeals to the 11 white ladies and gentlemen on the jury.

The Prosecuting Attorney doesn't look the type to participate in the foul murder of the 20-year-old boy, Byard Jenkins.

The Prosecuting Attorney is a bigot.

Gulembo is nervous on the stand. He keeps wetting his lips and wiping them with his handkerchief. He shifts from one foot to the other.

The Defense Lawyer has him cornered. His eyes cut over to the Prosecuting Attorney for help. He looks to his friends for help.

The Judge, the Prosecuting Attorney, the City Hall officials, the heads of the Philadelphia Police Department, the custodians, the doctors, white supremacists all.

All adhere to the time-worn principle that a white man never loses face before a black one.

During a 10-minute recess, an old man remarked:

Dey South is bettah, 'cause when dey gits ready to lynch you, dey go head an' do it. But here dey'll drag you here, and drag you there till dey don kilt you a hunnert times, befo' day lynch you.

Gulembo is being questioned by the defense lawyer.

In his confession he stated that Mrs. Meller kept giving him the come on.

Was Mrs. Meller unfaithful?

Mr. Meller is very nervous, very jumpy. He keeps taking short vacations from the courtroom.

Better to let a black youth die than to question the sincerity of a white man's wife.

Gulembo, Mrs. Meller, Mr. Meller and Gulembo's brother-in-law were drinking beer together in a taproom a few nights before the murder.



CHARLES (CANDY) JOHNSON

Nobody's trying to shield you, are they Gulembo? shouts the D. A.

No sir!

Nobody's promised you anything, have they?

No sir!

When Gulembo was brought to Philadelphia from Michigan he was housed in the swank Hotel Adelphia.

Is it not true that you are accustomed to going on periodical drunks, staying away from home for days, and often saying and doing things you don't remember afterwards?

Yes sir!

The spectators fidget in their seats, they whisper among themselves:

Jeeze they got the guy's confession; now they're trying to say he was drunk. Maybe they're trying to frame the colored kid.

The people see through the hoax. They smell the flesh burning.

Some leave the court, ashamed to witness the slaughter; others sit and whisper and hope for justice.

Shut up! the bailiff yells. Keep quiet else I'll clear the court.

There's no justice here, only blind hate and murder.

A student sitting nearby said:

I've only been to a few trials. In school they say they're very educational, but this is horrible. I'll never come to another trial.

Shortly after, she left the court.

The impartial judge, the liberal prosecuting attorney, the unbiased chief of police, the justice-loving jury, the play actors, know their lines well; the sadists know their parts well.

These people are past masters in the art of deception. They were bred upon it. They make a living from it.

A young fellow standing in the hall said:

Tenth an' Pine, Eighth an' Jefferson, Tenth an' Buttonwood, and 19th an' Oxford are slaughter-houses for Negroes. If you don't believe it, git locked up in one of them neighborhoods. They'll git you in one of them two-by-four rooms, cut the lights out and beat yo' brains out. You won't be able to testify in court who did it 'cause it all happened in the dark.

And so it goes.

'PROJECT 1' GROUP SUES TO HALT LAND SEIZURE

CHICAGO.—Small homeowners, opposing an attempt by the city to turn their land over to the New York Life Insurance Co., for a private housing project on the near South Side last week took their fight into the courts.

A suit filed in the U. S. District Court by Attorney Herbert Dodson, representing 2,300 homeowners in the "Project 1" site, from 31st to 35th Street and South Park to the IC tracks, challenges the legality of action by the Land Clearance Commission to condemn property of owners refusing to sell to the city.

The suit charges that forcible acquisition of land by the city for the purpose of resale to a private developer is unconstitutional. It points out that the project, to be acquired at a cost of $11 million and resold to the insurance company for $2 million, will cost the taxpayers $9 million.

"Project 1" homeowners have charged that the high rental and other occupancy standards set forth by the New York Life Insurance Company will in effect bar Negro residents from tenancy in the proposed project.

Members of the United Council of Project 1, the organization leading the howeowners fight, are involved in the suit.

Readers Want Jobs, Not Guns

Montgomery, Ala.

Editor The Worker:

We, a group of Negro workers, are wholeheartedly with the peace movement against war and fascism. We don't want to shoot down our fellow workers. We want jobs, peace, and security, not guns.

The only shooting we do enjoy is going hunting for game. But capitalists make poor workers pay a license charge for what should be free for all who hunt. However they will gladly give us guns to shoot down our fellow workers. We are against that plan.

A Group of Negro Workers.

LARGEST COAL FIELD

What is believed to be the world's largest coal seam is located in the Fushun coal field, Manchuria. Thickness of the seam ranges from 20 to 425 feet. The Fushun coal field is about one mile wide and ten miles long.

A Mother's Plea:

Take My Baby or She'll Die

By Ann Rivington

"I wish somebody with a warm home and decent food would just take baby Polly —till spring, anyway. I'm afraid she'll never live that long."

These were the words wrung from the mother's heart of Mrs. Pecoria Lewis this week by the $15 monthly cut in her family's relief ordained by Welfare Commissioner "Hunger" Hilliard.



Mrs. Pecoria Lewis tries to cheer her daughter, one-year-old Polly. Polly weighs 16 pounds and faces probable death in a cellar shared by 12. Her mother asks: "Won't somebody take my baby till spring, so she'll stay alive?" —Harlem Worker Photo by Peter.

While cutting relief for Daniel and Mrs. Lewis and their 10 children, the Welfare Dept. cheerfully continues to pay $40 a month to their landlord for the four moldy cellar rooms at 138 W. 112 St., where the Lewises exist. A Health Dept. inspector said last year that the wet, rat-infested flat was "unfit for pigs," and the Housing Administration recommended that rental be reduced to $10. Hilliard seems not to care.

But food is something else again. Before the cut, the Lewises going on a diet of cereal, bread, rice, potatoes and cabbage. And now? "Which should I leave out?" Mrs. Lewis asked the Harlem Edition of The Worker.

The new food budget allows $99 every two weeks for food. That amounts to 19 cents per meal for each person. Two weeks allowance for cooking fuel is $1.60, although the Lewis gas bill amounts to at least $7 every two weeks, since the kitchen oven has to burn night and day to keep the family from freezing. Yet, since the landlord is supposed to supply steam heat, there is no allowance for heating fuel. All day, year-old Baby Polly has to lie in a big chair in front of the oven, to keep warmth in her frail body.

The "electricity allowance is $8 a month, although the flat is pitch dark at noon unless the light is burning, and the family is forced to pay for the lighting of the open cellar outside their flat, because the landlord will not light it.

The clothing budget is all of $4.82 a month for each member of the family.

An item called "household replacements" allows $2.75 every two weeks. At present the family possesses only five sheets, six pillow cases, three blankets (one, very thin) and a handful of pots and cracked dishes. Doubtless, the budget is considered sufficient to replace these as they wear out. Meanwhile the family eats in shifts, and the boys, crowded four in one bed, have to sleep with all their coats on the bed to keep their feet from freezing.

The Welfare Dept. supplies the Lewis children with $1.20 a month for cod liver oil, in the pious hope that it will keep them from catching cold in spite of half-starvation in their sunless dungeon. A $1.25 bottle of cod liver oil lasts them a little more than two weeks, because the oldest three go without. Everyone in the family has a cold, with a hacking cough.

But one must admit that almost everything is taken into account—more or less and mostly less—in the budget. Every two weeks this family of 12 get $4.40 for "incidentals," $2.15 for ice, and even 75 cents for school expenses! They receive free medical care at clinics —if the clinics happen to be open when they are taken sick, and if they can dig up the carfare to get to them.

Only the rats are not taken care of. There is no relief allowance for the food eaten and destroyed by these huge, fierce beasts, which gnaw more and more holes in the flimsy walls as months go by. Mrs. Lewis showed this reporter a new rat-hole more than a foot across in the floor under the kitchen sink. At least half a peck of wet earth was heaped arou- it. "Will you look at that," said Mrs. Lewis. "I only cleaned that up last night. Those rats root the dirt up just like moles."

Eyes on Africa

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE ITALIAN imperialists in Eritrea last week were suppressed by intensification of the oppressive laws according to reports from the former Italian colony.

On January 14 riots broke out in Asmara and twenty-five miles away in Decamere, during which two Italians were killed. Many hand grenades were thrown at an Italian bar and at Italian-owned houses.

The anti-Italian, anti-imperialist feelings have been steadily mounting in the small African country.

Earlier in the week, the United Nations Commission for Eritrea, established by the General Assembly to study the question of Eritrea's wishes and to sound out the wishes of Eritreans on their future, unanimously elected Justice U Aung Khine of Burma as temporary chairman.

Postponing the election of permanent officers until its next meeting in Cairo, the Commission decided to leave New York on January 23.

The Commission plans to stay in Cairo for a few days and then it plans to proceed by air to Asmara, Eritrea's capitol, where the commission's permanent officers will be established.

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THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT is attempting to bring the current anti-Communist hysteria into the Belgian Congo according to Arnaud De Borchgrave, United Press Correspondent.

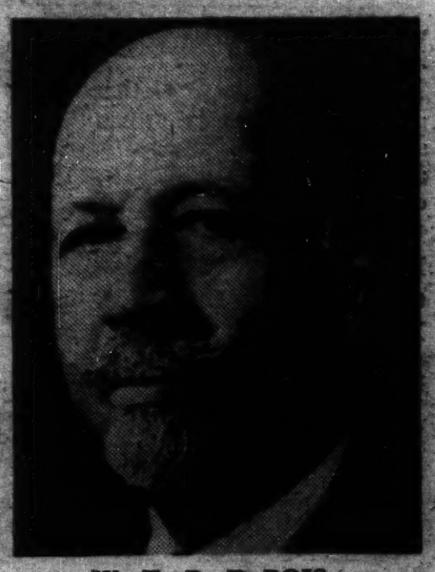
It was exposed that a "top secret" official Belgian report has "warned" the government that "Soviet infiltration" into the interior of Africa "constitutes an imminent threat" to the uranium deposits from which the United States obtains its uranium ore.

The "top-secret report" charged that the Soviet Union has set up all kinds of espionage and sabotage in the Congo, although it says that more than 95 percent of the population is "ignorant of the danger."

The report also charges that Belgian Congo natives have been taken to Moscow and taught how to make the "Soviet peril" fit in with native "witchcraft."

Americans Give $200 to African Victims of British

Americans have contributed $200 to Nigerian victims of British teror it was announced this week by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, chairman of the African Aid Committee.



W. E. B. DuBOIS

African mine workers and families of those killed and maimed by British police during the workers' strike for an 80-cent daily wage at Enugu, Nigeria, West Africa issued an urgent appeal:

"We have but one appeal to make to you our brothers abroad and all freedom loving people—your moral and financial support will be highly appreciated by the working-class movement of Nigeria and the Cameroons."

A check for $200 made out to the Nigerian National Federation of Labor with which the Enugu mine workers are affiliated, was handed to Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe Nigerian nationalist leader now visiting the United States, by Dr. Du Bois.

Dr. Azikiwe, on behaf of the NNFL, thanked the African Aid Committee and the leaders of the Council on African Affairs.



DR. AZIKIWE

In a message to the NNFL, Dr. Du Bois stated that although inadequate in relation to the needs of the Nigerian workers, the contribution should be regarded as a "tangible token of the concern of progressive Americans over the inhuman and shocking answer of the Nigerian authorities to the rightful demands of African workers for a decent wage."

The message declared that "the African Aid Committee hopes to be able to send additional funds to help your struggles.

The African Aid Committee, organized in May, 1949, has its headquarters at 23 W. 26 St., New York City. It is sponsored by approximately 100 prominent citizens throughout the United States. Serving with Dr. DuBois, the chairman, are vice-chairman Charlotte A. Bass, Rabbi Max Felshin, Bishop James A. Gregg, Mary Church Terrell, Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr.; Dr. Walter N. Beekman, treasurer; and Victoria Garvin, secretary.

HALL TO SPEAK IN HARLEM

Gus Hall, Ohio State Chairman of the Communist Party and one of the 11 Communist leaders persecuted at the infamous Foley Square trial, will speak on "The Theory and Practice of the United Front" before a group of Harlem Communist leaders on Friday, Jan. 27.

Admission to the meeting, which will be held in the Canary Room of Hotel Theresa at 8:30 p.m., will be by invitation only.

The Gus Hall meeting is second in a series of educational and political forums being sponsored by the Harlem Communist Party. First of the series was the speech of Benjamin J. Davis, on Jan. 6, honoring Premier Joseph Stalin of the USSR on his 70th birthday. Third in the series will be a celebration of Negro History Week, to be held during the week following Feb. 12.



GU HALL

Aptheker Says Negro History Is Neglected

Dr. Herbert Aptheker, leading Marxist authority on the Negro question, said this week that distortions and omissions are the two greatest sins characterizing most histories of the Negro people.

Speaking to Bennet College students in Greensboro, North Carolina, Aptheker said that "such pure blindness and irresponsibility will persist so long as outstanding and professional historians insist on dismissing scholars like Dr. Carter G. Woodson and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as propagandists and special pleaders."

Pointing out the many instances in which erroneous statements of historical fact are made by authors of American history books, Aptheker said "Such will persist so long as these historians do not realize that the Negro's past runs through the warp and woof of the fabric of America, that his history must be understood not only because it is the history of some fourteen million American citizens, but also because American life as a whole cannot be understood without knowing that history."

"The study of the Negro's record is not an act of benevolence," he emphasized, "it is an act of science, not philanthropy but historiography."



....not so funny

By Needles

The Democratic Administration hopes to use the oleomargarine controversy to divert public interest from the promised civil rights program.

When the civil rights crusaders converged on Washington this week, President Truman was probably looking mournfully up to his new balcony saying "alee my alee, wherefore art thou my alee?"

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MOSCOW-As Seen By a Negro Woman Trade-unionist

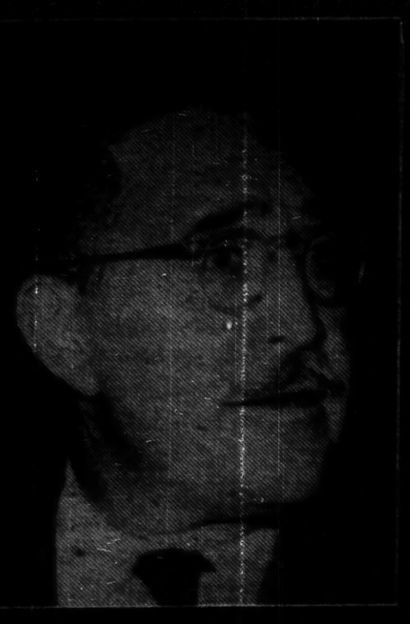
—See Page 2



PEARL LAWS

Vol. XV, No. 4 — 26 — January 22, 1950 — In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 24 Pages, Price 10 Cents

THE STORY OF LANDLORD MEDINA AND HIS PARTNER ?



by Art Shields

A sequel to the 'Strange Story of Medina's First Half Million'

—See Page 3—

Turning Point for Americans:

IT'S YOUR FIGHT! —By Kinkaid



• Miners Battle For All Labor

— See Page 10 —

• Negroes Insist Democracy Now!

— See Page 3 —

Killer of Yanks is Organizer of New Nazi Army

By Joseph Starobin

Two months ago, American generals and American Congressmen were talking about the desirability of a Western German army. Today, that army is being formed.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, of the puppet German Republic at Bonn, was disclosed this week to be planning at least one division of such an army by June 1st, and an armored corps by 1951. And that's on top of the Hilfscorps, the auxiliary, semi-military police, already functioning in the western zones.

According to a report by Drew Middleton in last Sunday's N. Y. Times, Adenauer is negotiating with a society of former Nazi officers known as **Die Bruderschaft.** His chief adviser is Lt. Gen. Kurt Von Manteuffel, the man who slaughtered thousands of American soldiers in the Ardennes breakthrough of Dec., 1944.

Without the slightest shame or secrecy, the re-nazification of western Germany is picking up speed. And while some of the Atlantic Pact members, such as France, don't like it, the fact remains that this process goes forward with the consent and encouragement of the American military governor, and former banker, John McCloy.

A GERMAN ARMY? A year, or two or three years ago this would have shocked the whole world, Americans included. Today, the rest of humanity is shocked, but not surprised. For Communist and democratic leaders everywhere have long predicted that the logical result of a policy which consciously rebuilds a reactionary Germany would be the formation of a German army.

The shocking thing is that Americans have so far tolerated these sinister developments without effective protest. Congress Adolph Sabath, of Illinois, has introduced a resolution for an investigation of the Military Government's record in western Germany—a measure that needs support—but much more needs to be done, and can be done.

The re-arming of the Reich is the latest and most outrageous event in a systematic policy. A German Army is being created first of all against the workingclass in western Germany, two and a half million of whom are out of work.

That flows from the conversion of western Germany into a colony: cutting her off from the eastern part of the country, fitting her heavy industry into the over-all plan of an American-dominated western European cartel, and reducing her light industry to make way for American goods. The German army, now being revived, will be an army of Hessians; it will be part of the Atlantic Pact armies for aggression against the peoples democracies and the Soviet Union.

But once under way, this menace will proceed on its own dynamic. Already the Bonn regime is challenging France's control of the Saar, after refusing to recognize the western Polish border. Tomorrow—who knows?

The spectre of another Wehrmacht, staffed by the same officers that served Hitler, and imbued with the same spirit, is rearing up over all of Europe. What the generals and congressmen proposed a short time back, the German imperialists, puppets and partners of Wall Street, are already carrying out.

Impressions of Moscow As a Negro Woman Saw It

"I DIDN'T SEE any nervous people anywhere," Mrs. Pearl Laws, Negro woman trade unionist, said laughingly when asked what was her main impression of Moscow. She had just come back from a trip to that Socialist land.

"The first thing that strikes you is that these people apparently don't know what it is to worry about losing their jobs. They have a feeling of security and happiness, I noticed, despite everything they have gone through in the recent war. It comes from their knowing that never in their lives will they be without work, without the comradeship and help of their union and their government."

"This love and care of all for all starts with the kids," she went on. "I visited some of their nurseries. True, they don't have some of our superior mechanical equipment. But every child is surrounded with real love and affection, it was easy to see.

"I had never been able to see a ballet in New York. But when I saw the Moscow ballet it was so beautiful. Everyone goes. The theatre appears to be a real part of every worker's life," she added. "The factories and farms have their own drama and music groups. They call them amateur groups. But they were as good as the professional in most cases that I saw.

"And food!" she said, raising her hands. "You never saw anything like it. They love to eat and their tables are simply overweighted with the most attractive dishes of every sort. I noticed that they are going in more for champagne than for the strong vodka of the old days."

★

WHAT OF THE WOMEN widowed by the war, she asked Soviet women. "They are cared for by their trade union welfare department," they told me. "Every opportunity is given them to find useful work if they did not work before. They are helped to find their places in the community. They get pensions, of course, from the state.

"We visited a precision instrument plant," she continued. "The director, who was a member of the trade union and the Communist Party, told us that the work of the plant is discussed at all times with the union to find out what the workers need, how to make their lives better and how to produce the best. Workers who need medical attention go to the plant sanatorium, they get special diets if they need it, or rest in the factory hospital.

"All this sick time does not take away from their regular vacations, of course. Every chance is given to workers who wish to increase their skill for higher paid work. Everyone knows that this benefits the individual, the factory and the country. I found out that 70 percent of the union treasury goes for social welfare aid to workers and their families.



PEARL LAWS

"I was particularly interested in the relations of the men and women to each other," she said. "I noticed this is one of equality, with respect and affection. The women make up and dress up but not to attract special attention to themselves, because that is not necessary in the same way that we are used to in countries where the women are not equal and independent."

Mrs. Laws went as a delegate to a women's peace conference. The officials in Washington want her peace organization here to register as a "foreign agent," she explained indignantly.

"My final impression was the conversation I had with a woman guide," she says. "I complimented them on the way they were restoring their war-ruined buildings. But she said quietly: 'We can restore our buildings, but we cannot bring back one of the precious lives we lost. That is why we never want to see another war again.'"

China-Soviet Rift ?-- No Dice!

By Joseph Clark

While Mao Tze-tung has been in Moscow negotiating a historic Chinese-Soviet alliance, two loud and ineffectual efforts have been made to destroy the bonds between new China and the Soviet Union. One was the statement by Secretary of State Dean Acheson, that U. S. foreign policy in the Far East rested on imaginary Chinese resentment against the alleged Soviet attachment of the North Chinese provinces. The second was a verbal assault by the Tito government, against the Soviet Union for refusing to participate in any United Nations bodies as long as the Kuomintang clique was represented in them.

According to Acheson, Manchuria, Outer Mongolia, Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang have been or are in the process of being taken over by the Soviet Union. The refutation came quickly and from a surprising source, none other than the State Department's own "martyr" to its Far Eastern policy, Angus Ward.

The former consul in Manchuria told the press, "there is no indication so far as I know that the Russians are in the process of incorporating Manchuria into the Soviet Union."

How little heed the Chinese people will pay to Acheson's efforts can be gauged by the ignorance which he displayed about the very provinces he spoke about as being "detached from China by the Soviet Union." Outer Mongolia has been an independent nation since 1924, the Mongolian Peoples Republic. In 1945 a plebiscite reaffirmed desire of the Mongolian people to maintain that independence—and the U. S. government had been pressing for just that plebiscite and recognized its results.

Sinkiang is a province of China but until this very month it had never been integrated into the Chinese republic. Far from losing this province, after its recent liberation the Chinese government announced on Jan. 11 a detailed progarm incorporating it into the Chinese People Republic. For the first time freedom and equality were guaranteed to the various nationalities which had been oppressed under the Kuomintang dictatorship.

THE ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM announced in Peking for Sinkiang also calls for intensive economic rehabilitation. Needless to say the U. S. military air base which had been maintained in Sinkiang under Chiang Kai-shek no longer exists.

Inner Mongolia, including the provinces of Suiyuan, Chahar and ehol similarly have been integrated in the Chinese Peoples Republic following their liberation several months ago.

Tito's contribution to the campaign against the Soviet Union and the New China was made in a statement Jan. 17 by Tanyug, official news agency of the Tito clique. Tanyug accused the Soviet Union of "worsening relations between the West and New China." The "west" had voted in the UN Security Council to maintain the defunct Kuomintang in its UN seat.

The Soviet Union had brought the message of Chinese foreign minister Chou En-lai before the Council which called for the ouster of the Kuomintang from UN. When this demand of the new China was voted down the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia declined to participate in UN bodies where Chiang's creatures were still represented. All observers noted that sooner or later a majority on the council would not only recognize the New China but would seat it in UN.

What rankles in Washington and Belgrade is that Titoism has not come to the rescue of imperialism in China. The new Soviet-Chinese alliance will demonstrate that anew.

MAO CABLES GREETINGS TO COMMUNIST PARTY

Mao Tse-tung, President of the Chinese People's Republic, this week cabled Communist Party General Secretary Eugene Dennis greetings and thanks for Communist support. Mao's cable was in reply to a letter by Dennis in behalf of the Communist Party National Committee thanking the Chinese people for fraternal support against the Foley Square thought control trial and frameup convictions of the eleven American Communist leaders. Mao's cable:



BROWDER



MAO

"Dear Comrade Eugene Dennis, thank you for your letter of Nov. 28, 1949. The victory of the Chinese people cannot be separated from the rightous struggle now being conducted by the working class and all progressive forces throughout the world. The Chinese people will never forget the efforts made by the American Communist Party together with all other genuinely democratic American elements to oppose American imperialism and to safeguard the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. We firmly believe that whatever reactionary measures American imperialists might take such measures will inevitably be defeated by the joint mighty strength of the American people and the people of the whole world."

Landlord Medina and His Partner

Lest Old Acquaintance Be Forgot

By ART SHIELDS

On Oct. 21 a big New York landlord was sitting on the Federal bench in Foley Square when a former New York tenants' leader came up for sentence before him. The former tenants' leader had directed a tremendous anti-eviction campaign in New York City and had tried to organize the tenants of the big landlord who sat on the bench. And when the sentence was read the tenants' leader found that the landlord judge had given him a term of five years — the utmost limit in the case. Officially this wasn't a landlord-and-tenants' case. The tenants leader — Carl Winter — had been sentenced for allegedly "conspiring" to 'advocate' the "overthrow" of government by "force and violence."

The landlord judge, however, had influenced the jury to bring in the verdict of guilty.

This big landlord's law partner had once angrily clashed with the same tenants' leader when they met face to face at City Hall during an anti-eviction demonstration. The partner was the Acting Mayor of New York at that time.

The big landlord himself didn't come to bat against Winter until he got the tenants' leader in his Court.

The big landlord was Judge Harold R. Medina of the U. S. District Court of New York, who controls almost one million dollars of residential buildings in the city.

★

MEDINA HAD REASON to be concerned about Winter's anti-eviciton campaign during the depression. For court records show a fantastic number of eviction proceedings in his own tenement houses.

These court records heveal that a total of ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN (107) poor (Negro and white) tenants were served with eviction notices in 13 cold water flats that he had acquired as part of his counsel fees in a million dollar case.

And Carl Winter was the very man, who had sent his organizers into those buildings on 74 St. and 86 St. on Manhattan's Upper East Side to rally the tenants against evictions.

That was during the early 1930's. And in 1949 Landlord Medina had his chance to sentence Winter and ten other members of the National Board of the Communist Party in the unprecedented thought control trial.

All of the 11 Communist leaders had been active in the anti-eviction campaign in various cities. But Winter had been in charge of the movement in New York, where the tenants' struggle reached its highest pitch. He was Secretary of the city's militant Unemployed Councils, that stopped thousands of evictions during the depression, and won home relief for the unemployed workers of New York.

It is obvious, of course, that Landlord Medina should have disqualified himself as a judge in this trial. His unfitness was plain. Many other rich judges are biased against workers leaders. But Medina had a personal reason for his hatred of Winter and his comrades as well.

THE FBI DID NOT NEED to remind Medina that Winter had led the big campaign against the rich landlords, to whom he belonged.

New York newspapers had repeatedly told of the Communist tenant leader's anti-eviction and rent strike activities in New York.

And Winter's picture had been splashed in many New York papers on one dramatic occasion when he stood face to face with Medina's own law partner and fellow landlord, demanding an end of evictions.

That was on Sept. 10, 1932, when Joseph V. McKee of the law

(Continued on Page 10)

MEDINA'S PARTNER MEETS CARL WINTER



"I'm here to protect the landlords," said Medina's partner, Mayor Joseph V. McKee (arrow 2) to Carl Winter (arrow 1), leader of New York City's unemployed movement, at City Hall on Sept. 10, 1932. Winter was asking the mayor to halt evictions. Medina later sentenced Winter to five years in prison in the Foley Square trial of the Communist leaders.



Twenty thousand unemployed workers demonstrated outside City Hall on Sept. 10, 1932, while Carl Winter, their leader, asked Mayor Joseph V. McKee, Medina's partner, to halt evictions and to give them cash relief. Above, a group of children in the demonstration, with placards calling for milk.

Negroes Demand Civil Rights Now!

By Abner W. Berry

WASHINGTON, D. C.—This Jimcrow world capital has just witnessed the country's greatest mass civil rights demonstration. But the force and effectiveness of the 5,000-strong three-day demonstration had to emerge through a maze of demoralizing red-baiting and provocative activity carried on by leaders of the National Emergency Mobilization For Civil Rights Legislation, the group which called the action.

What had begun last Sunday as a polite pro-Truman civil rights election year rally, was turned by Monday afternoon into a militant movement to collect from the Administration on its 1948 election promises.

The people who had come to Washington to lobby for civil rights legislation refused to be provoked or split by the anti-Communist "screening committee" and went unitedly about their work on Monday.

The delegates after caucusing visited more than 175 congressmen and 40 senators. They smoked out senators like the "Liberal" Paul Douglass of Illinois, who sought to hide behind "parliamentary difficulties," and Republican House leader Joseph Martin of Massachusetts, who said he was not committed to FEPC legislation.

A number of commitments were drawn from southern congressmen including Senator Clyde Hoey, Democrat of North Carolina.

★

ON THE LAST DAY of the mobilization, the delegates squeezed from Pres. Truman a repetition of his election campaign promise to throw Administration influence behind civil rights legislation. The President told a delegation led by Roy Wilkins, NAACP Secretary and Mobilization leader, that he would "fight if it takes all summer."

However, the presidential statement did not commit him to specific acts calculated to push his civil rights program through this session of congress. Observers felt that the President's statement was forced by the challenging speech delivered on Monday to the assembled delegates by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., who represents Harlem's 41st Congressional District.

Powell's speech was the high-light of the three-day campaign. Until he spoke the delegates had listened to a number of Administration congressmen who praised Truman and implied that the civil rights fight would extend through the 1950 election campaign.

Chief Truman tub-thumper and red-baiter was Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Minn. Democrat, whose speech on Sunday night was the planned keynote. Humphrey praised the policy of anti-Communism as applied by some Mobilization leaders, and called for civil rights action as an aid to winning the Negroes to support of the cold war.

Humphrey joined Republican Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon in heaping scorn upon the "unholy alliance of southern Democrats and reactionary Republicans," whose opposition to civil rights

(Continued on Page 8)

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POINT OF ORDER

By ALAN MAX

A lot of harsh things are being said these days about J. Edgar Hoover and his wire-tapping.

But J. Edgar is really upholding the principle of freedom of information—he believes in the right of J. Edgar Hoover to be informed about everybody's personal business.

The other day J. Edgar was forced to admit that he now has "only 170" wire-taps going. In a couple of years he may admit that this was a typographical error—that he meant 17,000,000.

I think there are 70 taps on my telephone alone.

When J. Edgar says he is tapping "only" 170 wires, that's the same as saying that he is "only" breaking the law 170 times.

MARCANTONIO TO SPEAK AT MANHATTAN PEACE RALLY

Congressman Vito Marcantonio will deliver his first major public address in New York City since the mayoralty campaign this Thursday, Jan. 26, at the ROLL CALL FOR PEACE in Manhattan Center, it was announced here by Dr. Edward K. Barsky, national chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee which is sponsoring the mass meeting.

Marcantonio is expected to plow into the State Department for its recently announced intention of extending diplomatic recognition to the fascist regime of Franco Spain, Dr. Barsky said.

The New York Congressman will share the speakers' platform at the ROLL CALL FOR PEACE with O. John Rogge, Johannes Steel, Samuel Neuburger, James Durkin, and others, in a meeting devoted to U. S. foreign policy in Spain and Western Germany.

Rogge, who uncovered ties between Nazi cartelists and U. S. big busines, and Steel, long-time anti-fascist reporter on German affairs, will discuss the U. S. role in the re-nazification of Germany. Durkin, international president of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, is to report on trade union activity inside Spain in opposition to the Franco regime.

The meeting will also serve as an organized protest against State Department approval of a loan estimated at $5,000,000 now being negotiated by Franco from the Chase National Bank, Barsky said. "Reports from inside Spain," Barsky declared, "tell us that the Franco regime is at its economic ebb point."

He urged New Yorkers to turn out in an overwhelming demonstration at the ROLL CALL FOR PEACE.



A group of Philadelphians picketed a Port Richmond pier where a Turkish vessel was being loaded with American tanks and armored cars for delivery to Chiang Kai-shek's phantom government on Formosa. Previously, a large group of Philadelphia trade union, civic and religious leaders wired President Truman protesting the shipment and calling on him to open U. S.-Chinese trade.

School Outlook Bleak, Teachers Say

By Louise Mitchell

"Where am I to find employment for the next six months?" a young teacher asked the New York City Board of Education at a recent meeting. "I have been working for a half term and now I will be laid off for the February semester. Aside from the question of how I and my family are to live, what of teacher and student morale? What of all the high-flown talk by city educators of the need for more elementary school teachers?"

The teacher was not only pleading his own case. Seven hundred regular substitutes in elementary and high schools are scheduled to be laid off at the end of this month until the 1950 September term because of the full-year grade system now in operation.

Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, also took the floor to assail this inhumane treatment of teachers. She pointed out that in no other profession was personnel hired for six months a year and then told to fend for itself. Why should young people train for teaching if such treatment is in store for them, she bluntly asked?

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THIS SHARP ATTACK by the Teachers Union spokesman and the young teacher's moving remarks caused Board President Maximilian Moss some embarrassment. He quickly said that the whole matter was under consideration by Supt. of Schools William Jansen.

Mrs. Russell replied she was glad to hear this if "consideration" meant the 700 teachers would be maintained, but if it was just another brushoff teachers were getting from the Board, her remarks still held.

Many teacher organizations and the United Parent Association have denounced this layoff. It has been pointed out by them that teachers are badly needed for guidance and remedial work because retardation in essential school subjects are on the rise.

★

A SPOKESMAN for the Citizens' Committee on Children at the recent Board hearing on its tentative budget emphasized the serious retardation among students resulting from overcrowding and subsequent lack of individual attention. She quoted a study of Dr. May Lazar which revealed that "roughly 36 percent of the seventh grade students failed to achieve sixth grade level in reading, and about 23 percent failed below the fifth grade."

Mrs. Helen Phillips, speaking for the American Labor Party, at the same hearing stressed that overcrowding and all its attendant evils were continued in the current tentative budget.

Despite Pollyanna stories emanating from Jansen's office on the reduction in class size, she pointed out that 33 percent of all classes in elementary schools, and 29.5 percent of all classes in junior high schools have 35 or more pupils. As for classes with 30 pupils and more, the percentage ran above 75 percent for both types of schools, she added.

Overcrowding in academic high schools was equally serious, Mrs. Phillips declared.

★

EDUCATORS, civic and professional groups, hold by the figure of 25 students per class with the Teachers Union urging 20 students in Harlem and Puerto Rican areas where overcrowding in housing and schools is greatest.

Nevertheless, the Board of Education is continuing its overcrowded class size policy. The Teachers Union is asking that at least 1,000 additional teachers be provided in the elementary schools to handle the problems of overcrowding, retardation, remedial work and guidance.

Despite the pleas against the layoff of 700 teachers this February, another 277 teachers are slated to go at the end of the 1950 year.

Lillian Gates, legislative spokesman for the New York State Communist Party, attacked the Board's failure to ask for increased state aid. The city's fiscal machinations with the Dewey administration are being taken out on the teachers and pupils in the school system, she said.

Terming the budget a "status quo" estimate, she declared, "The budget conceals rather than exposes the increasing school crisis reflected in oversized classes, underpaid teachers, increased need for remedial teachers, etc. It ignores and undermines the fight for increased state aid at the very time Dewey has stated he will grant more.

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MANHATTAN BEACH CLUB
FREDERICK DOUGLASS CLUB (Kings Highway)
MARINE PARK CLUB
KRUMBEIN CLUB (Coney Island)
KATZ CLUB (Coney Island)
FOSTER CLUB (Midwood)
GLENWOOD CLUB (Midwood)
FREEDOM CLUB (Bath Beach)
NEW UTRECHT CLUB (Bath Beach)
SHOREFRONT CLUB
WEST BRIGHTON CLUB 1
WEST BRIGHTON CLUB 2
LEWIS CLUB (Bedford)
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Sixth Honor Roll Listing — January 29

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JOHN'S RESTAURANT

See Open Battle Coming Between Dewey and O'D

By Michael Singer

State and city politics, more pertinently the struggle between Gov. Dewey and Mayor O'Dwyer, have reached the point where open war between the two powers is only a matter of weeks. In Albany and in City Hall two key questions are being asked:

1. Why has O'Dwyer gone on another and completely unexpected vacation?

2. Is Dewey pressing for a Moreland Act probe against New York City's Democratic administration?

To answer the first question is to answer the second. Mayor O'Dwyer is definitely "over a barrel," as Albany spokesmen privately put it, and three top "investigatory" issues are now being studied with night and day diligence in the Executive Mansion. They are:

(a) The city's gambling tieup between politicians and the police, which is generally seen as the reason for O'Dwyer's crusade for legalized gambling.

The O'Dwyer machine, according to reliable informants, is anxious to hide the widespread connections between horseroom operators, gambling czars and waterfront racketeers and the Democratic bosses in the city. A smokescreen of pious words for gambling "revenue" publicly sanctioned to pay for "hospitals, schools and welfare" would divert attention from the underworld - political liaison.

(b) The tax lien scandal that O'Dwyer probably fears more than any other issue.

The sale of lands in tax arrears by the city to private owners who eventually resell the property to the city (usually on a housing project site, a new school or hospital site or one on a planned highway) has already reached the grand jury stage. Investigation Commissioner Murtagh has testified in connection with the tax lien exposure at the Ravenswood housing project in Queens and other manipulations at the Sheepshead Bay project have also come to light.

(c) The unpublicized letter from Mayor O'Dwyer to Gov. Dewey on the Sharkey rent law.

In that letter O'Dwyer is supposed to have pleaded with the governor to take him "off the hook" on rent control in New York City. He is reported to have blamed New York City Democratic Congressmen for failure to raise the problem in Washington, to have scored the Democratic Federal Rent Expedited Tighe Woods and to have inferentially admitted the Democratic-dominated City Council's culpability in the loosely-drawn Sharkey rent law that was later declared invalid by the Court of Appeals.

While Dewey will use O'Dwyer's letter—as he already has in his contemptuous blast at the federal and city Democratic governments—in his message signing the validation bill for New York City rent control, during the gubernatorial campaign, the real Republican firepower will probably come from the first two issues.

Hits Growth Of Nazism

BRIDGEPORT.—An appeal to American Jewry for the support of a divided Germany was made here last Sunday by Dr. Robert Kempner, former Third Reich police official and more recently American prosecutor of the Nazi cabinet and diplomats at latest Nurenberg trials.

Speaking before an overflow audience at the Jewish Community Center on the subject "How Much of Your Tax Dollar Supports Militarism, Nationalism and anti-Semitism In Germany," Dr. Kempner stated that the "main pressure in Germany today is for unification." A united Germany, he warned, might result "in a Communist Germany."

The audience, however, refused to fall for Dr. Kempner's state department propaganda and repeatedly demanded to know who is responsible for the failure of denazfication and the resurgence of nationalism and anti-semitism in Germany.

In spite of his obvious U. S. State Department bias, Dr. Kempner made the following admissions. 1) Western Germany is "ruled" by the executive branch of the U. S. Government through an appointed High Commissioner. 2) More than one-half of Germany economy is being paid for by Americans. 3) The German people will not fight the Soviet Union and a rearmament of Germany would parallel American support of Nationalist China. 4) There is a strong tendency in Western Germany of turning toward the Soviet Union for economic and political support. 5) American fascists are openly supporting international Nazi centers in Germany. 6) Sentences of high Nazis have become less and less stringent and "it is no longer regarded as a big crime in certain circles that certain people have killed millions of Jews."

REAL WAGES CUT

While money wages of workers in manufacturing industries have risen from $46.08 a week in 1944 to $54.76 in 1949, real wages have dropped from $36.72 to $32.32, about 12 percent.

Child Welfare Raised by Case of Parents Who Starved Children

By Max Gordon

Three-year-old Guy Scielzo's wasted litle body has just been shifted from Potters Field in a Hearst newspaper stunt, while the parents who starved him to death face prosecution for manslaughter and neglect. The story has horrified the city. Little Guy, one of four children of Guy and Mary Scielzo, was found in a starved condition in their home at 341 E. 124th St. by an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

He had eaten virtually nothing for four weeks, was down to 14 pounds, and was filled with vermin and lice. He was taken to Metropolitan Hospital on Welfare Island, and died within a few hours.

Another child, Vincenza, who is four, was also found in a starved condition and taken to the hospital, where she is recovering.

The Scielzo couple had two other children, a one-year-old infant, Michael, who died a couple of weeks ago of acute appendicitis, and a five-year-old girl, Nicoletta, who was found fed and cared in a normal way.

Little Guy was given a pauper's burial.

The father is a dress salesman, earning from $57 to $75 a week, according to reports. He claimed he gave his wife $30 a week for food.

The news reports also say that in October, 1947, the parents called an ambulance to take little Vincenza to the hospital on the grounds that she was mentally deficient. She was transported to Metropolitan Hospital, where it was found she was suffering from malnutrition, but was otherwise normal. She spent seven months at St. Mary's Hospital where her weight jumped from 12½ pounds to 15 pounds.

Two days before Guy died of starvation, a doctor was summoned because one of the other children had a cold. The doctor was never told about Guy, who lay dying in his shut-in-vermin-infested room.

The mother has tried to justify herself by whimpering the "children would not eat." The father says he knew what was happening but could do nothing about it. He has declared that for the last two weeks, before the SPCC agent finally got hold of the kids, he "could not bear" to look at them because of their terrible condition.

As far as the newspapers and the law are concerned, the affair is just about finished when the parents are punished. It was a sensational story and it offered the elemnts of mystery too; to wit, why did the parents favor two children and treat the other in this amazingly brutual manner.

But the story would appear to raise somewhat more fundamental questions which are being discussed intensely, especially in circles professionally concerned with family relations.

It has glaringly revealed that our alleged civilization has no protection for children of such parents. In this case, the parents were plainly mentally ill. But what happened here was merely an extreme form of a disorder which is becoming all too common in the atmosphere of a social system going to pot.

When Vincenza was hospitalized two years ago, her treatment by her parents came to the attention of the authorities. In the seven months she was at St. Mary's Hospital, her parents never once came to visit her. The hospital knew something was radically wrong there, as did the SPCC.

But Vincenza was sent home to be starved again, along with her brother.

Not only were these infants not protected from the brutality of their parents, but it is highly doubtful whether any such protection is possible in our "free enterprise" society.

The SPCC, a private body incidentally, could have obtained a court order forcing the parents to open the door to it. It could even have had the parents arrested before little Guy died. But there is wide agreement that in our conflict-torn, monopoly-poisoned society, this offers more dangers than the ills it supposedly would remedy.

With an educational system in which feudal thinking still dominates and progressive teachers fear for their jobs, a cultural pattern which glorifies murder and brutality, and an economic system which breeds insecurity and political reaction, the emotional strains of family life are multiplying

LITTLE AID

Parents, untrained for handling their children properly under normal circumstances, are finding the going ever tougher. Where they seek help, the only places they can for it are the inefficient, poorly staffed private social agencies which can, at best, offer weak palliatives.

So understaffed are even these agencies that it sometimes takes up to a year for them to get to a family that seeks help.

The public agencies, such as the Education Department's Bureau of Child Guidance do not amount even to a "drop in a cauldron," to use one social worker's expression.

Dismissal of Eviction Won By Tenants Action Council

CHICAGO. — An important decision for the tenants of Chicago was won this week in Judge Schiller's Municipal Court where a landlord's suit to evict a tenant, who did not pay a rent increase, was dismissed.

The tenant, Edward Bannister of 4716 South Cottage Grove Avenue, had refused to pay a rent increase because he had not been given a 30-day notice, as required by local law. In court, Judge Schiller clearly pointed out that where mass evictions would result, he must follow the local law to the letter. The landlord had not served a proper five-day notice or the legal 30-day notice as required by state law.

Approximately fifty members of the Chicago Tenants' Action Council were in court to witness this important test case. Victor Ludwig, chairman of the Chicago Tenants' Action Council, stated:

"This decision by Judge Schiller should serve as a notice to the landlords of Chicago that they cannot legally collect retroactive rent increases given by the OHE—nor can they collect a current increase until a proper 30-day notice is given to the tenants."

Health Cracks Under Drive for Speedup

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — Here's one example of what's happening to the health of women workers in the textile mills today. It happened in Wamsutta Mill's Weave Room No. 6 where, as everyplace else, speed-up and increased workloads are driving workers ragged.

One worker tapped the shoulder of a woman, one of the ten best weavers, to get her attention. Working under great tension, the woman screamed terribly and became hysterical. She was so sick she had to stay home for three days.

The tension of work has caused personal quarrels to break out among workers. The push for "more production" is so bad that all workers are nervous, and some have become hysterical.

POOR ARE BITTER AT WELFARE CUTS

Scenes of despair and tragedy were enacted in relief offices all over the city as the victims of New York's poverty diets flocked in to protest against the cuts in relief instituted last week.



The cuts amounted to $3, $4 and $5 a month for every one of the 328,000 men, women and children on the city's welfare rolls.

So bitter and widespread were the protests from labor, social agencies and many other groups that even the Democratic-dominated City Council went on record asking the reductions be postponed.

To cover the city administration, the Mayor, and his Welfare Commissioner, Raymond Hilliard, called in state and federal welfare authorities to put the stamp of approval on the cuts.

They met last Wednesday and decided not only that the reductions were "justified," but that even greater cuts might be made.

By declaring themselves against further cutting, they even made themselves appear "generous." It is doubtful, however, whether the people on the relief rolls appreciated that "generosity."

Earlier, the city had attempted to accuse the State Department of Social Welfare of having forced the cuts. The State Department denied it, and passed the buck back to the city. In the face of the mass public protest, though, they patched up their differences and presented a united front to the public.

Protests and agitation against the reductions are continuing.

A Letter to The Worker's Readers . . .

Dear Reader:

We have one month to go in our sub drive and this is a good time to take stock. I know you are determined to reach our goal of 39,000 new readers of The Worker this year. Last year you made a similar decision and you succeeded. Are we ahead of last year, or are we lagging? Here's the picture, to date.



GATES

We stand at 41 percent of our goal. We were ahead of that figure the same time last year. You have sent in some 16,000 subs so far this drive. That means 23,000 more are needed to make the grade. Last week we got a little over 3,000 subs. We must double the rate to reach our goal.

On the bright side we can register this: last year only 50 percent of the subs were yearly, the rest were for five months. This year the yearly subs are running ten to one to the smaller ones. That's to the good.

Now, to reach the goal we did last year is no mere repetition of a good achievement. It is more. The 12 months since our drive in 1949 saw a stepped-up assault on civil liberties in the land. This was the year of Foley Square, of Peekskill; the year of the witchhunt in government and in top-flight labor circles. To hit 39,000 this year is a considerably greater victory than 1949's. It would mean truth, progress has made headway despite the greater thrusts of reaction.

And more: it would mean a bigger base from which to develop the struggles for unity necessary to beat the war danger, the fascist threat.

Yes, the job can be done. True, it requires more effort, more time, than it did in 1949. But it can be done, is being done by many individual readers of our paper. The sub-getters who are successful, who return with batches of scores of subs, agree on this: give the effort and you get the results. They all agree that the worker today is more serious than last year, more thoughtful, for greater problems confront him. How to make a living is a tougher question in 1950 than it was in 1949. And he wants answers. Spend time with him, consider his questions, and he'll take a sub.

The trouble is more are not out getting that sub. The 16,000 received so far have come from a small minority of our readers. We'd be way over the hump if a majority went out, no doubt of that. For example, 350 Manhattan readers went out one Sunday and brought back 350 subs. Their average seemed to be a minimum of one sub. If 1,000 took to the streets, doubtless they would return with 1,000 subs.

It boils down to that: success depends on how many go out and how often. That our successful sub-getters have proved.

Our newspaper depends upon you and on nobody else. No batteries of high pressure circulation departments like the commercial press, no millions of dollars to throw around.

But we have people: zealous, self-sacrificing, progressive readers who know what "never-say-die" means. And for this reason we're confident you will see to it the drive succeeds. For in the final analysis, it is your drive. It is your paper, the workingman's paper.

Yours,

JOHN GATES.
Editor, The Worker
and The Daily Worker

Weekly Memo to the Readers

By Joe Roberts
General Manager of The Worker

Elsewhere on this page you will find a letter from our editor. In it he places the heart of the problem of a successful sub drive: The more readers who are involved in sub-getting, the more subs. When I visited Toledo I had an interesting conversation with Joe Sokol who is the Communist Party organizer there and himself a pace-setter in this drive. He pointed out that it isn't enough for a pace-setter to get subs himself, but that those who lead by example in getting subs are the best people to draw others into the sub campaign. I was interested to hear this same theme dealt with by our editor, John Gates, at a pace-setters dinner in New York.



It seems to me that at this stage of the drive the important thing is not only for the pace-setters to continue to get subs, which I'm confident they will, but the key to successful completion of the drive is the greater participation of our readers under the leadership of the pace-setters.

The whole staff (editorial and business) will participate in the mass door bell ringing for subs next Sunday, January 29. We will inform our readers on the results of our effort.

Speaking of pace-setters, The Worker will interview a number of them who have distinguished themselves in the past and present sub drives, such champions as Nelson Davis of Detroit, Sam Parks of Chicago, Hyman Winters of New York and others.

Last Tuesday, the Daily Worker carried a statement from two Brooklyn sections of the Communist Party, Bensonhurst and Brighton, which have already gone over the top in the drive. We quote from the statement: "After a number of serious discussions, our Party members in our two sections are firmly convinced that we can obtain many hundreds of additional subscriptions by February 12, the end of the drive.

"Our members have therefore decided to double our quotas, which for our two sections represents a total combined objective of 1,800 subs to be achieved by February 12."

A number of sections in New York have indorsed this statement and are following the example of Bath Beach and Brighton.

How about your section?

The Worker

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The Worker

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE FIRST FIVE IN THE DRIVE

1. Indiana	257	73%
2. Western Pa.	859	71%
3. Queens	990	66%
4. New Jersey	941	62%
5. Brooklyn	3,511	61%

SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE

NOVEMBER 15, 1949 to FEBRUARY 12, 1950

DRIVE REPORT No. 9—JANUARY 10-JANUARY 16, 1950

STATES	QUOTAS	Week's Subs 6 mos.	Week's Subs 1 year	Previous Subs 6 mos.	Previous Subs 1 year	Total	%
Alabama	150	--	2	3	17	22	14½
California	300	--	6	5	30	41	13½
Connecticut	750	1	2	21	386	410	54½
Colorado	200	3	5	11	8	27	13½
Florida	150	1	2	1	14	18	12
Georgia	50	--	1	1	10	12	24
Illinois	3,000	21	235	71	631	958	32
Indiana	350	2	53	21	181	257	73
Iowa-Neb.-Kan.	100	--	2	2	17	21	21
Louisiana	150	1	--	5	2	8	5
Maryland	400	1	15	13	94	123	30½
Michigan	1,200	4	56	26	159	245	20
Minn.-ND-SD	650	1	57	10	224	292	45
Missouri	200	--	4	10	69	83	41½
Montana	50	--	2	--	17	19	38
New England	1,000	5	161	21	297	484	48
New Jersey	1,500	12	116	64	749	941	62½
N. Y. Upstate	1,000	4	80	22	270	376	37½
Manhattan	5,500	72	604	143	1894	2713	49
Harlem	2,500	--	17	39	297	353	14
Bronx	3,750	15	211	87	1820	2133	56
Brooklyn	5,750	20	602	312	2577	3511	61
Queens	1,500	11	186	43	750	990	66
N. Y. Youth	2,500	--	11	--	10	21	⅞
NC-SC	200	2	1	13	16	32	16
Ohio	2,000	1	155	51	321	528	26
Oklahoma	100	--	3	3	8	14	14
Oregon	25	--	--	2	5	7	28
Penn. (East)	2,000	28	138	69	587	822	41
Penn. (West)	300	--	116	12	231	359	71½
Texas	300	12	29	46	34	121	40
Utah	50	--	2	--	2	4	8
Virginia	75	--	4	1	20	25	33
Washington	200	--	1	2	12	15	7½
West Virginia	100	--	--	3	12	15	15
Wisconsin	400	8	16	8	77	104	26
Foreign	—	--	4	2	21	27	--
TOTALS	38,650	220	2809	1143	11869	16131	41.7

TOTAL SUBS FOR WEEK — 3,119

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Another Billion Dollars, Please

BROTHER, CAN YOU SPARE a billion dollars?

Yep, it's you they are asking.

The latest report is that the government may spend another billion dollars to make a new murder weapon to be known as the H-bomb.

Scientists say this will be a thousand times deadlier than the A-bomb. When they drop it, it will kill and destroy every sign of life within a radius of 300-500 miles. A handful of these pineapples could wipe out an entire country, the scientists say.

• • •

THE COLD WAR leaders are overjoyed at this news. The more people they can kill the better they like it, it seems. The more billions they can get for war contracts, the bigger the profits for the duPont, General Motors and other munitions trusts.

Did anyone ever see anything so crazy?

The Soviet Union offers to outlaw all these A-bombs and H-bombs. The Soviet Union says, let's destroy these monster weapons before they destroy us.

But Washington's politicians and big brass stubbornly refuse. They were shocked to find out that the Soviet Union can make the A-bomb just as readily as we can. But instead of concluding that this requires the outlawing of such weapons, they have now placed their hopes in bigger and better bombs.

But the Soviet Union, as the scientists tells us, cannot be outstripped in the making of H-bombs. So where will this leave the American people? Stuck in a futile and losing bomb race costing billions of dollars. We can never win this insane arms race. It can only end in a horrible war, the worst mankind has ever known.

• • •

WOULDN'T IT MAKE more sense to use these billions of dollars for decent homes, for hospitals, schools and a higher standard of living? It is up to the common man to fight these atombomb and H-bomb maniacs. The people should demand the bomb billions for peaceful uses. Outlaw all these murder weapons, we say. Let us call off the cold war and accept the Soviet Union's peace offers.

Probing the CIO's Trials

THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION announcement that it plans to investigate "illegal and undemocratic procedures" in several CIO and AFL unions is a sign of the concern felt in liberal circles over the recent trend in some unions, especially in the CIO. The ACLU aims to discover "to what extent the civil liberties of union members have been violated."

The ACLU's action is not unprecedented. The organization has in the past entered situations where the rank and file and a dictatorial, often racketeer-dominated officialdom were locked in sharp struggle. Disclosures by such investigations helped greatly to restore union rights in some situations and cast a spotlight on some unscrupulous bureaucracies.

The dictators always shouted "interference." But a true unbiased investigation can only "interefere" with those who trample upon union rights and traditions.

If the ACLU really tackles the problem in a spirit of non-partisanship and, as its announcement says, without bias against either left or right wing, it can perform a great service for civil liberties. But in this respect it faces a more severe test than ever in its long history.

The expulsion of the UE and the CIO's kangaroo courts seeking the ouster of 10 more unions are being carried out under the leadership of people who profess to be "champions" of civil rights. Some of them, in fact, call themselves friends of the ACLU.

An investigation is certainly welcome. And it should be as unbiased as the ACLU promised to make it.

Communists' Warnings True One Year After Trial Began

The first anniversary of the Foley Square trial that opened Jan. 17, 1949, was marked by the filing of a brief with the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals to cancel Judge Medina's savage contempt sentence upon six defense lawyers.

Thus, what the Communist defendants contended, had happened. Flout the Constitution to gag Communists, and inevitably all Americans are silenced. The case that started against 12 Communist leaders immediately widened to include their legal defense.

That's not all. No sooner did the Government break the ice with them when others began to suffer. Vincent Hallinan, attorney for Harry Bridges, a conservative lawyer, got six months for energetically defending his client. And so it goes.

Hitler, too, started with the Communists and went on down the line against organized labor, Catholics, Jews, Masons, anybody who dared voice one differing idea. And today, our Administration, to flatten out any opposition, pursues the same policy. First, frame the Communists, jam through a conviction, then go to work on anybody who wants peace, opposes gag-law, Taft-Hartley, Jimcrow.

★

SINCE THE FOLEY SQUARE trial opened on a gray, stormy morning a year ago, many Americans have come to realize something they didn't see then: that the Communist leaders could not get a fair trial. Everything was rigged against it. Government, press, radio, judge, jury system, everything.

Few who went down to the skyscraper courthouse Jan. 17, 1949, can forget the armed-camp atmosphere the authorities had staged for the occasion.

Four hundred cops—on horse, on motorcycle, on foot, armed to the teeth—surrounded the courthouse.

The trial opened in courtroom 110 in the midst of an unprecedented newspaper hysteria. The witchhunt was supreme. Spy-scares, red-scares, war scares, were manufactured for the occasion.

CONSTITUTION IN DOCK

Every conceivable lie filled the air, the news, the editorial columns. Everything but the truth, a sinister truth fateful to all Americans. It was that Communism was not the issue in this case—the Bill of Rights, the Constitution stood trial. Many have come to see that today.

For the first time in our history a political party was on trial.

The statute to get the Communists was the Smith Act, a law which establishes words as crimes and resurrects the Hirohito category of "dangerous thoughts."

No commercial newspaper then asked a pertinent question: why after 30 years in which the Communist party had functioned as a legal, political party in America, had it now been hauled into the dock? Why the trial now?

HITLER-LIKE TRICK

The answers were fundamental to our national well-being. The propertied men who control our government knew. The answers were to be found in their conspiracy to dominate the world, to manufacture World War III. To steamroller our people's desire for peace, to outlaw it, they had first to outlaw the Communist Party. That's how Hitler did the trick.

So they had their trial. It really began two years before when poll-taxer Tom Clark, then Attorney General, presented his charge to a handpicked grand jury composed of top-flight stockholders in giant corporations, or persons acceptable to them.

The indictment this grand jury brought out was remarkable.

It did not charge one overt act. For it could not.

It charged only that they held ideas, they wrote, they distributed books, they taught, they advocated, they conducted classes. They taught Marxism-Leninism—a science that has won tens of millions of adherents across the world.

But the prosecution gave the country a crude, police-court libel of this great science. They said it "teaches the overthrow of the government by force and violence." This was the indictment the millionaire grand jury brought out.

The case was "tried" before a handpicked jury.

The defense proved with mountains of evidence, public documents, official records, expert analyses of the jury lists and the jury composition of the past 10 years, that a fair representation of Negroes, workingmen, men and women of minority parties was systematically excluded from jury service.

The defense presented evidence that proved something which presiding Judge Harold Medina himself had contended as a lawyer in his last case before he became a judge. When he defended the two labor racketeers Fay and Bove in 1947, he had argued that it was not possible to get a fair trial in New York State because the majority of its citizenry, workingmen, Negroes, Jews, were illegally bared from the petty and grand juries.

The judge conveniently ignored his past. "I don't know how juries are chosen," he said straightfaced. And he rejected the proof before him.

The trial jury was the creature of the system devised by the notorious Grand Jury Association—the brain child and property of New York corporations—like Consolidated Edison, insurance trusts and others.

The judge's bias was overwhelming. He refused to permit into evidence letters that had passed between federal court officials proving that Negroes and others were excluded from jury service. He ruled these matters "confidential." He barred what a judge later permitted in the Coplon trial, that actual FBI material be brought into court. His conduct throughout was similar.

He opened the trial by charging the defendants with a desire for delay "so they could continue their subversive work." This, mind you, before any evidence was presented. He reserved the sharpest edge of his bias to use against Negroes.

He imprisoned five defendants in the course of the trial, thhs hampering their day-to-day preparations for the case. Refuse to divulge names, refuse to act as stoolpigeon for the prosecution, and you go to jail.

He crowned his angry bias with unprecedented contempt sentences upon the lawyer, giving them as high as six months in jail. Thus, what began as a trial of Communists closed, as the defendants had warned, with a violent blow at all Americans, even at their right to retain legal defense. Medina proved the contention of the defendants—that you cannot gag the Communists without pursuing the inevitable logic of that course—silencing every man who differs with the powers that be.

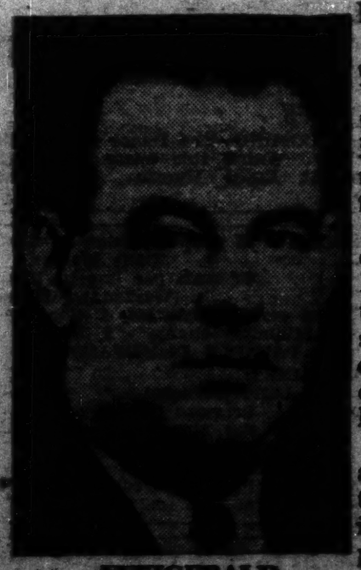
How quickly that judicial plague can spread, once it started, is witnessed in the Bridges' trial today. There, too, Vincent Hallinan, defense attorney—not a labor lawyer, but a known conservative, got six months because he showed energy in defending his client.

This is the issue in the trial of the 11 Communists. That is why this is a day to observe thoughtfully, to remember. And to act. Now is the time to protest.

Let the Attorney General realize that you know the rights of all Americans are in the balance.

TWO BIG LOCALS BACK UE AGAINST CAREY FACTION

CIO's SPLITTING International United Electrical Workers began running into rough waters this week as workers in the industry's largest companies—Westinghouse and General Electric—rallied to the support of their United Electrical Workers. This was indicated when the IUE ran out of a proposed agreement for a consent National Labor Relations Board election at General Electric, largest company in the industry.



FITZGERALD

James Carey's outfit took a powder after first publicly challenging UE president Albert J. Fitzgerald to agree to such an election. When Fitzgerald took up the offer, IUE representatives stammered and took a powder.

But that was natural, in view of the fact that within 24 hours 10,613 workers at GE's Schenectady plant, largest unit in the system, had signed UE checkoff cards. A similar development occurred at the large GE plant in Erie, Pa.

But things were also turning against the IUE company union in the second largest company, Westinghouse. So frantic did the IUE piecards become in Pittsburgh, where the largest Westinghouse plant is located, that they sent a frantic appeal to the House Un-American Activities Committee, urging them to do something to bail the IUE out.

The occasion was a meeting of 2,000 Westinghouse workers who turned out to pledge full support to the UE and to demand an immediate election. In Westinghouse also, the IUE has refused to accept UE's challenge to hold an immediate consent election.

Only place where the IUE has been pressing for an election has been at the General Motors electrical division, although the issue is far more urgent at Westinghouse and General Electric, where the companies have been utilizing IUE's disruption to stymie and then break off negotiations.

NEGROES DEMAND CIVIL RIGHTS NOW!

(Continued from Page 3)

they implied was insurmountable.

★

BUT CONGRESSMAN Powell put the passage of FEPC legislation in the House this session squarely up to the President and his Party. Pointing to next Monday, Jan. 23, as the crucial day he declared:

"If the President does not call in his majority leader (McCormick of Mass.) and the House Speaker (Texas' Sam Rayburn) before Monday to plan for getting the FEPC bill reported to the floor of the House—then he is breaking his word to you!"

Powell pledged that if FEPC was not considered on next Monday he would refuse all requests for unanimous consent for the remainder of the session, a step which would snarl House legislative procedure. He hinted that Rayburn was opposed to the civil rights program and called for delegations to park at his door for a commitment.

He also asked that pressure be put on Truman's majority leader McCormack.

(Since Powell spoke another tactic has been adopted by the Congressional opponents of civil rights. Republicans and southern Democrats in the House Rules Committee announced this week that they would report to the floor ahead of FEPC, the Dixiecrat-sponsored resolution empowering that committee to bottle up any bill they wished. If this resolution passes, FEPC legislation will be dead for this session. The Dixiecrat resolution can be passed however only with the assistance of two administration leaders — Sam Rayburn and Rep. Sabath, Rules Committee Chairman.)

★

POWELL'S SPEECH did not sit well with those sponsors responsible for the anti-Communist "screening committee" headed by Willard S. Townsend, president of the CIO Transport Service Employes Union. Townsend's committee—described approvingly by one of its white members as "what a hatchet gang!"—succeeded in snarling matters all day Sunday, ruffling the tempers of most delegates who were more interested in civil rights legislation than in CIO President Philip Murray's cold war attack on left wing unions.

Row after row occurred in the 12 St. YMCA as the "screener" refused credentials to hundreds of delegates. This caused much of the time of delegations from New York, Michigan, Illinois and Pennsylvania to be spent in proving their right to fight for civil rights, than in planning strategy to be used on capital hill.

Despite the snarls created by the "hatchet gang" all delegations remained united. Lobbying was conducted by all delegates with or without badges. In most cases police did not allow delegates to wear thier badges anyway. As district law prevents the carrying of printed slogans more than two inches long, in the vicinity of the capital.

In the delegations' meeting following Powell's speech there were sharp and open criticisms of the NAACP national office and the Mobilization steering committee. These criticisms came from just about every state delegation. Not one delegation was split on the Communist issue. The 5,000 who came to the Mobilization united, went away even more so.

Officially there were 4,037 accredited delegates from 33 states and the District of Columbia. To this number should be added the 800 who were refused credentials and another few hundred who came as individual observers. Which brings the actual number of demonstrators to well over 5,000. This was more than four times the number expected by Mobilization sponsors. The turnout proved that civil rights is on the march and that this action—if civil rights legislation is not forthcoming soon—will not long remain the biggest nor the most militant.

J & L Coal Settlement Rejected

PITTSBURGH. — Ben Morcell, president of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, last week proposed a settlement for his captive mines with the United Mine Workers of America. He offered the miners' union the same pension plan which Philip Murray of the United Steelworkers' Union had accepted in behalf of the J&L steel workers.

This settlement proposal came in the form of a signed article in the J&L magazine, Men and Steel. Mr. Morcell also stated in this article that he opposed the 95-cent-a-day wage increase and the additional 15 cents per ton contribution to the miners' welfare fund. He also opposed the "willing and able" clause in the miners' contract.

This article was brought to the attention of Mr. John P. Busarello, president of District 5 of the United Mine Workers.

"Well, that's out the window," said Mr. Busarello. "The steel pension plan is something those companies worked out with Philip Murray and has no relation at all to the United Mine Worker's welfare fund. It bears no relation to our plan, either as to benefits for the miners or anything else.

"I don't wish to say anything until I read the article carefully, but you can rely on that much—it's out!"

It is expected that more attempts will be made by employers to foist the inadequate steel pension plan on the miners. The miners' pension and welfare plan, which is far superior to the steel plan, will not be given up

Come and See Two Film Classics
"HUMAN REPRODUCTION"
and
"THE FOGOTTEN VILLAGE"
Sunday Evening at 8:30
ALP HALL, 1723 Boston Road, Bronx
(over Dover Theatre)
Subs 60c — Also Dancing

WIN RAISE ON AIRLINES

THE HAGUE (ALN). — A 5 percent wage increase will be incorporated in the current contract between the workers and management of KLM (Netherlands Airline), which employs 9,000 persons.

what's on

SATURDAY

Manhattan

THE JEFFERSON THEATRE WORKSHOP continues its successful run of Clifford Odets 'Awake and Sing'! Saturday, Jan. 21 and Sunday, Jan. 22, evenings at 8:45 p.m. Production is under the direction of Al Saxe. The Jefferson School Theater, 575 6th Ave. Admission $1.00 (tax incl.).

NEW YORK TOWN Dance-around with Reuce, Bernice, Walter, George and the entire singing unit of The American Folksay Group. Square dance to your favorite callers. Big intermission show, cold Cokes too, so come on down to 250 W. 26th St. Jan. 21st. 8:30 p.m. Instruction fee 50c.

HOLLYWOOD HORRORS haunt you??? See good films for a change! "1948" Film of the French uprising based on Daumier's revolutionary art. Also, "Matisse," the story of a great artist's development of technique. Audience discussion, followed by dancing. This Friday, Saturday and Sunday at 8:30 p.m. Film Club, 6 Fifth Ave. (off 8th St.). Sub. 75c.

YOU WON'T have a good time if you don't come to our Party-Dance. Sat. nite, Jan. 21st. George Margolis will sing folk songs, a rootin' tootin' caller will keep you dancing. Good eats — good drinks. ALP 1st ADN. 250—4th Ave. (near 26th St.). Cont. 60c.

FIESTA IN CHELSEA for Mrs. Minnie Westray at George's Studio, 223 Eighth Ave. (22nd St.). Entertainment, food, drinks. Adm. $1.00. Auspices: Chelsea Civil Rights Congress. Music and dancing too. Sat. eve. Jan. 21st.

PEOPLE'S DRAMA invites you to an informal film social "Bayederka Ballet," "Picture in Your Mind," in color. "Lieutenant Hop," satiric Russian film, and Chaplin's "One A.M." Dancing and refreshments at People's Drama Studios, 17 W. 24th St., Sat., Jan. 21, 8:30 p.m. Sub. 75c.

JOIN OUR FUN, members, friends; congenial atmosphere, folk dancing, social. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St. Studio redecorated.

DANCE AND BE GAY with Tompkins Square YPA. Saturday Eve., from 8:30-3 a.m. Entertainment, refreshments. 93 Ave. B corner 6th St. Cont. 50c.

Bronx

PROMENADE down to Tom Paine's YPA Square Dance tonight; singing, dancing. Lots of fun for all! 724 Gear Rd. (near 158th St.). Sub. 50c. 8:30 p.m.

EVERYBODY who's in the know will be at Mike Quinn's shindig Sat. nite, at 311 Intervale Ave. For only 50c you get free beer, dim lights, dancing and a show. See you at 8:30.

Brooklyn

BORO PARK LYL does it again with another Candlelight Cabaret affair. Free food, dancing, drinks and top notch entertainment, featuring the Fraternal Arts Group. Don't miss the fun. 4903—12th Ave., B'klyn., 8:30 p.m. Sub. 75c.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

BARNARD RUBIN presented by the Daily Worker in a lecture—an original paper—on SOCIALIST REALISM, the Marxist method of critical and cultural work. Herb Tank will read sections of his new play! Question and answer period—and don't be bashful with your questions. Last meeting was overflow, so please try to get there on time. 8:15 p.m., Sunday, Jan. 22, at 77 Fifth Ave. Tickets $1.00 at Workers and Jefferson School Bookshops or at the door.

LOUIS SUZUKI, noted artist, recently returned from Japan, will discuss "What's Happening in Japan?" As an added attraction, Japanese Poster Art will be displayed at the ALP, 239 W. 30th St. (B'way) 8:30 p.m. Sub. 75c.

STUDIO PARTY. Come all members, friends! Studio redecorated. Folk dancing, fun. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

MOSES MILLER—Editor "Jewish Life," speaks "Meaning of Palestine to Us." Sun., 8:30 p.m., Jan. 22nd, at 201—2nd Ave. Subs. 35c. Ausp.: Educ. Comm. Forbes Section, CP.

CAMP UNITY'S FREEDOM THEATER presents a piano, song and guitar concert, with Elmer Bernstein, Laura Duncan, Bob DeCormier, Millard Thomas (classical guitarist), Ben Pletkin (baritone), and Vera Nickoloff (Russian Folk Singer), followed by square dancing with Harvey at Czechoslovak House, 347 E. 72nd St. Sunday, Jan. 22nd. 8:30 p.m. Call RHinelander 4-9273. Adm. $1.00 (enables you to LYL membership) 75c for members.

"1948" and "Matisse," two top films, followed by audience discussion and dancing. Tonight at 8:30. Film Club, 6 Fifth Ave. (near 8th St.). Sub. 75c.

FREE English Classes for Spanish and Foreign Born. Starting Sunday, January 22nd, 3 to 5 p.m. ALP Club, 239 W. 30th St. (B'way). Refreshments, social.

Bronx

FILM CLASSICS: Our first of a series, two excellent films "Human Reproduction," by Eddie Albert and "The Forgotten Village," by John Steinbeck. Narration by Burgess Meredith. ALP Hall, 1723 Boston Rd. (over Dover Theater). Sunday, Jan. 22, at 8:30 p.m. Subs. 60c. Also dancing.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN will discuss "Women and Peace" at the first of our series of Sunday night forums. Refreshments. Ausp. of the Women's Comm. of Tremont Section, CP, 807 E. Tremont Ave., 8:30 p.m. Adm. 50c.

HEAR CORLISS LAMONT (Author — Authority on the Soviet Union) on "World Prospects 1950." Sunday, Jan. 22nd, at 8 p.m. 683 Allerton Ave. Adm. 50c (tax incl.). Ausp. North Bronx Committee of American Soviet Friendship.

Brooklyn

1950 FORUM SERIES. Lou Diskin speaks on Socialism and Youth. Club Advance, LYL, 1223 Bedford Ave. 9 p.m. Adm. 25c.

MARK TARAIL, noted lecturer, speaks on "Problems of Parents and Children." 1199 St. Johns Place at 7 p.m. Ausp.: Daniel Lapidus Schule 92. JFFO. Subs. 50c—Sunday, Jan. 22.

BROWNSVILLE FOLK Song Festival, featuring Ernie Lieberman of People's Artists, Sunday, January 22nd. American Labor Party, 1602 Pitkin Ave., near Hopkinson. Subs. 25c.

ARTHUR DRATTON, Negro playwright and poet, lectures. Tonight, Sunday, Jan. 22nd, 8:30 p.m., at Brighton Center, 3300 Coney Island Ave. Admission 40c.

Coming

IT'S COMING—The Dance of This Half Century. Watch this space for further info. At Royal Mansion, Paul James Orch.

RATES: 35 cents per line in the Daily Worker
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6 words constitute a line
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For Monday's issue
Friday at 4 p. m.
Weekend Worker:
Previous Wednesday at 4 p. m.

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THIS THURSDAY JAN. 26
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Doxey Wilkerson—Lenin on Imperialism
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25 — 8 P.M.
Abner Berry—Lenin on the Struggle for National Liberation
THURSDAY, JAN. 26 — 8 P.M.
Vickie Lawrence—Lenin on the Woman Question
FRIDAY, JAN. 27 — 8 P.M.
William Weinstone—Lenin and the Struggle Against Social Democracy
SATURDAY, JAN. 28 — 3 P.M.
David Goldway—Lenin and the Struggle for Peace
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Auspices: The Daily Worker



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WMCA — 570 kc. WNBC — 660 kc. WOR — 710 kc. WJZ — 770 kc. WNYC — 830 kc. WINS — 1010 kc. WEVD — 1330 kc. WCBS — 880 kc. WNEW — 1130 kc. WILD — 1190 kc. WHN — 1050 kc. WHNY — 1430 kc. WOV — 1280 kc. WQXR — 1600 kc.

SATURDAY

MORNING

10:15-WOR—Get More Out of Life
WQXR—N. Y. Youth Forum
10:30-WNBC—Mary Lee Taylor
WJZ—Junior Junction
WCBS—Joe DiMaggio Club
WNYC—Children's Corner
10:45-WOR—Let's Go—Talk
11:00-WNBC—Lassie—Sketch
WOR—News
WJZ—Franklin Record Shop
WCBS—News—Allen Jackson
WNYC—Music Maestro
WQXR—News; Gilbert and Sullivan
11:05-WCBS—Let's Pretend
11:15-WNBC—Stamp Club
WOR—To Be Announced
11:30-WNBC—Smilin' Ed McConnell
WJZ—Roger Dann Show
WCBS—Junior Miss—Comedy
WNYC—PAL Program
WQXR—Violin Personalities
11:45-WOR—Talk, Lorraine Sherwood
WQXR—Luncheon Concert

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News; Charles McCarthy
WOR—Man on the Farm
WJZ—101 Ranch Boys Songs
WCBS—Theatre of Today
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
12:15-WNBC—Public Affairs
12:30-WNBC—Lopez Orchestra
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—News; American Farmer
WCBS—Grand Central Station
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Jazz recordings
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
WNYC—Epsilon Musicale
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—Voices Down the Wind
WOR—Variety Show
WJZ—Record Music
WCBS—Give and Take, Quiz
2:00-WNBC—Voices and Events
WJZ—Opera: La Tosca
WCBS—County Fair
WNYC—World Theatre
WQXR—News; Record Review
2:30-WNBC—Here's to Vets
WCBS—Get More Out of Life

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A lecture—an original paper on the Marxist method of critical and cultural work
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To Illustrate some of the points
HERB TANK
will be presented in sections of his new play
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Sunday, Jan. 22 — 8:15 P.M.
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Contribution $1.00
Tickets at Jefferson and Workers Bookshops

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AWAKE AND SING!
By CLIFFORD ODETS
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Saturday and Sunday
Jan. 21 and 22 — 8:45 P.M.
Directed by AL SAXE
Jefferson School Theatre
575 Sixth Avenue (cor. 16th St.)

Saturday, Jan. 21.
RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
(Saturday, Jan. 21)

P.M.
6:15—CBS Views the Press. WCBS.
6:30—NBC Symphony. WNBC.

Sun., Jan. 22
12:00 M.—Invitation to Learning. WCBS.

P.M.
2:00—NBC Theatre. WNBC.
3:00—N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra. WCBS.
3:30—Juvenile Jury. WOR.
6:00—Oscar Brand Song Festival. WNYC.
6:30—Our Miss Brooks. WCBS.
8:30—Theatre Guild. WNBC.
10:00—The Lively Arts. WNEW.

WQXR—Movie Music
WOR—Treasury Varieties
3:00-WNBC—Pioneers of Music
WOR—California Melodies
WCBS—Report from Overseas
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:30-WOR—Proudly We Hail
WCBS—Farm News
3:45-WCBS—Cross Section, USA.
4:00-WNBC—Living—1950
WCBS—Facts for Vets
WOR—Count of Monte Cristo
WQXR—News; Record Album
4:30-WOR—Crime Fighters
WCBS—Morales Orchestra
WQXR—Music of Our Time
5:00-WNBC—Slim Bryant Wildcats
WOR—True or False, Quiz
WJZ—Tea and Crumpets
WCBS—George Town Orch.
WNYC—Hands Across the Sea
WQXR—News; Music
5:30-WNBC—Guest Star
WOR—Incredible But True
WCBS—Musical Notebook
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45-WNBC—Confidential Close-up

EVENING

6:00—WNBC—Ken Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van, News
WJZ—News, Albert Warner
WQXR—Theatre of Dance
WNYC—Ballet Time
6:15-WNBC—Religious News
WCBS—Views of the Press
6:30-WNBC—Symphony Orchestra
WJZ—Sports
WOR—News
WCBS—Red Barber
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-WOR—Sports
WJZ—Renner Trio
WCBS—Larry Lesueur, News
7:00-WOR—Frank Farrell
WQXR—News; Concert Stage
WCBS—Young Love, Sketch
WJZ—Rex Koury, Organ
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
7:15-WOR—Answer Man
7:30-WNBC—Archie Andrews, Sketch
WCBS—Vaughn Monroe
WOR—Comedy of Errors
WJZ—Chandu—Sketch
WQXR—Scenes from Opera
8:00-WNBC—Hollywood Star Theatre
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News Symphony Hall
WJZ—Superman—Sketch
WCBS—Gene Autry Show
8:30-WNBC—Truth or Consequences
WOR—Quiz program
WJZ—Hollywood Byline
WCBS—Philip Marlowe
WNYC—Operetta Music
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Meet Your Match
WJZ—Bob Crosbie Show
WCBS—Gangbusters
WQXR—News; Great Conductors
9:30-WNBC—Dennis Day Show
WCBS—Broadway is My Beat
WOR—Guy Lombardo Show
10:00-WNBC—Judith Canova Show
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Voices That Live
WCBS—Sing It Again
WQXR—Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Grand Ole Opry
WQXR—London Studio Concert

SUNDAY

MORNING

9:00-WNBC—World News
WJZ—Man's Page
WOR—News; Harry Hennesay
WCBS—News Reports
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
9:15-WNBC—The Comic Weekly Man
WOR—Quiz Club
WCBS—Organ Music
9:30-WOR—Sunday Chapel
WJZ—The Voice of Prophecy
9:45-WNBC—Male Quartet
WCBS—Trinity Choir
10:00-WNBC—National Radio Pulpit
WOR—News: Henry Gladstone
WJZ—Message of Israel
WCBS—Church of the Air
WQXR—News
10:30-WNBC—Children's Hour
WJZ—The Southernaires
WCBS—Church of the Air
WNYC—Opera Excerpts
11:00-WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—Foreign Reporter
WQXR—News
WCBS—Allan Jackson, News
11:15-WOR—Brunch—Dorothy and Dick
WJZ—Frank and Ernest, Talk
WCBS—World News Report
11:30-WNBC—News, Charles McCarthy

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—Melody Parade
WJZ—Classical Recordings
WOR—The Cisco Kid
WCBS—Invitation to Learning
12:05-WQXR—Symphony Varieties
12:30-WNBC—Jinx Falkenburg
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—People's Platform
WQXR—Record Review
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
12:45-WOR—John Wyatt
WQXR—Orchestral Melodies
1:00-WNBC—The Eternal Light
WJZ—Religious Talk
WOR—News, Sidney Walton
WCBS—Charles Collingwood
WNYC—Recordings
WQXR—New York Times News; Midday Symphony
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WCBS—Elmo Roper
1:30-WNBC—N. Y. Quiz Kids
WJZ—National Vespers
WOR—The Show Shop
WCBS—Music Hall
2:00-WOR—Deems Taylor Concert
WCBS—Sammy Kaye
WNBC—NBC Theatre
WJZ—Week Around the World
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Viennese Melodies
2:30-WOR—John Steele
WJZ—Mr President
WCBS—Galen Drake
3:00-WOR—Bill Lang
WNBC—One Man's Family
WJZ—This Changing World
WCBS—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra
3:15-WJZ—To be announced
3:30-WNBC—Quiz Kids
WOR—Juvenile Jury
4:00-WNBC—Edwin C. Hill, Narrator
WOR—Hopalong Cassidy
WJZ—Voices That Live
4:30-WNBC—American forum
WOR—Private Investigator
WJZ—Milton Cross—Opera Album
WCBS—You Are There
5:00-WOR—The Shadow
WJZ—Gregory Hood
WCBS—Earn Your Vacation
WQXR—News; Record Review
WNBC—Richard Diamond, Sketch
5:30-WOR—Detective Mysteries
WJZ—Greatest Story Ever Told
WNBC—Harvest of Stars
WCBS—Strike It Rich, Quiz

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WCBS—Hour of Stars, Play
WJZ—Drew Pearson, News
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Henry Morgan Show
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Our Miss Brooks
WJZ—Girls' Corps
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WNBC—Hollywood Calling
WOR—The Falcon
WCBS—Jack Benny
WJZ—Think Fast
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC—Phil Harris, Alice Faye show
WOR—The Saint
WJZ—Mr. Malone
WCBS—Amos and Andy Show
8:00-WNBC—Sam Spade, sketch
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Bergen-Charlie McCarthy
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Our Musical Heritage
8:30-WNBC—Theatre Guild
WOR—Opera Concert
WCBS—Red Skelton Show
WNYC—Keyboard Masters
9:00-WOR—Melvin Elliott
WJZ—Walter Winchell
WCBS—Meet Corliss Archer
WQXR—News
WNYC—It's Your Life
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
9:30-WNBC—Album of Familiar Music
WJZ—Chance of A Lifetime
WCBS—Horace Heidt Show
WOR—Shellah Graham
WNYC—Chicago Round Table
10:00-WNBC—Eddie Cantor Show
WJZ—Jimmie Fiddler
WOR—Damon Runyon Theatre
WCBS—Carnation Show
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Bob Crosby Show
WJZ—Organ Music
WOR—Heartbeat in the News
WCBS—Reichman Orch.

Al Saxe Directs 'Plough and Stars'

IT WOULD BE difficult to talk about people's theatre without mentioning Al Saxe. As a director, he has probably contributed more to establishing the high level of off-Broadway theatre than any other theatre worker. Whether directing professionals, or workers who act and rehearse after their full day in a shop or factory, he maintains the same high, artistic standards. In the current Jefferson School production of **Awake and Sing,** he used non-professionals who are employed at other jobs during the day. The level of that performance brought the production out of the sphere of "amateur," while at the same time bringing the vitality and spontaneity that is so often missing from Broadway theatre.

Al Saxe's activity dates back to the short but fruitful period of people's theatre in the thirties, when he was he leading director in the Theatre of Action. His stirring production of **The Young Go First** is still remembered by progressive audiences. Durng this period, he was also with the Group Theatre. In addition, he has directed motion pictures, most notable of which was **Native Land,** one of the finest examples of a film dealing with the American working class. He also assisted Elia Kazan in the filming of **Boomerang.**

• • •

CURRENTLY, AL SAXE is directing a new off-Broadway company, Theatre Today in a production of Sean O'Casey's **The Plough and the Stars.** He is very enthusiastic about the play, which he considers a great modern work, with richness of characterization that offers infinite possibility for dramatic presentation. But precisely because of O'Casey's lyric writing, sharply drawn characters, and an Irish revolutionary theme, the production job is a difficult one. Recognizing early that to bring the full measure of what the playwright was saying would require a great deal of work, Saxe outlined a plan of four full rehearsal weeks, running eight hours a day. Thus, the play has been in rehearsal since the middle of December. Al is pleased with his company, which is composed of professional actors, many of whom have studied under him for a number of years.

The play is opening at the Hudson Guild Theatre on Monday, Jan. 30. There will be several preview perfromances on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 26, 27 and 28, which are being sponsored by the Bronx County ALP, the Manhattan Civil Rights Congress and the German-American.

Barnard Rubin On Socialist Realism Sunday Night

Barnard Rubin, cultural editor and drama critic, is lecturing on Socialist Realism, the Marxist method of critical and cultural work, this Sunday, Jan. 2, 8:15 p.m., at 77 Fifth Avenue. The lecture, an original paper, is part of a series on **The Cultural Front** presented by the Daily Worker.

Material seldom, if ever, available in English, such as that of the late great Soviet director, Vakhtangov, will be among the features of the lecture. Among the works to be discussed will be Gorki's play **Egor Bulychev,** Howard Fast's novel **Freedom Road,** the Italian film, **Bicycle Thief,** etc.

Tickets are $1 and available at the Workers and Jefferson School Bookshops or at the door.

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GOV'T MOVES AGAINST EMBATTLED MINERS

By Bernard Burton

Moving through the corporation tool and boss of the National Labor Relations Board Robert N. Denham, the government took its first step against the United Mine Workers as a fast spreading walkout brought out nearly 100,000 miners by Wednesday when the three-day work-week ended.

At the same time President John L. Lewis issued orders to the miners to return to work Monday, presumably for the same three-day schedule.

The move by Denham, which according to him was taken with the permission of the President, came a day after Mr. Truman told a visiting Senator that he sees no "national emergency" and grounds for a Taft-Hartley injunction.

But Denham's petition for a restraining order against the UMWA gave evidence of a step prepared well in advance aiming to apply the T-H law to undermine the very foundation of the powerful union.

Denham charged "coercion" by the union and violation of the ban on the closed shop; violation of the clause on welfare funds on a claim that the union has exclusive control; an illegal strike three days of a normal week of five and a "slowdown." He also charged "irreparable damage" to economy with the obvious intention of bolstering the operator claim that there is a "national emergency."

★

THE SPONTANEOUS WALK-OUT movement exploded Monday morning despite a "suggestion" by John L. Lewis that the miners keep on working. The miners gave evidence of being tired of waiting after having been some eight months without a contract. The slogan that spread throughout the fields is the old one "No contract, no work."

First mine struck in the spontaneous extension of the three-day week were the biggest employers, those calling the pitch in the operators' strategy. They consisted of the Pittsburgh Consolidation Co., biggest commercial producers and the captive mines of U.S. Steel, Jones and Laughlin, Weirton, Republic and other steel corporations, the most powerful and ruthless employers in the world.

These were the companies which John L. Lewis had blasted as being the main ones standing in the way of granting the miners' demands for a wage raise of 95 cents a day and an increase in the welfare and pension fund. It wasn't only the economic standards which the operators were trying to wipe out; they were also demanding contract changes which would turn the union into a spineless organization, gutting its fighting ability.

Truman, though out to "get" the miners, was fearful of calling openly for a T-H injunction in view of the coming elections this November. Administration wheelhorses, however, such as Senate Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas were demanding that the full T-H process be applied.

But the operators, encouraged in their new open-shop drive, were falling back to the brutal tactics not employed since the twenties and early 30's to starve the miners into submission. Company stores were shutting off credit for food and other necessities.

★

THE UNION SUPPLY CO., the U. S. Steel company chain with stores in all U. S. Steel mining towns, ended credit abruptly. The Chalion Stores, run by the Pittsburgh Consolidation Co., announced that it was contemplating similar measures.

Thus, with the aid of the government, the operators were seeking to turn back the clock 20 years in the mine towns. The women and children were to be victimized to browbeat the miners.

And the miners, in refusing to be cowed, in fighting back, knew that they were fighting for themselves. They knew, as every militant worker in every other union knows that if the UMW in the country can be beaten back.

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STORY OF LANDLORD MEDINA

(Continued from Page 3)

firm of Medina, Sherpick & McKee, was Acting Mayor of New York in charge of the police, who were protecting evictions.

Medina's partner had previously been the No. Two man in the city for seven years as President of the Board of Aldermen in the regime of the grafting playboy, Jimmie Walker. He had often sat in as Acting Mayor during this time. He got the big job again for four months in 1932 when Jimmie resigned in a graft scandal that wasn't a bit funny.

This third member of the firm of Medina, Sherpick & McKee had been giving his blessing to the savage police clubbing of militant tenants for years. And he had supported the jailing of William Z. Foster and other Communist leaders in 1930 after the police broke up an anti-eviction demonstration and beat hundreds of workers.

★

IN THIS ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN the Acting Mayor was fighting for his partner, Medina, as well as for himself. For the two men were joint owners of the same tenement houses, where many eviction notices were being served.

We have already told in the Daily Worker how McKee was decorated by Mussolini's consul general in June, 1928, while he was a member of the law firm of Medina, Sherpick & McKee. The session of the Board of Aldermen, over which McKee was presiding, was recessed while this fascist ceremony went on at City Hall.

And we have also dealt with his vicious anti-Semitic article in **The Catholic World**, in which he called the young Jews "liars" and "cheats" and "Socialists" with "no code of morals."

Winter had no illusions about the new mayor as he was rallying the jobless tenants for the march to City Hall on that tenth day of September, 1932.

Medina's partner had begun cutting relief when he took over the city government in the very depth of the great depression.

Winter promptly called the new mayor an "enemy" of the working people in the Unemployed Council's journal, the militant Hunger Fighter.

★

POLICE GAVE NO PERMIT for the tenants' march to City Hall. But many thousands of workers streamed down Broadway from Union Square at Winter's call with banners calling for cash relief and no more evictions.

And the great army of workers was soon parading around the Mayor's office and shouting its demands.

Medina's partner admitted later that 20,000 hungry men and women were waving their banners outside of his windows that day.

It wasn't a "pleasant thing to contemplate," he told an audience at the New York Stock Exchange that fall.

Medina didn't find such sights pleasant either when he was directing the frame-up of Winter and his comrades at Foley Square 17 years later.

McKee refused to see a delegation led by Winter at first. He had to back down, however, when the crowd expressed its anger in a thundering voice that resounded throughout City Hall.

POLICE INSPECTOR McAULIFFE then brought back word from the Mayor's office that McKee had consented to see a committee of three . . . just three, no more.

The crowd turned this down.

The police negotiator then said the Mayor would see 10.

The crowd vetoed this also.

McKee's representative then upped the offer to 15, then to 20, and finally to 30.

The workers settled for the latter number and Winter went in with a delegation of 30 Negro and white tenants' leaders, unemployed trade unionists and a group of war veterans led by Emanuel Levin, who is now with the Daily Worker.

"We were received with open hostility," Winter told me last week.

"Police ringed us round in a solid circle and the Mayor remained standing without offering us any chairs.

"One line that McKee uttered I can never forget. 'I am here to protect the landlords,' he said, when we insisted that he must stop the evictions of destitute workers onto the streets."

The mayor was a landlord himself.

And the capitalist papers hailed his blunt refusal to end evictions or to give more cash relief.

★

THE UNEMPLOYED workers, whom Winter represented, had voted to accept nothing less than $10 cash relief every week for unemployed couples, with $3 more for each dependent and a minimum of $1 a day for single men and women.

The money was available to meet those simple demands, Winter pointed out. The bankers could wait for their intertst payments while the City used the money to save the lives of starving families.

But McKee coldly told him that the bankers must come first.

Medina's partner did his best to turn the relief hearing into an earlier thought control trial that day. He tried again and again to get Winter to say that he would take "direct action" if the City Government rejected his demands. McKee had attempted to trap William Z. Foster with similar "force and violence" questions at a City Hall meeting two years before. Didn't Foster "advocate the violent overthrow of the Government?" he had asked repeatedly on that occasion.

But McKee's efforts failed. He had to listen to Winter and to Sol Harper, a Negro Communist, at whom he shamefully jeered. But he had to listen to them and to other members of the militant working class delegation.

And he was later to see this Communist-led movement of the unemployed winning more home relief for hungry families in New York, and unemployment insurance throughout the nation.

THE LANDLORDS and bankers and manufacturers behind agents of the capitalist State like Medina and McKee didn't relish the many gains the workers were making in the embattled 1930's. They saw the Communists giving decisive leadership in many of these struggles. And the bosses struck back last year in the Foley Square trial with their spokesman Medina in the judge's seat.

We remember the pleasure with which Landlord Medina, put Winter in prison for 30 days for "contempt" for refusing to betray some of his comrades during the trial. Savage contempt sentences was also inflicted on Editor John Gates of the Daily Worker and on Henry Winston, Gus Hall and Gilbert Green.

The cruel five-year prison terms came next.

Medina, the evicting landlord, was having HIS day in court.

This landlord, who worships at the shrine of wealth, was a natural choice, when the U.S. District Court's presiding justice, John C. Knox, who is himself a director of the $5,000,000,000 Equitable Life Co., was looking around for a judge for the witchhunting trial.

Landlord Medina didn't have to think twice when the defense lawyers asked him to question rich jurors about the source of their wealth, and he answered "No."

It was impossible for Landlord Medina to give a fair trial to the tenants' leader, who had threatened to reduce the income from his tenement houses by the anti-eviction drive. It was likewise impossible for him to give a fair trial to Eugene Dennis and the other Communist leaders.

Landlord Medina's savage sentences at Foley Square, and the unjust trial verdict must be cancelled as a blot upon American

NLRB Sees Coercion By Stewart-Warner

CHICAGO. — Stewart-Warner Corp. was smacked here last week with a complaint issued by the NLRB charging unfair labor practices one day after five workers were fired for refusing to sign non-Communist affidavits. The complaint was was based on efforts of the company to eke out victory for the AFL-IBEW Local 1031 over the United Electrical Workers in an NLRB election last July.

Other charges of unfair labor practices against Stewart-Warner are scheduled to be filed by UE on the company's discharge of the five workers under its new policy making it compulsory for workers to sign non-Communist affidavits or lose their jobs.

★

THE NLRB complaint specficially accuses Stewart-Warner Corp, of:

- **Intimidating workers to vote for the IBEW.**
- **Firing UE Local 1154 president John Kelliher and executive board member Florence Hall before the election to influence the election.**
- **Permitting the IBEW full rein of the plant while banning all activities of UE.**

The election was held after the company had filed a petition on behalf of IBEW as part of its long-standing attempt to oust UE, which had been the recognized bargaining agency for six years.

THE COMPANY brought its campaign against the militant UE out into the open after the union had refused to sign an agreement freezing wages and providing for further speed-up in the plant.

It arbitrarily cancelled the UE contract, which was scheduled to run until June, 1950, and launched a wild Red-baiting attack on the union on alleged grounds of being "Communist-dominated."

No such charge was made by the company before the union had turned down the wage-freezing, speed-up agreement.

DESPITE full support of Stewart-Warner, the IBEW failed to win a majority in the election. Eight hundred eighty-six workers supported UE with "No" votes (UE was not on the ballot) in face of the intimidation now cited by the NLRB, and the votes of the 196 supporters of UE were challenged, enough to have given it a clear majority.

Pretext of the company in firing Kelliher and Mrs. Hall were that their names were mentioned in the New York trial oft he 11 Communist leaders by FBI stool-pigeon Garfield Herron.

The NLRB complaint, however, now confirms earlier charges made by UE that the two union leaders were fired as part of the company's notorious anti-labor policies.

★

PREVIOUSLY, an arbitrator assigned by the impartial American Arbitration Association had also ruled that Mrs. Hall was unjustly discharged and ordered her reinstatement with full back pay.

The arbitrator was Peter M. Kelliher, prominent Catholic attorney, but Stewart-Warner refused to abide by his decision.

The company's new policy of demanding non-Communist affidavits from workers was seen as a new twist to intimidate workers against supporting UE in a possible new election.

★

STEWART-WARNER conveniently justified the "loyalty" purge policy by a recent directive issued by the U. S. Department of Defense forbidding the award of military contracts to firms employing persons ineligible to have access to classified (secret) military infoimation.

The Defense Department order has been denounced as "thought-control" in editorials by the Chicago Daily News and Chicago Sun-Times as well as statements by the American Civil Liberties Union and prominent national and local labor leaders.

The Sun-Times editorial charged that "concern for security of military information was a handy pretext rather than the basic reason for the S-W loyalty oath."

Back in the 1930's, Stewart-Warner was also cited by the La-Follette Senate Investigating Committee for industrial espionage and use of labor spies. The Senae Committee Reports revealed that Stewart-Warner had spent $13,-997.51 on labor spies to prevent unionization of its plants.

1st Electrical Vote Swamps IUE

LATROBE, Pa. — The first National Labor Relations Board test vote in the election industry in Western Pennsylvania resulted in an overwhelming victory at the Stupakoff Ceramic & Mfg. Co. plant in this city. The UE received 147 votes against 14 for the Carey-ACTU outfit.

Top CIO leaders did their utmost to insure a victory for the IUE. A united front of management, CIO organizers, goons, and ACTU leaders, blessed by Catholic priests and the Big Business press and radio, maintained a persistent barrage of misrepresentation and redbaiting for days preceding the election.

The Stupakoff Co. circularized union members with a letter headed: "U. S. A. or Russia." It quoted a Pittsburgh Post-Gazette editorial that top UE officials are "strict party liners," referring to the Communist Party. The workers were told not to "trade" their happy homes and children's future home for communism's "dark castle filled with intrigue, hate and misery."



FLORENCE HALL

In another letter, the Company pointed out that other plants in Latrobe, not yet organized, are "getting along very well and the employees are well satisfied."

An editorial which appeared in the Greensburg Morning Review, a Westmoreland County newspaper, points out that retention of their UE contract with the company was of greater concern to the employees than charges of Communism. The editor observed that while "CIO officials lose no opportunity to denounce the Taft-Hartley Law, at the same time they are using the machinery of the law to try to win over the members of the United Electrical Union."

"If the Taft-Hartley Law," he commented, "were not on the statute books, it is doubtful whether the CIO could obtain membership elections in its effort to win over members of the UE locals. In other words, the CIO is enjoying privileges under the Taft-Hartley Law which it would not be able to enjoy if that law were not on the statute books."

The vote of the workers for the UE, besides expressing defense of their union and contract, also shows their recognition that the Taft-Hartley Law is an instrument designed to promote splits in the ranks of labor.

STORES SALES DOWN

Department store sales for the first eleven months of 1949 were 6 percent below those in the similar 1948 period.

Reuther Aid Sought Bp 'King' Gosser

TOLEDO, O.—Faced with a mounting pressure from shop workers for his removal as vice-president of the CIO United Automobile Workers, Richard A. Gosser pulled a quick maneuver through an appeal to President Walter Reuther for an "investigation" of the charges against his conduct.

The latest indictment of Gosser is contained in a lawsuit which asserts that he used funds from the union to profit in shady real estate transactions.

It was rumored in Toledo that another law suit is to be filed shortly touching on Gosser's operation of his Colonial Hardware store.

With the circulation of petitions in shops meeting with an enormous response from outraged workers, Gosser decided to take the lead in asking for an investigation of himself.

★

HE MADE an "appeal" to Reuther and the UAW president appointed a committee of three to study the charges against Gosser.

They are: Emil Mazey, secretary of the international; Ed Cote, UAW director of the union on the West Side of Detroit, and George Burt, Canadian regional director.

They are to make their report on Jan. 23.

Meanwhile, Gosser was making frenzied efforts to organize a movement in his own defense.

He wildly claimed that he was the "victim" of the "Toledo banks, the Chamber of Commerce and the Communist Party of Toledo."

The old Gosser "magic," reinforced by goon squads and threats of loss of employment, is not working as it has for so many years.

★

EVEN AMONG many of Gosser's associates there is the conviction that the end of the career of the friends of the corporations is near. Hence, they are carefully looking for a handy corner where they may jump off the band wagon.

The Toledo "investigation" poses a difficult question fo Reuther. He came into the presidency with the assistance of Gosser who was rewarded by being promoted from the Toledo regional director to the vice presidency.

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WORKER Sports

Now They Just Omit His Name!

By Bill Mardo

In an incredibly shocking, politically motivated "Iron Curtain" blanketed around the truth, Paul Robeson's name has been removed from the ranks of great All-American football players in Christy Walsh's new book, "College Football." Published by Murray & Ge, the book is labelled "'the most complete record to be compiled on college football!"

"Robeson of Rutgers" was an almost legendary keyword across the sports pages of America during the great Negro leader's athletic career. Robeson was voted All-America end in 1917 and 1918. Walter Camp's All-America listings were rated the most authoritative and official of all the All-America squads selected annually. Yet in the book College Football published last September in California, Robeson is omitted from the 1918 All-America Camp listing. The author or the publisher, whoever was behind the scurvy deal, simply named the 10 others on Camp's 1918 All-Americans, thus comprising the only 10-man football team in All-America history!

But that isn't all. Robeson, an all-round athlete at Rutgers, won letters in 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. Yet Walsh's book in listing Rutgers' letter-winners, omits Robeson's name from the winners in '16, '17 and '18.

It is interesting to see how degenerately dishonest the red-baiters and pro-fascists in our country can get. Now they try to throw an Iron Curtain blanket of anonymity around the career of one of the greatest college football players who ever lived. A new generation of kids who might want to avidly read this allegedly "most complete record to be compiled on college football" won't even be told of the incredible heroics of the great Robeson. Because a great and monumental human being has thrown all his tremendous energies into the democratic fight against the real Un-Americans, he has now had his name removed from the list of All-Americans.

The job of slanderizing, and character-assassinating of a great people's leader creeps into even the simplest compilation of athletic facts. But try as they will, they can't ever hide Robeson's All-American football record any more than they can turn millions of democracy-denied Negro Americans from the fighting leadership of their greatest spokesmen.

Try as they will, to hide it, Robeson's legendary football career is indelibly printed in the files of sports pages from one end of the country to the other.

You won't find this in College Football, but here's how a director of athletics at Rutgers regarded Robeson:

"Paul Leroy Robeson is regarded as the greatest living All-American football player. In the opinion of most people, he, of all the All-Americans who have been chosen, has gained the greatest and most merited fame since his graduation. Undoubtedly he rates as one of the five most prominent living Rutgers alumni, and by many people connected with the University is regarded as the most distinguished alumnus now living. He is one of the ten men in the University's history who won four varsity letters as an undergraduate."

Here's how the press of another day discussed Robeson's weekly exploits on the college grid. For example, the New York Times' account, in part, of the Rutgers-Fordham clash played Oct. 23 1917:

Robeson of Rutgers



"It can hardly be said that one player stood out on the Rutgers' aggregation, unless it was Robeson . . . at left end. He was a tower of strength both in the offense and defense, and it was his receiving of forward passes which shattered any hopes of glory which might have arisen in Fordham ranks during the game. Twice . . . he' . . . raced down the field after receiving a perfect toss from Whitehill. The first time Robeson was not downed until he had covered 35 yards and placed the ball on Fordham's five-yard line. On the other occasion Robeson raced 24 yards before being brought to earth again close to the Fordham goal line. Each of these passes gave Rutgers a chance to score and Rutgers did not throw away the opportunity. . . ."

"Both the wings of Rutgers have been taught an excellent offense, Robeson invariably spilled two men and several times three or four were dropped to the ground, even before the play was well under way. The . . . playing of Robeson was costly to Fordham not only in the outcome of the game but in the players, since no less than three Fordham men were sent into the game at different times to take the place of those who had been battered and bruised by Robeson. . . ."

From another N. Y. Times' account of a game between Rutgers and a naval team on Nov. 5, 1918:

"The Scarlet football team which Foster Sanford has developed at Rutgers swept Nielson Field this afternoon with Charley Brickley's Navy transport eleven and ran up a score of 40 to 0 with just as much ease as if it had been having an afternoon practice with the scrub. . . .

"Sanford showed a brand new play yesterday in the form of a double pass. He sent in the regular quarterback, Baker, for this one play, just to try it out. Baker fell far back of the line to take a long direct pass from center. In the meantime, Paul Robeson . . . raced over behind Baker and received a backward pass from Baker. Standing deep in the backfield, with no one near him, Robeson hurled the ball on a 40-yard forward pass through the air to Captain Feitner, who was down in the Transport territory waiting for it. The play is spectacular and worked perfectly.

"The Navy lads had the ball only a few times during the game. Brickley once made five yards through the line, but he was so badly shaken up when big Robeson stopped the play that Charley tarried in the background after that."

This is only an infinitesmal part of the herculean Robeson record on the college grid. But it's more than enough to highlight the shocking attempt to throw a screen over this record in Christy Walsh's College Football.

Football fans ought to demand the publishers, Murray and Gee, whose address is 3630 Eastham Drive, Culver City, Calif., get out a revised edition of the book immediately. One that tells the truth—not hides it.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



THOSE OF YOU who only read our Sunday paper and not the Daily Worker (a good habit to get out of—you gotta read 'em both) must've missed the opening round of a little discussion opened in the Daily by your sports editors. It pertained to Jack Dempsey's article in the current issue of "Ebony," a Negro monthly.

The Manassa Mauler blames promoter Tex Rickard for Negro heavyweight contender Harry Wills never getting a crack at Dempsey's title. I felt Dempsey's argument, in the main, could be believed. Too often do some forget how little a fighter, even the biggest of them, have to say in determining their opposition. Monopoly promoters and managers call the matchmaking tunes and make no mistake about that, either.

Promoters also make policy. And the policy in Rickard's day was: No mixed heavyweight title fights. This miserable bias flowed from the anti-Negro hogwash peddled during Jack Johnson's reign and the stomach-turning "White Hope" stuff. Until Joe Louis came along as the only man possible to revive a dying division and make a million for them, the fistic promoters were geared to never again allowing the heavyweight title fall into the hands of a Negro.

Now it's true Tex (for Texas) Rickard promoted the Johnson-Jeffries fight. But that shouldn't contradict what I'm saying about Rickard—to the contrary it bears it out. Rickard's promotion of the mixed heavyweight title bout between Johnson and old Jeffries was part and parcel of the foul "White Hope" hysteria the promoters and press were peddling then in the mad anxiety to find someone to take the title away from the great Negro champion. Jeffries failed—but sometime later after the title "passed" out of Johnson's hands into those of big Jess Willard's—Rickard vowed that he would never promote another mixed heavyweight title match. In other words, no Negro was to ever again get the chance to fight for the heavyweight title. As the big wheel of the fight promotion racket, Rickard thus called the shots for Dempsey's defenses—and this precluded Jack being allowed to defend against Wills.

Co-editor Lester Rodney takes a different view. He believes Dempsey, had he reared up on his hind legs, could've demanded and gotten the fight for Wills. Again, I must air a differing opinion. Fighters may demand fights with other logical challengers and it still wouldn't get them a row of beans if the promoter and manager doesn't want such a match made. The men who fight for a living are owned body and soul during their fighting days by the men who control their contracts. Rocky Graziano, for example, can bellow to the four winds, as he has, "Get me Ray Robinson. I wanna fight Robinson—I think I can lick him." But the promoters and managers who make a fortune out of Rocky, will get him no such thing. They protect their investment and keep the box-office bonanza alive by carefully matching the slugging middleweight with every no-risk welterweight they can find. This situation applies right down the line in the fight game where box-office values are the motif.

If such a situation is true in the character of fight promotions generally, why doubt the iron rule of promoters where even "bigger" issues are involved, namely the perpetuation of the lilywhite status of the heavyweight crown during that fistic era? Years later, when Joe Louis became the only boxoffice "out" for the heavyweight moguls, they put a reverse twist to their perverted "logic" regarding heavyweight title bouts, and made darn sure Louis was permitted to defend his crown against only two other Negroes during his entire 11-year reign and 25 title defenses. I cite this to indicate how little even the most famed of fighters has to say about who he meets—because everybody knows Louis' entire public history has been dedicated to ripping to shreds the foul white-supremacy siren song of the promoters and press. Yet from 1937 to 1948 the incomparable Joe was forced to defend against any and all white heavies including the "Bums of the Month" while only two Negroes, John Henry Lewis, and almost a dozen years later, Jersey Joe Walcott, were allowed a crack at the big title. Yet there were other Negro heavies like Harry Bobo, Lem Franklin, Lee Q. Murray, Curtis Sheppard and others who were at least as worthy, to put it mildly, as the Mustos and Paycheks and Ettores.

SO BY WAY of continuing the discussion (and we'd like to have all of you come in on it) here's part of a letter from the Badger state of Wisconsin with a few points to make:

"Dear Bill,

"I also read the article by Jack Dempsey in Ebony magazine. My only comment is: As a writer Dempsey is a good fighter.

"Harry Wills was not given the runaround by Dempsey because of his color. Wills was just a little better than average fighter with a vociferous publicity-conscious manager who was endeavoring to capitalize on Dempsey's unpopularity which was due to his war record. Jack had been cleared of a draft evasion charge, but a number of sportswriters, egged on by Wills' manager, were still harping on that angle.

"According to Rodney, Dempsey should have made the decision to meet Wills. You know, even in those days, there were CONTRACTS between fighter and manager.

JOHN ANDERSON.

Ott Next to Enter Hall of Fame?

Mel Ott, who came up to the New York Giants as a kid in knee pants and stayed around for 22 years, is the best bet to make baseball's Hall of Fame in 1950. The little Giant missed by only 12 votes last year and is likely to be the number one candidate in the election now underway among veteran members of the baseball writers association.

This is the second time around for Ott, who closed out his playing career in 1948 with 28 National League records on the books.

During his last months as an active player, Melvin added to his record every time he stepped to the plate, drew a base on balls, made a hit, poled an extra base hit or a home run.

Probably he is proudest of this mark—"most seasons with one club—22."

Ott had a batting peculiarity that made him a major leaguer all his baseball life instead of through the minors. A left-handed hitter, he had a habit of thrusting his right leg straight out toward the pitcher just before he swung on a pitch. It was natural for him to hit that way.

McGraw didn't want any minor league manager tinkering with Ott's style so he stayed to star from his second season on.

Among the other leading candidates, who finished in the first 10 a year ago, are Jimmy Fox, Dizzy Dean, Al Simmons, Paul Waner, Harry Heilmann, Bill Terry, Hank Greenberg, Billy Dickey and Babbit Maranville.

The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY JANUARY 22, 1950 SECTION 2

Lenin: the Giant Who Loved Life

The small man whom history has recognized as a giant worked as few others, but also loved to laugh, to play with children, climb mountains. "He loved people, sought them out . . . and the workers felt this man with the hearty laugh and the tongue that asked friendly but probing questions, belonged."

By JOSEPH NORTH

HISTORY HAS ALREADY recognized the little man from Simbirsk, "a small man in work clothes," as a giant, one of the greatest of all time.

Before 1917 only a few thousands in the world outside Russia had heard the name of Lenin: after that year practically everybody knew it. His name leaped into the headlines in October 1917 when he led the Russian people to a victorious revolution that established the first socialist state in history: a nation where the working people ruled.

Until then, not even the American embassy in Moscow knew the name: "an agitator named Lenin" Ambassador Francis secretly wrote the State Department had appeared on the Russian scene. "Will deport opportunely" the Ambassador said.

But the Russian people had different ideas. They backed this man Lenin and his Bolshevik program of "Peace, bread, land." The majority in the factories and on the land wholeheartedly supported the Communist Party which he founded years before and which many respected and supported. And his country, known under the Czar as "the prison house of nations" abolished man's exploitation of man.

In 1935 the Moscow broadcasting station asked its foreign listeners to write who, in their opinion, was the greatest man in history. The letters poured in from all continents and most said "Lenin." An Englishman: "He fought for the emancipation of the masses of workers, never faltered, but defended his ideas and theories to the end, until he had performed the greatest work ever accomplished by man." A Spaniard: "In 100 years there will not be a town or village on the face of the globe where a splendid statue of him will not stand."



V. I. LENIN

BORN APRIL 22, 1870 DIED JANUARY 21, 1924

Who was Lenin? Millions of Americans today should know who he really was, what he really did. Should learn what Communists mean when they say he extended the findings of Marx and Engels into the 20th Century to plumb the source stream of imperialism which he described as capitalism's final stage. They must learn why Communists say Lenin, Marx, Engels, Stalin are the giants of all time.

Little, indeed, is known here of Lenin outside of Marxist circles. And that little is falsified. Who knows the simplicity of this giant, his modesty, his warmth, his love for mankind and its reflection in his care for individuals? Who knows his zest for life that enabled him to confront death, many times in his 54 years, and face it simply, without pose, no heroics. Maxim Gorky was one of the many who knew and loved him and I recall vividly what the great writer wrote:

"I have never met a man who could laugh so infectiously as Vladimir Ilyich. It was strange to see how such a stern realist, a man who saw so well, and felt so deeply the inevitability of great social catastrophes, irreconcilable, relentless in his hatred toward the capitalist world, laughing like a child, till the tears came, till he choked with laughter. To laugh like that one must have the soundest and healthiest of minds." That, all who knew him, agreed on.

He was plain, had the look of the plebeian about him, the air of the ordinary man. His pictures remind you, somehow, of Socrates. He was less than average height, stockily built, and in his early years—as an exile in Samara—he had a fresh, ruddy face, a budding mustache, a small reddish beard, and slightly curly reddish hair which he lost early in life. The most striking thing about him was his large head, with its noble, alert expression. His rather small, Mongolian-cast eyes, seemed perpetually narrowed, as though he were forever assessing what he saw, and his glance was serious, thoughtful, intent.

All, throughout his life, attest to the joyous buoyancy of the man. It never left him, in victory or defeat. When his side won he said, "No gloating"; when he suffered setback he warned his comrades, "No snivelling." Forever he inspired them, brought them to their fullest stature. He loved people, sought them out despite his lifetime of arduous study, writing, speaking, organizing, leading, and the workers felt this man with the hearty laugh and the tongue that asked friendly but probing questions, belonged.

How different the truth is from what they tell us in the press. This man who led millions to overthrow the autocracy and to establish socialism in his country loved children, could spend hours with them. Cruel? Fanatic? A Comrade Shklovsky recalls how children clung to him. "I was living at that time on the first

(Continued on Magazine Page 12)



These People Took Lenin's Path

"Only when the country will be electrified, only when industry, agriculture and transport will be placed on the basis of modern large scale industry, only then will we be finally victorious."

Today the six Peoples' Democracies of Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China are moving toward industrialisation and socialism—the overcoming of centuries of backwardness and tyranny. This is the path charted by Lenin and exemplified by the Soviet Union. And the evidence shows this is the way to increasing the well-being and happiness of mankind.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

SO WROTE LENIN of the first steps of the Soviet Union toward industrialization and socialism.

Three decades later, most of Eastern Europe is following in the path of Lenin. In Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Poland, modern industry and electrification are sweeping away the product of centuries of feudal ownership and backwardness.

The primitive backwardness of the old order in, say, Romania, might at first glance seem wholly unrelated to the highly industrialized, pre-People's Democracy Czechoslovakia. But in both lands People's Democracy has brought unparalleled advances in the people's living standards. And in the industrialized economy of Czechoslovakia no less than in the feudal agriculture of Romania, the exploitation of capitalism has given way to the social planning which Lenin foresaw for Russia and the world.

How the Romanian people are utilizing the lessons of Lenin and the experiences of Soviet socialism were eloquently noted in their recent celebration of two years of People's Democracy. One statistic out of a myriad could suffice to tell the story of Romanian progress since its liberation from fascism and its march toward socialist construction. A year ago there'd never been such a thing as a Romanian-made tractor. Ten months later, a Romanian plant turned out Tractor No. 2439 . . . and two and a half months ahead of schedule, in the bargain.

That tractor symbolizes the other "firsts" for Romania under People's Democracy—power stations, locomotives, combines. They add up to the better life for a people who had never known anything other than the misery and oppression inflicted upon them while king and aristocracy lived in luxury.

What of Czechoslovakia? The army of hate-peddlers have devoted special attention to this country, claiming that a "once" highly-industrialized and prosperous land has been wrecked and impoverished by its new Communist "rulers."

How phony these reports have been is shown by Alexander Werth, Eastern European correspondent for The Nation. In the last issue of that weekly, he writes:

"After nearly a month in Czechoslovakia I am more convinced than ever that nine-tenths of our professional anti-Communist propagandists . . . are barking up the wrong tree. Hunger, privations, shortage of food and consumer goods—these are precisely the things which are NOT inherent in the Communist regimes of the 'new democracies' . . . If Czechoslovakia's material conditions continue to improve at the rate at which they have improved in the last year the country will be more prosperous at the end of five years than any country in Western Europe. Unemployment is practically non-existent; production and the real wages of the industrial worker are above the pre-war level."

Only last week, and for the second time in one month, the Czech government announced price cuts which ranged up to 40 percent on clothing materials; 40 percent on shoes; 33 percent on beef and 25 percent on hams.

And, as Werth indicates, the same conquest of hunger, privation and shortages has occurred in the rest of the eastern European democracies.

The publications of these countries tingle with the excitement of One-Year, Two-Year and Five-Year Plans. Modern housing projects for city workers; cultural centers in the countryside; the most up-to-date industrial and hydro-electric plants rise daily in Poland or Hungary, Romania or Bulgaria, as the People's Democracies lend living confirmation of the Leninist thesis.

It is the victory of socialism which is being forged by the People's Democracies, hand in hand with the industrialization of urban and rural economies.

How viciously dishonest is the story, spread by the Titoites and the anti-Soviet press, that the People's Democracies are being used by Russia as agricultural "colonies" and are not being "permitted" to industrialize.

In the same Nation article, Alexander Werth asserts that: "The story that the Russians merely use Czechoslovakia for turning their return materials into shoes and textiles and that the finished articles are all sent back to Russia is just another piece of bunkum."

Does not this swift, sweeping progress toward a happy life through socialism explain the intensity of hate and the frantic plans of the war-makers?

For only through war can the men of profit slow the advances of the People's Democracies in a competition of systems in which socialism, despite the torrent of lies, must inevitably emerge the victor in the eyes of the world as it will in fact.

There is an allied truth. That is that the People's Democracies cannot, do not want war. They want peace because they are tired of seeing their countries drenched in blood. They want peace because they need peace to transform their countries through that electrification and industrialization which Lenin saw, would bring ultimate victory.

To permit the peoples of Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Albania, Czechoslovakia and Romania to build socialism in peace—that is an achievement which will benefit not only them, but the people of our own United States and the entire world.

The Path of Socialism for Romania: Industry at Top Speed

Ionescu Margareta (top) a member of the Union of Working Youth, works a Soviet-built machine at the State Iron Works at Hunedora. Staicoi Gheorghe (below) foreman at the Hunedora works watches at a steel pouring. Nicolae Gheorghe (right) joins the drill to the derrick rig as a well is sunk at the Baicoi oilfield.







Lenin, Stalin *and the* Mid-Century

By EUGENE DENNIS

General Secretary, Communist Party, U. S. A.



LENIN and STALIN at the village of Gorky, near Moscow, where Lenin had gone to recuperate from the illness which eventually led to his death.

STALIN'S 70th birthday and the 26th anniversary of Lenin's death coincide with the half-way mark in the 20th Century. Most historians already acknowledge that these two world giants, the teachers and leaders of the international working class, of Communism, have decisively shaped the course of the whole century and social progress.

The opening of the year 1950 is therefore a fitting time to draw up—even if only in the briefest manner—the balance sheet between two paths, two social systems, two world outlooks: the capitalist, on the one hand, and, on the other, the social system and world outlook symbolized by the names Lenin and Stalin.

On the capitalist side of the ledger appear a number of major entries, made in the past 50 years. At the turn of the century, U. S. capitalism, and with it world capitalism, attained the summit of its development. Having reached the peaks of its ascendant stage, capitalism in its final monopoly stage—imperialism—started on the path of decline and decay.

By 1914 and the outbreak of the First World War which it engendered, world capitalism was sick beyond hope of permanent recovery; and with the victory of the great proletarian revolution in 1917—it had entered the period of its general crisis. It also suffered a number of serious economic crises, beginning with the panic of 1901 and climaxed by the Great Economic Crisis of 1929-33 which wracked not only the United States but the whole capitalist world.

The brutality, rapaciousness, parasitism and fatal sickness of monopoly capitalism in the period following World War I manifested themselves, above all, in barbarous fascism which in 1933 seized power in Germany. Thus was underscored, once again, the analysis of Lenin that "... politically imperialism is in general a striving towards violence and reaction." The imperialist Munich policy and "anti-Comintern" rape of Manchuria, Ethiopia, Spain and Czechoslovakia were inevitably followed by the devastation and mass slaughter of World War II.

In the postwar period, Wall Street—heading the camp of imperialism—unable to live without oppression and conquest, seeks to imitate the Hitlerites and to dominate the world. For the last five years, under the smokescreen of "containing Communism," it has intervened and warred against the peoples of Greece, China, Indonesia, Palestine. It has restored, under U. S. control, the cartels and war potential of Western Germany and Japan. It has undermined the national independence and well-being of France and Italy, and strengthened its predatory grip on Latin America, Africa and the Near East.

As 1950 opens, a new economic crisis is maturing in the capitalist world generally, and particularly in the United States—the stronghold of world imperialism. While retarded up till now by huge expenditures for armaments, the Marshall Plan, and the North Atlantic Pact, this new crisis draws nearer and threatens to have more devastating consequences than any of its predecessors. Its development is accompanied by the colossal, extensive and adventurist preparations of Wall Street for a third world war, and thus, too, by the growth of pro-fascist reaction in our country and its satellite states.

Capitalism, especially in the period of its ascent, enabled mankind to raise considerably productive forces and to make notable advances in the fields of science, industrial organization and culture. But, as is most dramatically illustrated by the atom bomb, the capitalist system is now capable only of utilizing these achievements for purposes of reaction, destruction and aggressive war.

• • •

ON THE OTHER SIDE of the ledger, history records the entries made by the camp of peace, national liberation and socialism—headed by the U.S.S.R.

Here the great event of the turn of the 20th century was the formation of the Bolshevik Party—the party of Lenin and Stalin. Sprung from the historic split with menshevism, with opportunist and revisionist-corroded social democracy, which as early as then subordinated the interests of the working class to those of the bourgeoisie—this party of a new type is at once a monument to its founders, and the invincible and enduring instrument for the continuation of their work.

True to the principles of revolutionary Marxism, Lenin and Stalin developed further this universally valid, working-class social science in accord with the new conditions prevailing in the epoch of imperialist wars and proletarian revolutions, and in the period of the victorious establishment of socialism. The Bolshevik Party organized and led the October Revolution which made socialism a glorious reality. This model party set an example for and inspired the development of powerful Marxist-Leninist parties of the working class in other countries.

The great October Socialist Revolution put an end to capitalist and national oppression in one-sixth of the world. It replaced the tyranny of czardom and Russian capitalism and landlordism with working class democracy, establishing through the dictatorship of the proletariat the rule of the many over the few, of the exploited over the exploiters.

After Lenin's death, and under Stalin's brilliant leadership, the Bolsheviks and the Soviet state completed the victory of socialism. Defeating all treasonous opposition and plots of the predecessors of the Titoites—the Trotskyites, Bukharinites, and other imperialist agents—they built up a socialist heavy industry and collective agriculture. They raised the living standards, well-being and culture of the people to new heights. They established the equality and friendship of the many nations and peoples within the Soviet family and multi-national state on the basis of the Lenin-Stalin teachings on the national question. They consolidated the new working class democracy—the highest democracy in the annals of mankind—and carried forward the enormous advances of the Soviet people through the adoption of the Stalin Constitution.

In the most severe test, the world's first socialist state—guided by Stalin's unequalled military strategy and national liberation policies—played the decisive role in the world coalition of states and peoples' resistance movements which defeated the Axis powers in World War II.

Since the end of the Second World War, as a result of the liberating role of the Soviet Union and its glorious Red Army, the oppressed masses of a series of countries in Eastern Europe have entered on this side of the ledger their achievement of Peoples Democracies which, as a new form of the dictatorship of the proletariat, have opened up in those countries new paths of transition to socialism.

Second in historic importance only to the October Socialist Revolution and as a result of that great revolution and the victories of socialism, is the entry recording the liberation of the 450,000,000 Chinese people from centuries of feudal and imperialist oppression; and the establishment, under the leadership of the great Chinese Communist Party, of the new People's Republic of China.

In contrast to imperialism's way of life through reaction and war, on this side of the ledger there is no record—indeed no possibility— of aggression and war incitement, of national enslavement, social regression and obscurantism. In contrast to monopoly capital's economy of misery for the many amidst plenty for the few, on this side of the ledger there is no record of economic crisis, no entry of millions of unemployed, no threat or possibility of impending depression or economic decline.

On this side of the ledger the people can see that already in the first half of the 20th century socialism has proved capable of improving upon, and surpassing, the scientific, industrial and cultural achievements of capitalism in its hey-day. And they can see that Stalin symbolizes man's potential power, the power of the working class to lead the nation and to master nature, and to plan and achieve limitless new benefits for his fellow man, for the cause of peace and progress.

Adding up the entries on this side of the ledger we behold the historic phenomenon that 800,000,000 of the world's people now live in states led by Marxist parties, by parties devoted to the principles of Lenin and Stalin—which rule in behalf of the working class and in the interests of the vast majority. This vast camp of peace, democracy and socialism—headed by the U.S.S.R. and its great leader, Stalin, extends also to hundreds of millions of people in the capitalist and colonial countries whose struggle for peace, social progress, and national liberation is led by their own vanguard Communist Parties.

The second half of the 20th century dawns on a world in which this new anti-imperialist camp is powerful enough to prevent another world war, or at the very least can guarantee that should such a war be launched by the war-makers against the will of all the world's peoples it would bring this war to an end in the interests of all peoples, in the interests of a world freed at last from imperialist capitalism, from wars, colonial enslavement, national oppression and fascism.

• • •

THIS, IN SKETCHY OUTLINE, is how things stand between the two paths, the two social systems, the two world outlooks, at the end of the first half of our century. What are the prospects for the next 50 years?

One view of the future was put forward by President Truman. Bypassing the urgent needs of the people in 1950, he holds forth the promise of an income of $12,000 for the average family at the end of the century—50 years hence. But with this he foresees more "cold war," more power to the American trusts, and he even dreams of re-enslaving the peoples liberated by Socialism and People's Democracy. To Hoover, Taft and Eisenhower, even Truman's "Fair Deal" appears as a "radical utopia." But with or without the $12,000 average income 50 years from now, the Trumanites and the GOP look forward to an eternity of "free enterprise," that is, to the survival of full sway for monopoly capitalism, its increased power, and a permanent state of "cold war" punctuated by recurring crises, imperialist aggression and outbreaks of colossal mass murder.

We Communists take a different view of the future. We and millions of other working people know that in the course of the new half century the Soviet Union will complete the transition from Socialism to Communism, already begun; and that, whatever the difficulties may be, the transition to socialism will be completed by the new People's Democracies, as well as by a number of other countries.

As for our own country, we confidently foresee that the American people will achieve great social and democratic advances in struggle against, and at the expense of the monopolists in the course of the new half century now opening up. Rejecting any and all "exceptionalist" notions of American capitalism "in permanence," we are confident that the coming great struggles of the American workers will advance among them the frontiers of class consciousness, and the end of the 20th century should find them marching on the path of Socialism.

Where our country stands in the year 2,000 A. D., and the relative ease or pain with which the American working class and people advance toward their inevitable socialist goal—depends, to a great extent, on how effectively labor and all progressives, Communists and non-Communists, work and fight for peace now. Today peace—and the struggle for peace—favors and promotes social progress, and is the enemy of pro-fascist reaction. The more lasting the peace, the better for the American people and the worse for the trusts, for their Wall Street enemies.

Peace serves the interests of all peoples everywhere. But for our people peace will be decisive in determining how hard or how easy, how long or how short, will be the road of social progress. Unjust, imperialist war is costly and exacts its toll of all peoples, but another world war—a Wall Street-instigated war—would be worse for the American people than for any other. It would be disastrous and catastrophic for our people, no less than Hitler's war was for the German people.

Great opportunities for achieving lasting peace exist now and will expand in the future. They exist because of the great and growing might of the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies, the new German Democratic Republic, and liberated China. They exist, too, because of the organized and conscious efforts of hundreds of millions of people in the West, led by their Communist Parties, to impose peace on the warmongers. They exist because the U.S.S.R., under Stalin's leadership, pursues a resolute peace policy and strives to realize the realistic possibilities, the Leninist-Stalinist concept of the peaceful co-existence of socialist and capitalist states. They exist because, as Stalin emphasizes, the peoples are war weary and yearn for peace. They exist because the mutual interests of the American and Soviet peoples necessitate and favor co-

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Lenin or Truman--Who Is Right?

President Truman's State of the Union message promised the stability and expansion of U. S. capitalism, and urged Congress to guarantee this by authorising the export abroad of U. S. investment capital. But 34 years ago, Lenin showed that the export of capital will not save capitalism from crisis, nor bring prosperity either to the peoples of underdeveloped countries or to the people of the exporting country. Whose view does history substantiate?

By BERNARD BURTON

THE workers, miners, peons and plantation laborers of Latin America must have laughed bitterly at President Truman's State of the Union message—if, indeed, they heard it at all, for few of them have radios. You don't buy radios when there is not enough to fill the hunger-swollen bellies of children. You don't even buy newspapers, even if you can read in countries where the rate of illiteracy is so high.

This is the state to which the people of Latin America have been brought by years of capital investment from the banks of North America. A recent United Nations report noted that "Central America was, with Asia, the highest food-deficit area in the world. Poor health is a normal condition of most of the population."

"The highest food-deficit area in the world"— although Latin America is primarily an agricultural region.

The bitter laughs would have greeted these statements from Truman's message:

"An expanding world economy requires the improvement of living standards and the development of resources in areas where human poverty and misery now prevail. Without such improvement, the recovery of Europe and the future of our own economy will not be secure. I urge that the Congress adopt the legislation now before it to provide for increasing the flow of technical assistance and capital investment in underdeveloped regions.

"It is more essential now than ever, if the ideals of freedom and representative government are to prevail in these areas, and particularly in the Far East, that the people experience, in their own lives, the benefits of scientific and economic advances. This program will require the movement of large amounts of capital from the industrial nation, and particularly from the United States, to productive users in the under-developed areas of the world."

Basic Law Of Capitalism

But the "movement of large amounts of capital" to the "underdeveloped areas" has been taking place from the United States. By the end of 1948 it had reached the greatest total in our history. Direct capital investments abroad had climbed above $11 billion, with the largest chunk, better than $4 billion, invested in Latin America.

These are investments, exclusive of loans to governments such as the $6 billion thrown down Chiang Kai-shek's rathole.

These represent what V. I. Lenin called capital exports in his classic work Imperialism, written in 1916. And Lenin painted a far different picture of the effect of the export of capital than Truman did 34 years later. Lenin showed:

"An enormous 'superfluity of capital' has accumulated in the advanced countries. It goes without saying that if capitalism could develop agriculture, which today lags far behind industry everywhere, if it could raise the standard of living of the masses, who are everywhere still poverty-stricken and underfed, in spite of the amazing advance in technical knowledge, there could be no talk of a superfluity of capital. . . .

"But if capitalism did these things it would not be capitalism; for uneven development and wretched conditions of the masses are the fundamental and inevitable conditions and premises of this mode of production. As long as capitalism remains what it is, surplus capital will never be utilized for the purpose of raising the standard of living of the masses in a given country, for this would mean a decline in profits for the capitalists; it will be used for the purpose of increasing those profits by exporting capital abroad to the backward countries. In these backward countries, profits usually are high, for capital is scarce, the price of land is relatively low, wages are low, raw materials are cheap." The workers and peasants of Latin America, of Africa, of Asia have seen this statement by Lenin, borne out in the bitter oppression, poverty and blighted lives of their people. And they have taken the path pointed by Lenin to break free from this doubly oppressive yoke of foreign capital; in the largest of these nations, in China, they have broken away from it irrevocably.

Yes, the export of capital to the underdeveloped regions is lucrative. A rate of profit of 25 percent is average, an average return of 25 cents on the dollar invested abroad in the quarter of a century since 1920. And the period includes the long depression of 1929 to the outbreak of World War II.

The quest for high super-profits, higher than can be earned at home, is the reason for the export of capital. And America's financial aristocracy does today hold a "superfluity of capital." In 1948 profits reached an all-time high, better than $34 billion; 1949 was a close second.

But the "opportunities" for investment at home, here in the U. S. A. are not sufficiently enticing. True: homes are needed, as are more TVA's, rural electrification, replacement of absolescent machinery, and many, many more projects. But they don't yield an average profit of 25 percent. As matter of fact, two days after his message, President Truman noted in his economic report that capital investments at home were declining. Not profitable enough, so Wall Street sits on its huge profits, "surplus" capital looking for high-profit markets.

And as Lenin pointed out 34 years ago, the first premise for such a market is a land where "wages are low, raw materials are cheap." That's been and is the picture in Latin America. It is the picture in the other undeveloped areas whose land and means of production are owned by foreign capital.

Of course, Wall Street would like to invest more of its surplus capital in these places and in Europe as well where the Marshall Plan works to keep wages down. But there are a couple of difficulties in the way. For one thing, the people are moving as the Chinese moved: they want to own their own land, their own factories, their own lives. And for another thing, older imperialist nations ("imperialism is the monopoly stage of capitalism," Lenin showed) got there first.

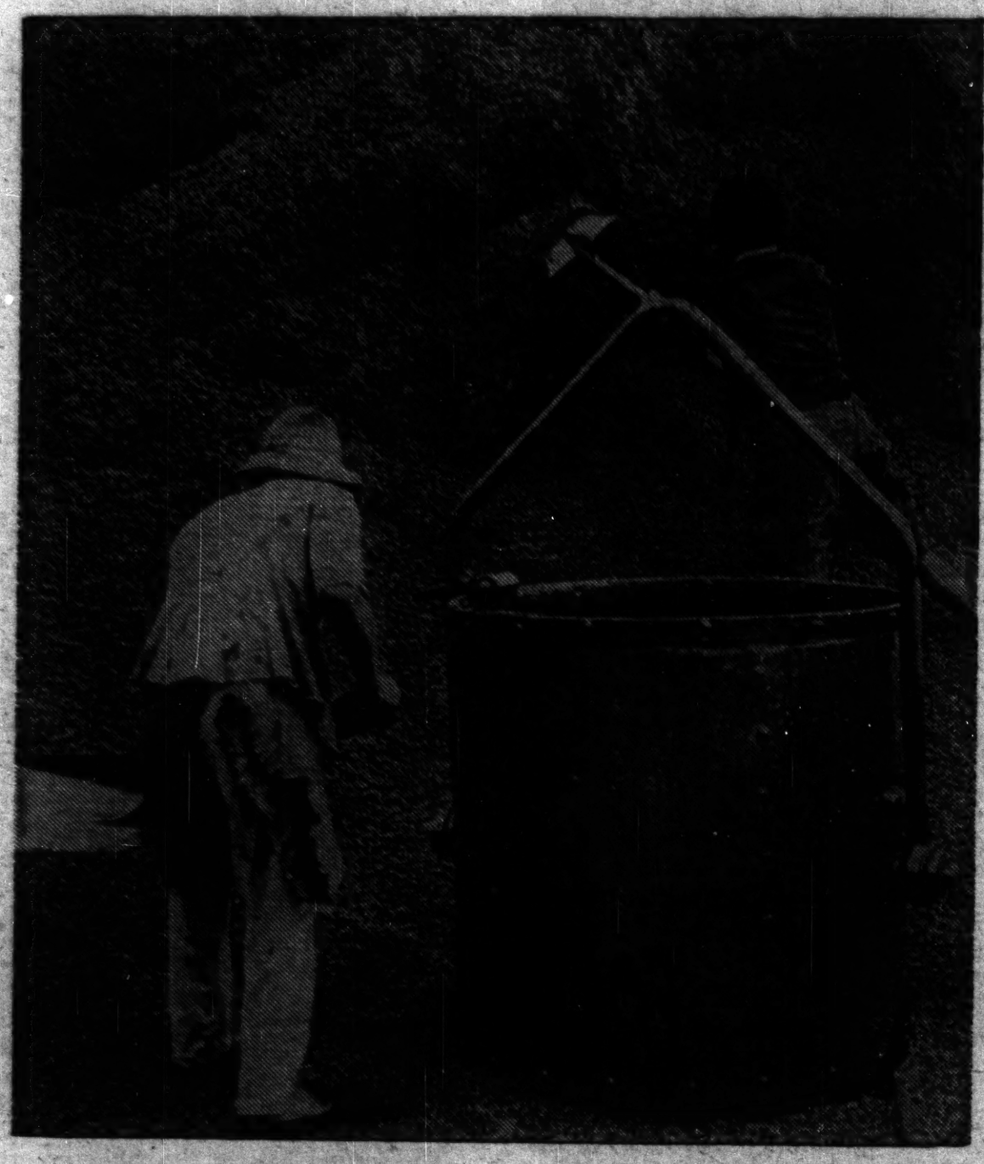
So America's monopolists are calling upon the government for "guarantees" on further investments abroad. And Truman is responding; that's the secret of his "bold new program," of his request for legislation from Congress. Combine the government dollar with the private capitalist dollar, then it may be easier, to send troops to follow up and secure additional "guarantee" of 25 cents on the dollar. Guarante the monopolist's their super-profits which can be obtained only at the expense of the health, the living standards, the oppression of the peoples, the swollen bellies of the children.

Conditions In America

That's why Truman's blast at the "new imperialism of the Communists," made in that same message, is fraudulent. For, where the people have taken the Leninist path to liberation, it has brought with it rising living standards, literacy, new freedoms. Imperialism, Truman knows, is impossible in a socialist society, where there is no exploitation of man by man, no monopolists to hog the wealth, where industry is constantly growing and with it, the living and cultural standards of the people.

And in contrast stands not only the conditions of the people of the colonial and semi-colonial nations, but the growing impoverishment of the people of the imperialist countries as well, even of the United States. For as Truman paints his Point Four in rosy hues, unemployment has topped five million, the savings of the workers have been depleted, the farmers have admittedly enterd a crisis stage, and more than half the families of our nation today earn less than what is necessary to maintain minimum standards of health and decency.

But that's what Lenin said: ". . . if capitalism could develop agriculture, which today lags far behind industry everywhere, if it could raise the standard of living of the masses, who are everywhere still poverty-stricken and underfed, in spite of the amazing advance in technical knowledge, there could be no talk of a superfluity of capital. . . . But if capitalism did these things it would not be capitalism."



YOUNG NEGROES IN RAGS (above) destroy the wealth their labor has produced, as their employers put them to work destroying Brazil's coffee crop "surplus" in order to keep monopoly prices high.

YOUNG ASIANS STUDY (below) at the Frunze Academy of Medicine in the Soviet Union, where all peoples are freed of oppression and exploitation.





MIRIAM

With superb showmanship, he knelt on one knee before the beast

An Ear for The Condenados

A SHORT STORY BY SPIKE TARR

***THE STORY THIS FAR** — Bartolo, a Spanish anti-fascist, is at Arles, near the French-Spanish border. In his pocket are $10,000 American dollars which he is to give to his brother, Domecq, to carry into Spain for the underground against Franco. Bartolo is being trailed by a Franco agent. He meets his brother, a bull fighter, at the entrance to the arena before the fight. He will not give over the money yet, fearing his brother may be hurt in the bull ring.*

Part III (Concluded)

"Ya, toro ya," Domecq grunted. He spun on stiff legs. Rapidly dashed from the bull's flank to his head. "Ya, ya, toro." Followed the powerful haunches. Whirled the cape about his narrow waist as he stood on tip-toe, his heels pressed tightly together. "Ya, ya, toro." He pushed himself from the bull's flank, too eager to wait for him to pass. Pivoted. Presented his body to the toro in a crystal-clear "veronica." "Ya, toro, ya," he muttered deep in his chest. He had taken on the untrammeled frenzy of a Carmen Amaya, as though the bull existed only as an imaginary partner of a dance.

This time when Domecq turned his back to the bull, the beast was too winded to attack, and the matador stalked proudly to the barrier. In the president's box the trumpet sounded and the "picadors" came into the amphitheatre. Without waiting for the gauntlet of capes to form the bull, sensing the opportunity of making a solid contact, charged the first horse. There was a loud thud of bone on bone. The horse, nostrils distended in terror, went hurtling into the air and the "picador" was thrown from the saddle.

* * *

Domecq dashed from behind the barrier where he had been regaining his breath and before the bull could turn on the prostrate "picador," drew the beast off with his cape, leading him to the second horse. As the bull drove in hard the "picador" sank his blade into the animal's hump, continued to bear down on it while the bull pressed the horse to the barrier. With lightening rapidity the bull backed off and struck again, the wooden planks of the barrier groaning under his tremendous weight. Before the "picador" could bring his lance to bear again, the beast wheeled and headed for the first "picador," who was in the process of getting his heavily armored legs back into the stirrups. As he came charging up to the mount, the bull swerved and took the horse in the hindquarters, his horns piercing the padding and hamstringing the animal.

This time when the bull came away his horns were a deep red down to the poll and Bartolo, who was now sitting tensely on the edge of his bench, recognized that the bull had unusual staying power and intelligence, that he was going to grow increasingly cautious and therefore more dangerous as the fight narrowed down to his final phase.

When the trumpet sounded denoting the end of the first "tercio," the bull had received only one solid thrust in its heavily muscled hump and was still carrying its horns as high as ever. Though Bartolo did not wish to admit it to himself he realized, with a sinking sensation in the pit of his stomach, that he had been wise in refusing to turn the dollars over to his brother before the end of the present fight.

* * *

As the "banderillero" of Domecq's troupe came into the ring, Bartolo recognized that the man was too full of fear to plant his "banderillas." The beast came for him before he could get set. Dropping the darts the man raced for the barrier. Several feet in front of the heavy planks the bull took him full in the buttock, threw him high into the air in an almost comical tangle of arms and legs. This was the first time the bull had made contact with one of the elusive upright creatures who tormented him. He came about quickly, almost hungrily. At the same moment Domecq cut between the charging beast and the unconscious "banderillero." He diverted the animal's attention with his cape. Hurriedly the attendants picked up the gored man and half dragging, half carrying him ran to the barrier.

* * *

Now Domecq played the beast until he refused to accept the cape. A "puntillero" came cautiously from behind the barrier and waved his cloak before the bull, hoping to give the matador a badly needed breathing spell. The beast charged and the man threw the cape down and dove head foremost behind the fence. But the bull's momentum carried him into the heavy planks and there was a sound of rending wood. The impact split the ends of the beast's horns, their jagged points bristling with dangerously sharp fragments. The sight of them augmented the fear that had come into Bartolo, and in his mind's eye he could visualize the terrible wound the ragged points were capable of inflicting.

As he followed the bull with his eyes Bartolo again noticed the woman at his side. Her former attitude of abject horror had given way to one of eager absorbtion, her eyes were animated and the color had returned to her handsome face. Abruptly Bartolo became aware that he too had changed. Regardless of the fact that it was his brother in the ring, he now found himself entirely fascinated by Domecq's proximity to death. What else could account for his terrible engrossment? Certainly it was no longer the perfection of Domecq's skill. The fight was out of that stage. The attraction was a morbid one, and like the rest of the spectators in the arena—despite his outward reasoning—Bartolo wanted to see a man killed; not the beast—the man. And as he isolated the painful truth of his observation, he wanted to get up and run away from the primitive instinct he had uncovered in himself. But the woman at his side no longer had the desire to escape; like the rest of the bullfight enthusiasts she was enjoying Domecq's play with death, submitting to it with eager sensuality.

Reaching into his pocket Bartolo removed a handkerchief and wiped the perspiration from his face and neck. Below in the ring the ballet of the "banderillas" was in full progress. Domecq, having taken the place of the gored "banderillero," stood alone with the bull, seeming lost in the vastness of the great amphitheatre. Stretched to his full height, brightly colored, long-shanked "banderillas" in his hands, he was like a toe-dancer awaiting the chord of music which would send him into his routine.

"Ya, toro," he grunted, at the same time mincingly stamping his slippered foot on the ground to attract the bull.

* * *

The beast eyed the man curiously, as though searching for the now non-existant cape. Again Domecq stamped his foot, rose on his toes and holding the "banderillas" at shoulder height, curved his wrists down until the darts pointed directly to the bull's horns. Not a sound could be heard in the stands, not even the rustling of the paper hats the spectators had made from newspaper to protect them from the hot sun.

At the instant the bull lowered his horns to charge, Domecq came at him in an oblique angle, swept silently before his eyes and planted the "banderillas" deep in the back of the bull's neck.

"Ole, valiente," chanted the Spaniards in "paradise."

The beast tossed his head wildly, cavorted into the air in an effort to dislodge the clacking, stinging darts. Again Domecq appeared before him on tip-toe, "banderillas" pointing as though he were mocking the bull in fantastic pantomine.

"Ya, toro, ya," he grunted. Once more danced obliquely before the bull's eyes as he planted the second set of "banderillas."

After he had finished with the third pair, Domecq returned to the barrier and emerged for the final "tercio" with the sword held behind a red "muleta." The bull was still plunging about the ring, and realising the beast was by no means ready for the kill, the matador's troupe followed him into the ring. Domecq impatiently chased them back. The bull caught sight of the flowing "muleta" and, tortured by the barbs sticking in his hump, charged viciously. Domecq went to meet the beast, turning him in a series of "monoletinas" until he stood fast beneath Bartolo's box, his sides heaving with exhaustion, his bluish tongue hanging from the side of his mouth.

* * *

The matador had received shamefully little assistance from his troupe and as he again challenged the beast, Bartolo saw that Domecq no longer moved about lightly on his toes, that the spring was gone from his legs. He had his back to the barrier, taking the risk of being pinned to the wooden planks by the bull's jagged horns. This, Bartolo understood, was no act of bravado; it permitted Domecq to work close, saving

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)



The bull threw him high into the air

Ted Tinsley Says...

A Late Christmas



LET'S CELEBRATE a late Christmas with the meek and gentle firm of Allis-Chalmers. I ask you to join me in this tardy ceremony because it is only this week that I received the little Christman greeting which the Allis-Chalmers management handed out to its workers.

The greeting, in the form of a folder, started out nicely with the salutation, "Dear Fellow Employe." The "fellow employe" who signed it was that poor working stiff, the president of Allis-Chalmers. "It is truly a miracle," he wrote, "that the Shepherd's Story of Good Will to All Men can erase for this period the news headlines of the Russian Atomic Bomb, Coal and Steel Strikes, and other kindred soul-disturbing happenings."

Inside the folder was a portion of the Gospel According to St. Luke, Verses 4 to 14 of Chapter 2, which describe the birth of Jesus.

I always find that the spirituality of our industrial leaders varies in inverse proportion to the falling rate of profit. Yet I feel that Allis-Chalmers used the wrong Scripture. The corporation would have done better to have reprinted Chapter 58, Verses 6 to 24, of its own Testament, which follows:

6. And Harold Christoffel came forth out of Milwaukee and went among the workers of Allis-Chalmers, saying, "Let us organize into the UAW, CIO." 7. And the workers heeded him and organized into Local 248, and the management of Allis-Chalmers waxed exceeding wroth. 8. And lo! as the union prospered and grew stronger, the management of Allis-Chalmers waxed exceeding wrother. 9. And so it was that there came a union election, and Oswald, called John, went forth to the union and stood against Harold Christoffel in the elections. But Oswald, called John, could prevaileth not, and the workers elected as president to lead them Harold Christoffel. 10. The management of Allis-Chalmers waxed exceeding wroth. 11. A second time it happened that there came the day on which the workers should select the local President, and they went forth to Harold Christoffel, saying: "Wilt thou again accept the nomination?" And again Christoffel accepted the nomination. And again, Oswald, called John, stood against Christoffel, saying to the workers: "Elect thou me!" 12. But the workers elected not John Oswald, but called forth Harold Christoffel to lead them. 13. The management of Allis-Chalmers waxed exceeding wroth. 14. And, lo! the years passed and once again came the day on which the workers were to elect the local President. And many thereof went up from the shops and into the city, seeking our Harold Christoffel, and saying: "Wilt thou again accept the nomination?" And again he accepted, and again there stood against him Oswald, called John. 15. The day of the election came, and lo! the workers elected Christoffel, and Oswald was thrice denied! 16. The management of Allis-Chalmers waxed exceeding wroth. 17. But Oswald, called John, thereupon went forth from the shop and took upon himself a cushy job with the management of Allis-Chalmers, where he, too, could wax exceeding wroth. 18. And after not many



a moon Oswald, called John, fared forth to the city and set himself up as a dealer in farm equipment for the tribes of the Midwest. And lo! the farm equipment was Allis-Chalmers farm equipment! And the Allis-Chalmers workers went one among the other, saying, "That Oswald knoweth a buck when he seeth one!" 19. And it came to pass that Harold Christoffel went off to the wars. Yet unlike Uriah the Hittite, Christoffel returned from the wars. Thereupon the management of Allis-Chalmers waxed exceeding wroth. 20. And it came to pass that in the year 1946 the workers of Allis-Chalmers went on strike and the strike ended not but lasted from year's end to year's end. 21. And it came to pass that the management of Allis-Chalmers brought charges against the union. And in Milwaukee the newspapers cried aloud and wept bitter tears for Allis-Chalmers, and rent their columns and wore ashes on their headlines, and shouted loud curses upon Harold Christoffel. 22. And the Allis-Chalmers management caused Christoffel to be brought before a House Committee on Education and Labor. And Christoffel was led away therefrom and flung into a dungeon, it being said that he had perjured himself. 23. But the workers in Allis-Chalmers knew that Christoffel had been flung into the dungeon because he cared not for a soft job with Allis-Chalmers, and sold not Allis-Chalmers farm equipment to the tribes, but labored faithfully in the vineyards of his class. Therefore the management of Allis-Chalmers waxed exceeding wroth. 24. And it is for this that the workers of Allis-Chalmers, receiving unto themselves the folder with the passage from St. Luke which endeth, "on earth peace, good will toward men," looketh toward the management with jaundiced eye, and sayeth, "Who kiddeth thou, Allis-Chalmers?"

AN EAR FOR THE CONDENADOS

(Continued from Magazine Page 5)

him a great deal of foot-work and allowing him to conserve his remaining strength for the kill.

But the beast continued to carry his horns vertically and in an effort to get his head down Domecq, in spite of his weariness, again went after him, kept his "muleta" on the animal's horns and turned him so sharply that the bull momentarily went to its knees.

"Ya, toro, ya," Domencq grunted, and as the bull plunged under Bartolo's box the woman at his side, a full-fledged "aficiondo" now, let go a wild shriek and struck angrily at the beast's bloody hump with her gloves.

Domecq followed the bull and turned him directly into the barrier. Then out of the run-together, rapid motions of the beast's charges and the matador's "muleta" play there emerged a single clear form. Domecq went hurtling over the bull's back. He hit the ground with a heavy thud. The beast wheeled. Clutching his side Domecq hugged the earth. He thrust one foot against the bull's muzzle to prevent the beast from nailing him into the sand.

The moment Domecq received the hit Bartolo was on his feet. He was about to climb the rail and go to his brother's assistance when he realized he was still being watched from behind. Down in the ring the beast was quickly surrounded by capes and when he charged one of them Domecq rose and staggered to the barrier. With eager fingers a doctor ripped open the matador's clothes and Bartolo heard Domecq say, his voice cold and unemotional:

"It did not go in."

• • •

Buttoning his shirt and rearranging his red sash, Domecq took up the "muleta" and sword and stalked back into the ring. Hats were flying and the Spainards in "paradise" had gone totally berserk.

Calmly Domecq challenged the bull and once more fixed him directly beneath Bartolo. Though the beast's horns still blocked the approach to his heart, the matador bared the sword. Turning his back to the bull he bowed low to the woman beside Bartolo and spread his "muleta" on the rail before her. At the same instant he glanced directly into his brother's eyes. Bartolo understood both the glance and the gesture; Domecq was offering the bull to the woman so that it would give him the opportunity of placing the money beneath the "muleta."

Now the matador returned to the beast and began to profile him for the kill.

"Venga, toro," he grunted, and with superb showmanship knelt on one knee, offering his unprotected chest to the beast's horns.

"Cow," he jeered, and spat into the bull's face. The animal remained fixed.

Rising on his toes, Domecq stood with his left side to the beast's muzzle, sighting carefully along the length of the polished sword. If the matador's hand trembled or the blade was deflected by bone, a horn would take Domecq in the stomach or groin before the point of the "espada" entered the beast's heart and paralyzed him. Even if the matador's aim were perfect the element of chances still remained, for a last reflex of the beast might readily result in Domecq's death.

While the matador stood poised behind the sword, giving the "aficionados" in the stands the full benefit of the last dramatic moment, Bartolo edged closer to the rail over which the "muleta" lay. Glancing anxiously behind him, he saw that the man in the grey suit had lost himself entirely in Domecq's brilliant finale. Now was the moment to transfer the money — before Domecq's sword thrust. To shrink from gambling on the matador's luck would be as though Bartolo himself were taking a hand in the death of the two guerrilla "condenado" awaiting execution in the Madrid prison.

Below in the ring Domecq plunged between the bull's horns. The sword went in to the hilt and the beast remained rivetted to the earth. He shuddered then sank slowly to his knees, rolled over on his back with his legs sticking stifly into the air.

As the crowd rose, clapping and shouting for an "oreja," Bartolo hurried into the aisle and up the steps that led to "paradise." Here he paused. Far below, over the heads of the spectators, he watched the matador cut an ear from the dead bull and present it to the woman in the box. Then as he saw Domecq carefully lift the "muleta" with its concealed packet of dollars from the rail, Bartolo turned and disappeared into the darkness of the nearby tunnel, the man in the grey suit not more than ten paces behind him.

(The End)

Sharecroppers Look Ahead

Changes have come to the cotton country—the mechanical picker, the effects of erosion, and most important, the growing militancy of the poor farmers and farm workers. A trip through Dixie offers the observer much food for thought.



By LEM HARRIS

THE first cropper I encountered told a typical story. He and his wife, both over 50, were at work in a huge cotton field that stretched alongside the highway. It was a field ideally suited for mechanical picking, but they were picking by hand, bent way over, moving slowly down the long row.

He straightened up, greeted me pleasantly and smiled when I asked him if the big 50-acre cotton field was his. He said he worked a small part of it, on half shares, but that certain operations like preparation of the soil were done by the landlord's tractor at a cost to him of $5 an acre. Here was a partly mechanized, partly cropper-operated farm, a transition from plantation to industrialized farming.

"The boss supplies half the fertilizer," he said, "and told me he put nine sacks on my land. I watched close and only saw eight go on, but that was too small a thing to argue about." One sack of fertilizer might well be too small an issue for a Negro to risk the consequences of accusing a white man of cheating, but that sack was an important part of this man's livelihood. That bit of fraud cost him $6, plus a certain lessening of the whole crop. This is no small thing for a family whose half share this year will come to about $400.

Cotton Crop Moves Westward

Right near this cropper's field was an International Harvester dealer with a big mechanical cotton picker in his lot. I walked in to see this machine which is beginning to affect the lives of the millions in the South who pick cotton by hand. As I was looking it over, the dealer came up to find out what I wanted—maybe I was aiming to buy one.

"Guess I won't wear it out looking at it," I said. The dealer was agreeable and hung around to answer my questions. I learned that the price of this one-row machine is $8,000—not exactly within the reach of the average cotton farmer. It weighs five tons, which led me to ask how it works in wet fields. "The mud has to be pretty bad to stop it," said the dealer, which sounded to me like a playing down of one of its weaknesses.

"Yes, sir, that machine can earn $600 a day when the cotton picking rate is $3 a hundred pounds." I did some figuring and realized the machine would have to pick 40 bales in a day, which is possible if it worked a 24 hour day, under ideal conditions with no mishaps. I noticed a small headlight located on the nose of the machine, angled down to light the row.

Of course, a five ton, $8,000 machine, which requires 15 feet to turn on the end of the row, is not going to come lumbering into the cotton patches of the old South. But the cheaper production of the cotton lands west of the Mississippi is one of the causes of far reaching changes which are undermining the outworn semi-feudal sharecropping system. A Birmingham daily reports that this year, 70 percent of our cotton crop will come from fields west of the Mississippi River.

A drive through the back roads of a number of hilly counties in the Black Belt reveals some of the changes. For one thing, you see a lot of vacant cabins and fields of weeds, some of them abandoned long enough for little pines to make a start. Many of these idle fields are protected from washing by terraces built along the contour of the hillsides, an expensive operation which the government encouraged. But today some of this protected land is "loafing," as the croppers say.

We visited with quite a lot of folks as we drove along the narrow back roads which wind through wood lots, descend into little draws where rattly plank bridges span the creeks, then climb to higher land and the badly washed fields. This kind of hilly country did not match up to the usual picture of plantation and riding boss, but a cropper pointed out at one point along our way that the last six miles of that particular part of the country was all owned by one landlord.

Planters don't need riding bosses in order to extract the last dime's worth of productive labor out of "their" croppers. They do it by petty trickery, outright fraud, and intimidation, backed by Jimcrow rule and the ever present threat of lynch law. Threats of force and violence have been the weapons these semi-feudal landlords have used to maintain their rule.

One man I met had raised over $2,000 worth of peanuts, but when the landlord got through figuring his account, he was given $50 for his year's work.

Another cropper, a white man, told how he had overheard two planters talking about him. His landlord was telling a friend that "he had run up his account three times, and I'm damned if he still is going to have some money coming to him." By such crude faking of croppers' accounts, the landlords keep them on a subsistance level, and constantly in debt.

But one thing the plantation owners never succeeded in doing they never beat down the spirit of resistance. Both Negro and white croppers have found ways of fighting this oppression in spite of all the terror. An outstanding chapter in the history of the common people of America was written by the Alabama Sharecroppers' Union, a Negro led organization which successfully opposed the landlord class all through the decade of the thirties. Some 7,000 sharecroppers banded together into the union and dared to demand higher wages for picking and fair accounting. They had to withstand brutal attacks by armed posses organized by the sheriff. But they stood their ground, educated their members and chalked up some gains.

They did push up the pay for picking from 30s to 60c per hundred pounds, but their condition remained desperate. This is proven by a report on economic conditions in the South, made to President Roosevelt in 1938, which stated that sharecropper earnings for tthat year ranged from 38 to 87 dollars per person, or an income of 10c to 24c a day.

But the great achievement of this struggle of thousands of Negro sharecroppers, was the fact that they successfully challenged landlord rule. They buried for all time the myth of "happy croppers on the plantation" which white supremacists try to spread. It and other such movements demonstrated that these men of the soil, Negro and white, hate their oppression and will never give up the fight for freedom.

Today, the landlords try to use tthe same old methods, but the war brought certain changes to the old South which they cannot ignore. During the war, many whites and some Negroes left the land for the army or for the cities industries. Many of these boys have not returned. This leaves the landlord with a shortage of manpower and a fear that more of his fields may grow up to weeds. This makes them hesitate about being so ready to call on the sheriff and his deputies, for fear that more cabins will become empty.

But there has been no lessening in the landlords' determination to cash in on post-war cotton prices, always holding the croppers' share down to the minimum. The new cotton allotment ruling which will be submitted to cotton growers for approval on Dec. 15 is a case in point. Growing supplies of cotton in government houses is creating the kind of "surplus" problem for the administration which Herbert Hoover found insoluable in days gone by. The government is proposing that growers agree to a 20 percent cut in acreage if parity price levels are to be maintained.

The interesting feature about the proposed cotton reduction is that the landlords have already figured how they can conform and still not lose anything—only the croppers will lose. A hint of what can be expected was supplied by a Negro cash tenant who had raised 11 acres of cotton this year. A month ago his landlord told him that the government was ordering a cut in cotton acreage and that his allotment would drop from 11 acres to five. The landlord had an agreement all drawn up and asked for the tenant's signature. Of course the landlord didn't tell the tenant that the proposed government reduction would in this instance come to 2.2 acres, whereas the landlord was trying to put over a six acre cut. Instead of signing, the tenant said he wanted to think it over. He went to a white friend who ascertained for him the true facts, whereupon the landlord withdrew his proposal.

News Gets Around

Notwithstanding all the landlord pressure and terror, sharecroppers have their own ideas of how they want to develop their land and their community. Just enough rural electrification lines have touched the plantation belt to create a great longing for all the advantages that accrue from having light and power in the home. These advantages have a special meaning for farm women who have to do all the household chores the hard way. Then too, electric power means radios in the homes and regular news of the outside world, slanted news of course, but oppressed peoples are expert at spotting the grains of truth.

Even without the radio, the big events of world news percolate to the scattered homes of the sharecroppers. A visitor at one family gathering, himself a cropper, told in simple but glowing terms the story of the revolution now taking place in China. He described the age old oppression of the millions of Chinese sharecroppers, of the superstition and ignorance that surrounded him. Yet these millions had found common cause in defending their land against an invader and then against the landlord government of Chiang Kai-shek. When he finished telling the story, the speaker said rather quietly: "The Chinese are helping us in our fight for a written contract from the landlord and for the vote."

Around the Dial:

First 50 Years Are the Hardest

By BOB LAUTER

CALL this a final New Year's discussion, but one program took place on January 1st which deserves discussion while 1949 is still fresh in our memories. This was a roundtable discussion in which CBS foreign correspondents talked about the first fifty years of the 20th Century. Edward R. Murrow acted as chairman.

First, David Schoenbrun (CBS, Paris), who said: "Socialists have been kicked out, sold out or have bowed out of government throughout the west. But in my own territory, France, I've watched the so-called third force, the Democratic center, whittled away on both sides.

"The first half of this century looked for a moment like the golden age of socialism. Now it looks like the Age of Conflict—swirling tides running in all directions, and the likelihood that the currents of the next 50 years will depend on how the tides run in America and Asia."

Now his use of the term "socialists" is somewhat ambiguous. It is certainly true that some social-democrats have "sold out." It is also true that the basis for attack on the left in west Europe came not from the peoples of these nations, but from Truman's Administration. And this "democratic center" (Schlesinger's "vital center"), which must be first and foremost anti-Communist, is the adopted child of the A. D. A. Its "whittling away" is simple proof that basic political realities can not be avoided by makeshift Political inventions.

And can anyone question how the tide is running in Asia today? Mr. Schoenbrun's phrase, "the golden age of socialism," is an apt one, and it will be applied not to the first half of the 20th Century, but to the second half which we are now entering.

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BILL DOWNS, (CBS, Berlin), made a less forthright statement. In discussing post-war Europe, he said, "Both Russia and the United States want to assure themselves that if Germany does not become an outright ally, at least German economic and military power will not become a future enemy." This generalization avoids all the realities. Our State Department is trying to rebuild Germany's old economic and military power, and to make allies of the old industrialists, the old junkers, the "old" nazis. Soviet policy is to find an ally in a new democratic and people's Germany—a Germany that can be everyone's ally for peace.

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THE PRIZE for the best understatement goes to Bill Costello (CBS, Tokyo), who remarked, sadly, "Nowhere in Asia did I find any eagerness to fight aggressively against the expansion of economics."

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MOST IMPORTANT statement of the discussion came from Winston Burdett (CBS, Rome). Mr. Burdett was discussing the influence of the Vatican, its prosperity and influence. "This," said Mr. Burdett, "is not a religious phenomenon. It is not a spiritual revival. It is rather a sign of the remarkable political resurgence of Catholicism."

It is time that someone stated publicly that the hierarchy's activities today are political rather than religious or spiritual. It is an obvious truth that needed saying.

Movies:

Movies of De Sica, Rossellini Provide Interesting Contrast

By JOSE YGLESIAS

IN A SENSE the two most significant films to arrive here from Italy last year were Germany Year Zero and The Bicycle Thief. They were the work of Italy's most important film talents, Roberto Rosellini and Vittorio De Sica. Both tragic films, it is interesting to note their difference for what they reveal about the famous directors' use of the realistic camera and of people and for what they consider significant social comment.



Rosellini's Germany Year Zero is the story of a devastated country and a conscienceless people. Filmed brilliantly in the ruins of Berlin, Rosellini has allowed no detail to enter the story that does not strike the note of corruption. Even the stirrings of moral conscience in its young hero lead only to suicide. By placing on its ordinary Germans all the guilt for fascism, by making their day to day activities the only source of social comment, Rosellini has made it appear, by a clever manipulation of symbols, that the German people are worthless, doomed and without hope.

De Sica in The Bicycle Thief, bitter and tragic as it is, paints the scene of postwar Italy differently. Its people are not static symbols, nor its action a ritual designed to reveal guilt. The story of an Italian worker and his young son tracking down a stolen bicycle is handled realistically. Each scene and character is allowed to reveal all the elements in the situation, so that there is conflict and contracts.

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THE HERO of DeSica's movie is as singly concerned as those of Germany Year Zero with his immediate needs. He must keep his job in order to keep himself, his wife and son living. But this preoccupation, seen as the economic position of a worker and not his moral condition, leads him to actions that move the audience to heightened awareness of the lot of workers in daily living.

His search carries him to the teeming black market squares, to the worst slums of Rome, to the charities of the Church. What he sees has made the Vatican angry—the uses to which the Church has put poverty. His desperation is mirrored everywhere, so that when he catches up with the thief and the fellow's mother leads him into their miserable home, he cannot prefer charges. And he understands why the people in the street call him "stoolpigeon."

Although the movie remains within the strict limits of the plot, it gets deeply into its characters and their situation. The father and son quarrel, not because they want to but because they're forced to. The warmth of their relationship, the class basis of their moral behavior, is projected by contrast with a well-to-do family. When at the end the two start home again, unsuccessful, having found that stealing another bicycle is no solution, their own strength as people has been established. Their problem has not been solved but it has been illuminated.

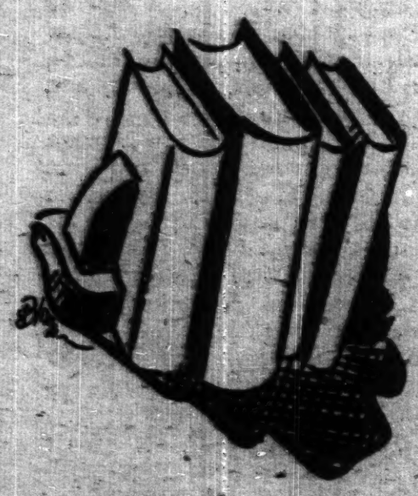
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IT IS the film's rounded view of characters which lifts the audience above the tragedy of the action. Just as the social comment deriving from the situation, not from an abstracted moral judgment of limited characters, makes The Bicycle Thief a protest and not a whine like Germany Year Zero. The Bicycle Thief stops short of being a revolutionary film because it does not project strongly organized working class action to end the misery of capitalist life.

It is this lack that has made some progressives feel that it is defeatist and negative. (We have received letters on this difference of opinion and would like to publish them.) Yet it seems to us that to arrive at such an estimate of the movie is to ignore all the elements that reveal its pro-working class morality and the very action itself which DeSica has chosen as story. Certainly to consider its being exhibited in Italy should immediately reveal to one the movie's strength and political meaning—as Italian progressives have been quick to see in it. Despite its lack The Bicycle Thief fulfills a legitimate function of working-class art—to create sympathy for and arouse anger at conditions of working-class life in capitalist society.

Books:

New Books for Young People



By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

THE STORY OF PHILLIS WHEATLEY, by Shirley Graham. Messner. New York. 175 pp. $2.75.

SHIRLEY GRAHAM has written the life story of a Negro slave girl who became one of young America's best-known poets with simplicity, dignity and great warmth. Written for teen-agers, The Story of Phillis Wheatley makes instructive and enjoyable reading for their elders too.

In 1761, a little eight-year-old African girl was sold in Boston. It was her good fortune that the purchaser was a kindly woman like Mrs. John Wheatley. Named Phillis, the child grew and thrived in a warm and friendly household. The twin son and daughter of the Wheatleys, Nathaniel and Mary, taught Phillis, watched and helped with unselfish admiration as the slave girl's intellect developed. Only a few short years after her arrival in the land of her masters, Phillis was to be thoroughly at home in their language and literature, versed in Latin and a skilled poet, whose work, spurred by the Revolutionary upsurge, won her considerable contemporary reknown.

Freed before Mrs. Wheatley's death, Phillis, too, died not long after, at only 31, in the besieged city of Boston, in 1784. The gifted young Negro woman's later years were tragic ones. Her well-loved friends, the Wheatleys were followed to the grave by her own small child.

The myth of white supremacy takes a terrific beating in the recounting of the great accomplishments of a Negro slave girl who, borne to a strange land at the tender age of eight, was to be, only short years later, a fervent poet for freedom's cause in the land which had become her own. Her story comes richly alive under the pen of Shirley Graham.

LET'S GO FISHING, by Kathryn and Bryon Jackson. Pictures by Richard Scarry.

WALT'S CINDERELLA PUPPET SHOW. Golden Toy Books. Simon & Schuster. $1 each.

LET'S Go Fishing is a game book, in which paper fish hide in the sea. A fishing "rod" comes with the book, and the kids can hook and pull up the fish. Colored dots give the whale, cod, etc. different scoring values. It's fun, but kind of flimsy, and unless reverent care is given, the book won't last as long as the same firm's two-bit Golden Books.

Walt Disney's Cinderella Puppet Show sets up five different stages for a five-scene play on the familiar tale. The play's characters can be cut out, inserted through slits so they're "on stage," and animated. There's dialogue to be read aloud, too. This one's problem is one of durability, too.

COCOLO COMES TO AMERICA, by Bettina. Harper. New York. $2.50.

Punch & Judy Puppet Book; Mother Goose Puppet Book; Cowboy Jim Puppet Book. Capitol. New York. 50 cents each.

Cocolo Comes To America is sequel to last year's charming big picture book about a little donkey, Cocolo, who lived on a Mediterranean isle. Like its predecessor, this book has the same endearing animal, his master, young Lucio, and the beautiful colors of author Bettina's drawings. But Cocolo's story rang truer in volume one, than in this one, which reads too often like a blatant NAM blurb, cut down to the kiddies' size, for the lush glories of the "American way of life."

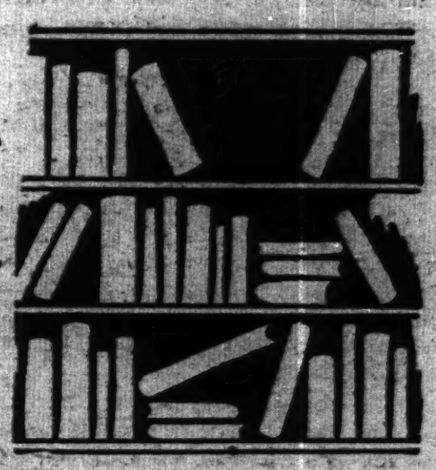
The appeal in these books is that each resembles a puppet stage, and each has two cardboard figures which can be animated by handles extending from the bottom. The stories are in dialogue. The one about Cowboy Jim, for instance, revolves around his effort to mount his horse; and, with a little application, the young reader can manage to get the "puppet" cowboy to mount his "puppet" horse, too.

HOW YOUR BODY WORKS, by Herman & Nina Schneder. Pictures by Barbara Ivins. Scott. New York. 160 pp. $2.50.

How Your Body Works is another one of those excellent science books for young people by Herman & Nina Schneider, who also wrote Let's Find Out About Heat, Water and Air; Look Inside Your House and How Big Is Big? about the universe, from atom to star. This latest volume explains clearly, graphically and always in an interesting manner, such physiological phenomena as taste, digestion, circulation of blood; sight, hearing, the nervous system, etc. The Schneiders' book differs from the impersonal biology text in many ways, but notably in that it speaks directly to its young readers, appealing to the adolescent's natural curiosity about his or her own body and the way it works. The authors have also interspersed many simple "experiments" which will help the young reader concertize his newly-acquired knowledge.

THE GOLDEN BOOK OF WORDS, by Jane Werner. Illustrated by Cornelius De Witt. A Giant Golden Book. Simon & Schuster. New York. $1.

The Golden Book of Words is one step ahead of the Golden Dictionary. It contains little stories, whose main purpose is to use in context the words on the same or adjoining page which are set down in type and also illustrated. Included with appropriate vocabulary, are simply written pieces on such things as making music, the foods we eat, sending a letter, our new baby, running machines, making pictures, etc. Cornelius De Witt's color drawings are very good.



PLAY WITH PLANTS, by Millicent E. Selsam. Pictures by James McDonald. Morrow. New York. 63 pp. $2. Ages 8-12.

The fascinating, rewarding occupation of growing things is and closed to city-dwelers, as anyone who ever planted a sweet potato, or a narcissus bulb knows. The theme of Millicent Selsam's Play With Plants is, "plants can be fun."

A great deal of information on plants, their habits, needs, structure, is included in this volume of direct, lucid exposition. All sorts of experiments, not too difficult for youngsters to do, are outlined. One tells how, by splitting the stem of a white carnation, and putting each half into a different color liquid, to get a flower which is part one color and part another. That experiment is all fun. Others are less spectacular but help the young reader test his plant lore in practice. The illustrations are clear and helpful.

World of Labor

Coldwar Economics Versus Welfare

By George Morris

NO SOONER was President Truman's budget message handed to Congress than the public became the target of a terrific "ideological" bombardment, particularly on the subject of economics. The line runs something like the following: The budget calls for a deficit of $5,000,000,000. That comes on top of a chain of past deficits. The government borrows the money and dumps more greenbacks on the market.



A depreciation of the value of the dollar follows. The prices of the things you buy rise. The dollar is worth no more than 59 cents now in 1939 purchasing power. That means that the purchasing value of incomes, pensions, savings accounts, life insurance, etc., fall. THAT MEANS YOU ARE PAYING THE DEFICIT! The solution, therefore, is no "deficit spending."

The shout against higher taxes, or for lower taxes, runs along similar lines. The Hearst papers even obliged us with a full-page display of cost of living items to show what a tremendous part of the price is in taxes.

From that we are supposed to conclude that taxes mean lower purchasing power, a restraint on business "incentive" or investment and fewer jobs. The solution is lower taxes and lower spending.

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THE CORPORATION lobbies and big business outfits back of this line of propaganda play upon the burden on the little people. But their real object is to cut a big slice off the tax burden of the big outfits. To achieve this they point to some facts that every one knows are true.

It is true that for the past two years the purchasing power of the dollar in 1939 terms ranged from 57 to 59 cents. It is true that while in dollars average wages rose from $46.08 in 1944 to $54.76 in 1949, real wages dropped from $36.72 in 1944 to $32.32 in 1949 (Bureau of Labor Statistics).

This is also borne out by figures on labor's falling share of the national income. Leon Keyserling, one of the President's economic advisors, testifying last Feb. 9 before a congressional committee, noted that:

Business and professional income rose from 9.4 percent of the national income in 1939 to 11.5 percent in 1947 and 11.2 percent in 1948. Corporate profits were 8 percent in 1939, 12.2 percent in 1947 and 13.7 percent in 1948. The income for workers dropped from 65.9 percent in 1939 to 63 percent in 1947, to 61.5 percent in 1948. The continued downward trend in 1949 of labor's share has widened the gap still more.

Thus, there is no doubt that the big burden of the huge federal budgets has been shifted on the shoulders of the small-incomed people.

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THIS CONFRONTS our pro-Truman liberals and especially the top leadership of the AFL and CIO with a problem. How to make Truman's welfare promises look real and still support his cold-war program and the twenty-odd billion annually (more than half) it piles on the budget. They must know now that they can't get both; that Truman's welfare requests are only a means of covering his debt to labor and veiling the plain fact that cold steel takes the lion's share.

Times have changed. Our rightwing leaders can no longer both mobilize support for Wall Street's cold war and bring back a few crumbs to the workers in exchange. With the developing economic crisis, keener competition among the employers and the rise of the military budget to new heights, things shifted to reverse. The workers are expected to vote for the cold war budget and pay for it, too, through speedup, wage freeze (or even cuts) and continuing high prices.

Our labor leaders, instead of recognizing the cold facts of life, and the impossibility of getting "welfare" out of a cold war budget, continue to kid their members and to hurrah for Truman and his war and war budget policy. With that kind of cooperation from the "liberals" and labor bureaucracy, the idea of devaluating the dollar, as they have done abroad, may also develop beyond the talking stage.

Devaluation, as some see it, could kill three birds with one stone; undersell the keen competition on the world market; pay off on war bonds with cheap dollars and cut the real wages of the workers without cutting the number of dollars in their pay envelopes.

So you see, brothers and sisters, there is a close relationship between your pay envelope and the fight for a real peace policy and a budget which could be much smaller, yet provide far more for the needs of the people than they'll get from Truman's budget.

Letters from Readers

Readers are invited to send us letters for publication in this column. We reserve the right to cut or condense letters, particularly those over 150 words.

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The A&P Monopoly

Cleveland, O.

Editor, The Worker:

I read Rob Hall's article on the A. & P. grocery chain (Worker, Jan. 8).

Here's an interesting point. Coffee—Nescafe—was $1.29 the container at the local A. & P. store on W. 25 St. here. At Fisher's chain store it was $1.07. This is a difference of 22 cents, which goes to the A. & P.

D. BRENNER.

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Bill Robinson— The Artist, the Individual

New York.

Editor, The Worker:

Discussions on the article on Bill Robinson, "He Made Music With His Feet," by Abner W. Berry (Worker, Dec. 11) took notice of the fact that the tone



of the article might have left some erroneous ideas in the minds of readers as to our evaluation of Bill Robinson as artist and as individual.

The article correctly aimed to give credit to Bill Robinson for his contribution to American culture through his artistry in expressing a Negro art form—the dance. What the article failed to point out was that Bill Robinson's contributions, in this respect, could have been greater had he not chosen to conduct himself in a manner most pleasing to white chauvinist demands.

It was unfortunate that his background was such that he consciously patterned his conduct along "conformist" lines. Further, since we cannot absolve the individual of responsibility in such instances, we cannot lose sight of the fact that the main determining factor was white chauvinist attitudes which Bill Robinson lived with day to day.

HAROLD CRUSE.

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Hunger Not the Only Evil of Capitalism

New York.

Editor, The Worker:

As a result of reading Joseph North's article, "Culture of the Cash Register," in the Jan. 8 Worker, I have come up with a new idea. At least, it's new to me and perhaps worth passing on.

Since I had a good education and worked hard on my own, I hold down a high-paying job. Consequently, I've usually tended to feel that the Communist Party's program would not be of as great a benefit to people like myself as it would be to lower-income groups. But this is looking at the world in a very narrow, how-much-money-do-you-make sense. Capitalism has many more evil effects than producing millions of unemployed and starvation-wage jobs, and these other effects leave none of us untouched.

As Mr. North's article pointed out, the "culture of the cash register" lays a poisonous finger on everyone of us—even our children with the crime comics, radio mysteries and films. (Indeed, one would think after surveying this output that crime and killing were the only subjects that can interest children!) Most radio and television programs are an insult to the intelligence—and that one can rarely find a movie or contemporary novel or story that stimulates a person to think and grow intellectually, or even simply that genuinely entertains.

Is part of this due to the fact that any new ideas, any ideas that hit too close to the truth automatically put an uncomfortable spotlight on "diseased capitalism"? It avoids being so shown up by deadening our minds and making it appear, by constant reiteration, that greed and fear and hate (not to speak of an actual lust for blood) are the only emotions human beings are capable of.

JANE SLOAN.

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What Can Be Done About Alcoholism?

Buchanan, Mich.

Editor, The Worker:

Since I particularly admire Joseph North's handling of subjects, may I suggest some discussion on alcoholism—how it is being handled in the United States as compared to the Soviet Union, etc. It is classified as one of the 21 different forms of mental illness and I don't recall mention of this affliction which occurs in all classes of society, including the working class.

Perhaps you know how the "Alcoholics Anonymous" organization tries to help their members by getting them to acknowledge that their lives have become unmanageable with the old pattern of drowning their problems in beer, a la Eisenhower. But even the AA has found that it is up to the patient to pull himself together with whatever inner resources he may have. This is difficult since in many cases he is not even aware of what is wrong with him.

To see a psychiatrist, he must spend at least $200 plus any treatment that is advisable. No



insurance provides for this service. In several states of late, the legislatures have tried to tackle the problem and suggest bureaus where a patient could go for help and advice.

I may be wrong, but I have felt that alcoholism is one illness that is not prevalent in Jewish families. Perhaps Jewish family life is more closely knit together and better able to withstand the despair that causes one to turn to drink. Family love and affection are important to a growing child. Maybe someone will clarify this assumption.

RURAL HOUSEWIFE.

As We See It

The Amazing Myth of Newspapers Without Classes

By Milton Howard

ONE OF THE MOST AMAZING ACHIEVEMENTS of Big Capital in our counrty is the myth of the "freedom of the press," the legend that the newspapers we buy are dedicated to telling the truth. A visitor coming here from Europe is astounded at this. Over there, every kid out of school knows that there are rich people and poor people and that there are newspapers which fight for the rich and other papers that fight for the poor, and that any pretense that all newspapers are alike in that they present "news" is a joke for the naive or the stupid.



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WE USED TO BE AS WISE as the Europeans in this respect. Or, rather, we used to be wiser about it than we are now. Fifty or even forty years ago, no American over the age of 10 would ever consider the Rockefellers as philanthropists and nice businessmen "serving the public." Similarly, millions of American workingmen and impoverished farmers knew darn well in the days of the Populist movements of the 1880's and the rise of the working class movements that behind every newspaper stood a capitalist owner hungry for profit, and devoted heart and soul to the power of the profit-grabbing class.

In the days of Abe Lincoln, no one was such a fool as not to know that certain papers were pro-slavery and others, like the persecuted Abolitionist paper, The Liberator, were relentlessly anti-slavery. And in the days of Jackson, and Jefferson before him, the owners and editors of newspapers were right out in the open field of political battle with their political banners pinned on their chests. They boasted of their alignments with their class or property group, whether they were farmers, mechanics, debtors, creditors, bankers, etc.

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ALL THIS HAS BEEN COVERED UP in the past 50 years or so by a thick coat of falsehood. We have really reached a stage of political imbecility where solemn-faced gents will get up in the UN, in Congress, in the universities, etc., and boast of our "free press dedicated to the truth."

Very rarely, if ever, will you hear that the 1780-odd daily American newspapers are a gigantic lie factory, owned and controlled by multi-millionaire capitalists tied in a hundred ways to the financial oligarchy in Wall Street. Classes and class interests seem to have disappeared mysteriously in journalism, as our critics, economists, and psychoanalysts tell us they have disappeared in industry, art, science and philosophy. The reign of the pure seekers after truth and beauty has arrived in the USA, they would have us believe.

But the press in our country is probably the most regimented, the most servile in the world in devotion to profit and the profit system. You will never find a single daily commercial newspaper in our land suggesting that the American people ought to become the owners of their country's industries and national wealth, replacing the present parasitic private minority which runs them for profit, not for human welfare.

Outside the three daily Communist or labor papers sold every morning, you will not find a single commercial daily newspaper disagreeing with the bloated war budget, with the cold war conspiracy, or the horrible lie of the "inevitable war with Russia" propaganda.

The newspapers of our nation have become an abomination and a stink in the nostrils. They peddle the worship of money success, dishing out the Horatio Alger illusion to our working class and farm youth, brutalizing our people with lurid details of crime, with a sickly peeping Tom sexuality, and a cult of violence intended to soften us for war.

"The biggest story of the year" never gets a single line of type in any one of our 1780 daily papers—that is, the story of the exploitation of the 60,000,000 American wage earners by the 200 or 300 Wall Street banker-capitalists who own more than 85 percent of America's vital factories and railroads.

This paper is now in a drive to get new subscriptions. I urge every one of the readers of this column to ponder what this means. Every reader we win for our paper and our case of human freedom becomes something more than a new customer buying a new product. He becomes a better American, an active citizen helping to save his country and his family from the horror of the "inevitable war" they are trying to whip up for us. Never was our message that peace can defeat war more timely. Will you carry this message to a new reader?

JUST FOR US

About Some Dinosaurs



Diplodocus

If a size contest of all the four-footed animals — living and dead — were held, one group of reptiles would win hands down. For 125 million years the dinosaurs, largest of all animals, lived without rivals anywhere. Even their name means "terrible reptile."

The longest dinosaur was Diplodocus, a plant-eater. It stretched out to about the length of a tugboat — 87 feet. It must have been very limited in what it could do because its immense body housed a brain only the size of a hen's egg.

A newspaperman, Bert L. Taylor, once wrote a poem about Diplodocus, making fun of the animal. In all vertebrates, there is an enlargement at the base of the spinal cord where the nerves going to the leg muscles begin. There were so many muscles in Diplodocus' massive legs that this enlargement was bigger by far than the animal's brain. Of course, this enlargement was not a brain — but then neither was Diplodocus' real brain much of a brain. Here is part of Taylor's poem:

Behold the mighty dinosaur,
Famous in prehistoric lore,
Not only for his power and strength
But for his intellectual length.
You will observe by these remains
The creature had two sets of brains —
One in his head (the usual place),
The other at his spinal base. . . .
No problem bothered him a bit,
He made both head and tail of it. . . .

The heaviest dinosaur was Brachiosaurus which weighed 50 tons — one hundred thousand pounds! Its neck was so long that if it were alive today it could peer over the top of a two-story building. Both Diplodocus and Brachiosaurus stayed in swamps and lagoons where the water helped to support their tremendous weight.

The fiercest dinosaur was Tyrannosaurus, the "tyrant reptile." The largest flesh-eater ever to live on the earth, it stood 19 feet high. Its saberlike teeth were 6 inches long. Even the great horned dinosaur fled when Tyrannosaurus was out hunting.

From Climbing Our Family Tree, by Alex Novikoff. Illustrated by John English, with the permission of International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City).



FILLER INNERS

ELLA SCHWARTZ, Age 11½, Bronx, N.Y.
The job I like best around the house is . . . washing floors.
The job around the house I hate worst is . . . making beds.
The time of the year I like best is . . . Christmas.
Why? . . . Because I get presents.
When I grow up I want to be a . . . nurse.

• • • •

ELIZABETH, Age 9½, Croton, N. Y.
The job I like best around the house is . . . dusting.
The job around the house I hate worst is . . . setting table.
The time of the year I like best is . . . Winter.
Why? . . . Because I can go ice-skating.
When I grow up I want to be a . . . ballet dancer.

• • • •

JUDY SHAW, Age 6, Britton, Okla.
The job I like best around the house is . . . cooking.
The job around the house I hate worst is . . . picking up toys.
The time of the year I like best is . . . Christmas and Easter.
Why? . . . I have a lot of fun.
When I grow up I want to be a . . . doctor.

• • • •

FRANCES, Age 10, Harbor View, Ohio.
The job I like best around the house is . . . dishes.
The job around the house I hate worst is . . . sweeping.
The time of the year I like best is . . . November.
Why? . . . It's my birthday.
When I grow up I want to be a . . . nurse.

• • • •

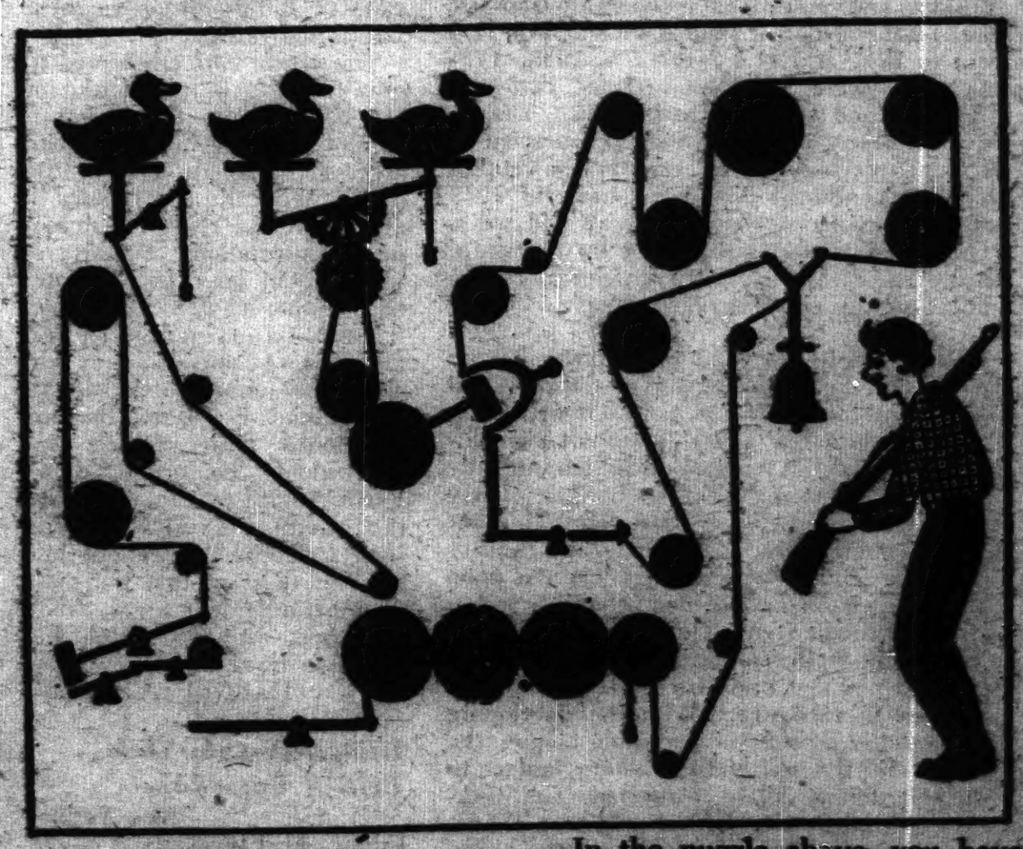
SUSAN WOLFE, Age 8, Flushing, N. Y.
The job I like best around the house is . . . helping my mother.
The job around the house I hate worst is . . . going to bed.
The time of the year I like best is . . . winter.
Why? . . . Because of the holiday season.
When I grow up I want to be a . . . office girl.

• • • •

MARY T. SOTO, Age 11, New York City.
The job I like best around the house is . . . sewing.
The job around the house I hate worst is . . . ironing.
The time of the year I like best is . . . summer.
Why? . . . . I have a vacation.
When I grow up I want to be a . . . model.

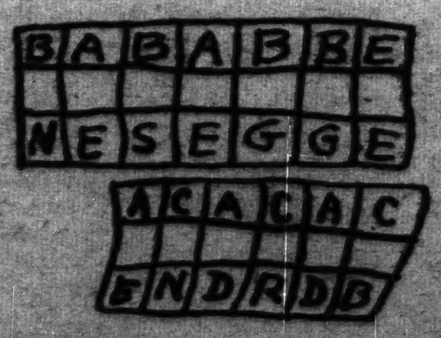
• • • •

DORINE SHIRINIAN, Age 11, Bronx, N. Y.
The job I like best around the house is . . . cleaning and fixing up.
The job around the house I hate worst is . . . drying the dishes.
The time of the year I like best is . . . summer.
Why? . . . Because I go to camp Wo-Chi-Ca and have so much fun there and I love it.
When I grow up I want to be a . . . teacher or secretary.



In the puzzle above, you have to aim Hank's gun for him. The idea is to hit a duck and rang the bell. When a duck is hit, it will drop off, and set into motion the machinery which may or may not ring the bell. Which duck will ring the bell?

(From the Encyclopedia of Puzzles and Pastimes, with the permission of Citadel Press, 120 East 25th St., New York City.)



By filling in with three letter words down, in the empty spaces, you will find two countries.

Uruguay and Canada.

You should aim at the first duck (left). The third duck would not affect the mechanism by being knocked over as it is already outweighed by the second duck. Shooting the third duck would not ring the bell, either, because of the two wishbone-shaped levers that connect each other and nullify any motion that is set up.



By JO LYNNE (Federated Press)

NEW TRICKS WITH OLD BIRDS

Old chickens need long, slow cooking in water or steam to make them tender. They can be cooked either whole or in pieces. For stewing or steaming whole, draw and groom an old bird as for roasting.

To stew, place the bird on a rack in a kettle, half fill the kettle with lightly salted water, partly cover and simmer—do not boil—until the bird is tender. Turn the bird occasionally so that it will cook evenly throughout.

To steam, follow the same general method, but keep the breast up all the time and add water only to the level of the rack. As the water boils away add more to keep a good circulation of steam around the bird all the time.

Count on at least three to four hours for stewing or steaming a fowl; five to seven hours for an old turkey.

A good way to dress up a chicken stewed or steamed whole is to stuff it with well-seasoned mashed potatoes with or without seeded raisins added. Coat the stuffed bird with melted fat, sprinkle with salt and flour, place it breast up on a rack in a shallow open pan and brown in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.).

To the chicken broth in the stewing or steaming kettle add a can of tomatoes and cook until the mixture is somewhat thickened. Skim off excess fat. For each cup of liquid, mix 1 to 1½ tablespoons of the fat with an equal amount of flour. Stir several spoonfuls of the hot broth and tomato mixture into the blended fat and flour, then add to the rest of the mixture in the kettle, and cook for several minutes. Season to taste with salt. Serve the tomato gravy with browned chicken.

FRICASSEED FOWL WITH DUMPLINGS

Disjoint a fowl into pieces for serving. Place in a kettle, add lightly salted water to cover, partly cover the kettle and simmer until tender. Allow 3 to 4 hours. When done, remove from the broth and keep hot in a warm covered dish.

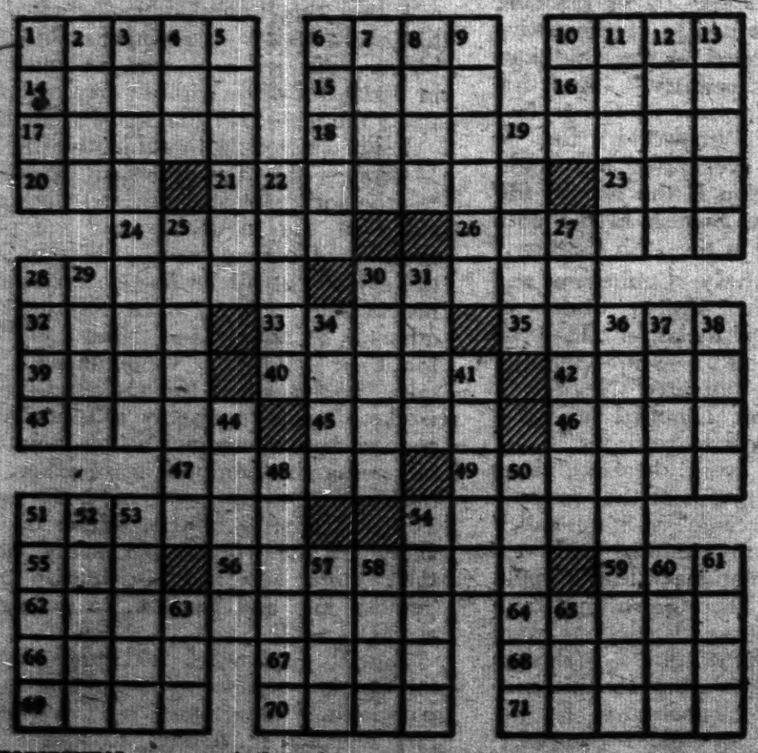
There should be from 3 to 4 cups of broth in the kettle. Skim off the fat and for each cup of skimmed broth mix 1½ to 2 tablespoons of the fat with an equal amount of flour. Stir several spoonfuls of the hot broth into the blended fat and flour and then, stirring constantly, pour the mixture into the broth in the kettle. Cook the gravy until it is slightly thickened and season to taste.

DUMPLINGS

¾ cup sifted flour
2½ tsp. baking powder
½ tsp. salt
1 egg
1/3 cup milk

Sift dry ingredients together. Beat the egg, add milk and mix with other ingredients. Drop by spoonfuls into boiling chicken gravy, cover tightly and cook for 15 minutes. Be sure to keep cover on throughout. After the dumplings are cooked, a beaten egg yolk may be added to the gravy for color and richness. Cook for a few more minutes.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



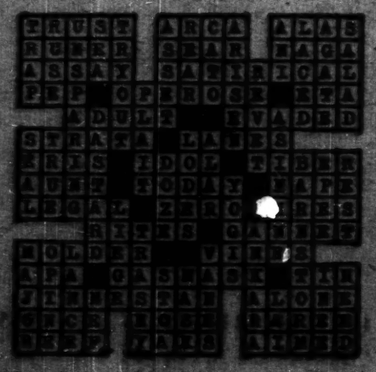
HORIZONTAL

1-Custody
6-Alms bar
10-Exclamation
14-Bard among the Goths
15-Scorch
16-Hindu mendicant
17-Chemical test
18-Given to ridicule
20-Energy
21-Laborious
23-Greek letter
24-Grown up
26-Foiled
28-Layers
30-Byways
32-Greek Goddess
33-Object of affection
35-European river
39-Relative
40-Present time
42-Back of the neck
43-Lawful
45-Of no value but adding value
46-Angers
47-Liturgies
49-Sea bird
51-Turn to dust
54-Climbing plants
55-Brazilian river
58-Article of military equipment (2 words)
59-Metallic element
62-Where the pearls reside
64-Matchless
66-Formerly
67-Tube
68-With show, street entertainment
69-Sailor's peril
70-Oxen
71-Pointed

VERTICAL

1-Capture
2-Trick
3-Liberal
4-Vast amount
5-Test
6-Item of value
7-Erect
8-Roman patriot
9-Ascended
10-Cuckoo
11-Streaked with color
12-Marble
13-Dish of greens
19-Face with stone
22-Braid
25-Politeness
27-Obstinate
28-Confirm
29-Exact
30-Ore veins
31-Axillary
34-Half-asleep
36-Tour the country with an itinerant cast
37-Fencing sword
38-Repose
41-Ascetics
44-Lord paramount
48-Cheap
50-Turkish city
51-Army officer
53-Surmise
53-Weapon
54-Weathercocks
57-Covered promenade
58-Disguise
60-Arrow poison
61-Exigency
63-Clock in the form of a ship
65-Medieval type of lyric poem

SOLUTION



Terms a Child Can Understand



ONE OF THE most important points in helping a child develop is to be completely aware of the level of his understanding and that it is extremely unwise to force him beyond this level. Almost as many times I have suggested that explanations of parents views be given in terms the child understands. This doesn't mean in two syllable words, it means using experiences the child, not the parent, has lived through. I could never ask a six, or seven-year-old "what is more important, my picket line, or your concert?" Such a decision is beyond the conception of a six-year-old, it is adult stuff. A child would object, and rightly, to being pushed into such a position.

• • •

However I do believe, very definitely, that children in the home of progressives have the right to the views and the beliefs of their parents. Where the relationship between parents or children is generally friendly and sympathetic, there is no question of pushing a child in any direction. The child who has found his parents reliable and truthful in other areas will accept their views and theories, even though they may be in conflict with the outside world, if they are geared to his understanding. Not only do children have the right to these ideas, but parents have the right to present them.

There may be times when children forsake their parents views, but the foundation is there, and parents have continued to be honest and reliable. There is the odd time when there may be difficulty in their relationship outside the home because of these views, but I cannot agree that this is justification for keeping a child in ignorance of the home views.

SAFE DRYING

Don't put wet shoes near heat; they may crack and be permanently ruined.

Think twice before you set wet shoes or overshoes near the stove or radiator to dry these winter days. Wet leather may be hardened so that it cracks, or may even be scorched by too much heat. Rubber may be weakened or even melted. Slow drying at ordinary room temperature prolongs the life of these clothing items.

Wet shoes should be dried slowly with soft paper stuffed inside so they will retain their shaps. When dry, rub well with saddle soap and then polish in the usual manner.

The rule of slow safe drying also holds for fur and woolen clothes—too often draped over hot radiators or hung too near the fire. Both wool and fur are especially fragile when wet and may be damaged by strong heat.

• • •

February Markets

Consider eggs and chicken on your marketing list for February. Lots of eggs and plenty of poultry meat are expected this second month of the year. Broilers and fryers will be in good supply especially on city markets. The abundant supplies of eggs result from more laying hens in flocks than a year ago and a higher rate of lay per hen. A record in egg production is expected.

The production of dried beans was record high this last year, so thrifty cooks will find plenty of these—and also of dried peas—on February markets.

Other plentiful protein foods for February meals are: big turkeys; pork and pork products; manufactured dairy products like cheese; and, last but not least, frozen fish.

The big seven among vegetables expected in abundance next month are: beets, cabbage, carrots, lettuce, spinach, canned and frozen corn, and Irish potatoes.

Fruits in good supply will include: winter pears, cranberries, apples, oranges, and those raisins and dried prunes, so good for eating out of hand as well as for a multitude of cooking uses.

FACTS FOR CONSUMERS

Your Dollar

—By Consumers Union

ANTITHISTAMINES FOR COLDS

The Medical Department of Consumer Reports comments this month on antithistamines—the wonder-drugs recently advertised for the prevention of colds. Consumers Union medical advisers look with considerable skepticism at the boldly headlined ads of such products as Anahist, Inhiston, Resistab and other over-the-counter drugs which are sold as cold cures, and they advise consumers to be equally skeptical.

The experimental evidence behind such products is far from conclusive, they say, and the dosages and particular drugs contained in the "remedies" are not those used in the experiments which have been made so far. This is not to say that there may not be value in the new treatment. But CU advises those who wish to try it to proceed with the full knowledge that they are guinea pigs in an experiment. To minimize risk, label directions should be followed scrupulously; the drug should be taken for no longer than 24 or 36 hours; its use should be discontinued immediately if any unpleasant "side effects" (such as nausea) are noted; it should not be given to children without medical advice; one should not take it before driving a car or operating machinery, as drowsiness is a common effect. The antihistamines cannot relieve sore throat, sinusitis or grippe; consult a physician if there is coughing, fever or chest pain.

FROZEN ORANGE JUICE

The quality of frozen orange juice was found generally high among the 19 widely distributed brands tested by Consumers Union. Thirteen of them—including such well-known brands as Birdseye, Minute Maid, Snow Crop and Donald Duck—rated Grade A according to the standards set for this product by the U. S. Agriculture Department. Consumer Reports points out, however, that there are great differences in flavor among brands, and some individuals have strong preferences for one kind or another. It is suggested that buyers experiment with several and choose from the high quality brands the flavor they prefer. Prices, too, were found to vary (generally frozen juices are sold in 6-oz. cans, which make 24 ounces of juice) and price bore no relationship to quality. All brands were judged adequate in vitamin C content; their average was just below the average vitamin C content for fresh orange juice.

SHEETS

There is no single Best Buy in sheets, according to Consumers Union; first you must decide whether your needs are best met by muslin or percale. In favor of muslin is its low initial price; in favor of percale is its appearance and feel as well as laundering economy if you pay for laundry by the pound.

Tests of 23 brands covering 60 types and price lines of sheets show that highly durable brands are available in both muslins and percales. Of the muslins, the "Type 140" (type is usually indicated on the label) proved generally superior to the "Type 128"; "Type 112" is generally of poor quality and not worth buying. Among percales, "Type 200" was generally superior to "Type 180," though there were many individual exceptions.

Size markings on sheets are in terms of unshrunk, torn sizes, before hemming. To find the size you need, allow five inches for top and bottom hem and some for shrinkage. CU found up to 3 percent shrinkage in width and up to 8 percent shrinkage in length. CU's tests were made on 81x108 in. (double bed size) sheets. The following were reported as top ranking sheets in their groups:

Spiegel's Sleeping Beauty, Cat. No.-7181 (Type 200, percale); Sears' Harmony House, Cat. No.-7682 (Type 200, percale); Fruit of the Loom Extra Weight (Type 140 muslin); Spiegel's Hostess, Cat. No.-7123 (Type 140 muslin); Sears' Harmony House Cat. No.-7282 (Type 140 muslin). Other brands high in quality include Pepperell Type 200 and Utica Type 200, Fieldcrest Type 140 and Dan River Type 140.

Lenin, Stalin and the Mid-Century



Continued from Magazine Page 3)

operation and friendship, the realization of the proposal of Stalin for an American-Soviet Pact of Peace.

The mid-century year challenges all thoughtful and forward-looking Americans, above all the workers and all anti-imperialists, to seize upon, shape, and utilize fully these new opportunities for achieving lasting peace. This challenge places a special historic responsibility on the American working class, and above all on its vanguard Communist Party. The Bolshevik Party of Lenin and Stalin has demonstrated, in the almost 50 years since the ideological and organizational crystallization of Bolshevism, what a working class with a mind and will of its own, guided by the beacon-light of Marxist science, can accomplish. It has proved that through the instrument of such a Party, millions of men and women can become masters of their destiny, the conscious architects of a better world for all—the world of socialism.

We American Communists look on the future not as a chapter to be read, but as one to be written. Our Party is determined to do all in its power to help assure that the hand of those who would write on it the disaster of a third world war—the monopolists and their Titoite, social democratic and reformist agents—shall be stayed by the united action of millions of our fellow-Americans, acting in unison with countless legions of partisans of peace in all countries.

Inspired by the wisdom and the indestructible achievements of the Party of Lenin and Stalin, we guard the unity of our Communist Party and the purity of its principles, the unity of our Marxist-Leninist theory and practice, the strengthening of the Party and its ties with the masses, as the most precious possession of the American working class.

Drawing upon the best in America's democratic and revolutionary traditions and the rich and glorious experiences of the international labor and Communist movements, we will bend every effort to promote united labor action and the broadest front of peace to advance the welfare and security of the American people, Negro and white. We will go forward relying upon the militancy and creative initiative of the working class and its great allies: the Negro people, the progressive intellectuals, and working farmers. Undaunted by persecutions and momentary setbacks, we will build an ever more effective, steeled and influential Communist Party to guide America by the compass of Marxism-Leninism forward to new struggles and new victories in the people's fight to prevent fascism and World War III, and to ensure peace, democracy, and socialism for our people and our nation.

Some Books About Lenin

The most important books about Lenin, now in print in English are **Lenin**, by Joseph Stalin; **Vladimir Lenin. A Political Biography**, prepared by the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute; **Life of Lenin**, by P. Kerzhentsev, and **Life and Teachings of Lenin**, by R. Palme Dutt. All these and the books below are published by International Publishers, New York.

Lenin's own major articles have now been translated into English. Seven volumes of his **Collected Works** have appeared, with more in peparation, and his **Selected Works** are available in twelve volumes, containing his most important writings.

Other English translations of the books by Lenin are **The Russian Revolution**, including articles by Stalin, and his great philosophical work, **Materialism and Empirio-Criticism.**

Highlights in Lenin's Life

April 22, 1870—Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (Lenin) born in Simbirsk (now Ulyanovsk) on the Volga.
1887—expelled from the University of Kazan for revolutionary activities.
1891—passed his law examination at St. Petersburg University.
1893—organized revolutionary circle in St. Petersburg; delivers first lecture On Markets.
1894—writes his first book, a Marxist work, What the 'Friends of the People Are' against the Russian populists.
1895—writes his first leaflet in connection with a strike of factory workers; organizes the League of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class; arrested and imprisoned.
1897—exiled to Siberia.
1900—begins his years as a political exile in western Europe; joins in founding Iskra.
1912—founds Pravda.
1914—at the beginning of World War 1, Lenin is arrested in Austria, but is later released and goes to Switzerland.
1916—writes Imperialism.
1917 — when March Revolution breaks in Russia, writes Letters from Afar; returns to Russia; writes State and Revolution; with the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party leads the Revolution which culminates victoriously in the October uprising; becomes head of the Soviet government.
1918—isues decree establishing the Red Army; is shot but recovers.
1919—leads in founding the Third International.
1920—institutes NEP issues decree creating the State Planning Commission (Gosplna).
1922—proposes Stalin be made General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party.
1923—though very ill, continues to write articles.
January 21, 1924—Lenin dies.

Lenin the Giant Who Loved Life

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

floor of Number 9 Falkenweg," he writes. "When passing my apartment Vladimir Ilyich would look in one window, then another, and if he caught sight of any of the children, would put his fingers to his temples to make them like horns, make a funny face, and rush into the house." Then would come a boisterous time, a tremendous racket. "Ilyich would chase after them and the romp would continue until both sides were exhausted, and then peace would be made soon to be broken again by one side or the other. Children loved Ilyich . . . for no one ever loved children and enjoyed playing, romping with them as he did, and every visit Ilyich paid us he was a treat for the children."

Contrast that with the picture of the hard, cold, embittered Bolshevik the press tells you he was. Fanatic? Narrow? Why the man had the culture of the world as his own. He loved literature and in his spare moments eagerly re-read the Russian classics, Puhhkin, Nekrassov, Tolstoy. He could quote Shakespeare, Heine, Moliere. Krupskaya, his wife, writes that the last story he read as his life ebbed away was one of Jack London's. Like Marx and Engels, he knew the classic Greeks and Romans: Aeschylus, Plato, Socrates, Virgil.

Music, painting, drama, all attracted him. Beethoven was his favorite composer, and he liked to hear music, sang himself, and when a group of his comrades got together on an evening he enthusiastically led in the singing.

His love of life was inexhaustible: though the man as revolutionary leader, scholar, thinker, surpassed all in history, he knew the outdoors. He hunted when in exile, hiked, loved to swim, to cycle, to climb mountains. His three years in Siberia often saw him in the fields, talking to peasants, helping them, listening to them, forever taking mental notes, sharing their life, enjoying it.

To live life to the fullest, he found the need to organize his time: that he did, deliberately, in that painstaking way so characteristic of the man. System, organization, was in his fibre. You find it in accounts of his prison life, for example.

He was no man the Czar could bury alive. While in his first prison term Lenin devoted himself to study. Political prisoners at that time, under Nicholas, had been able to wrest privileges our "enlightened" capitalism does not dream of granting. They could read, study. Stacks of books were brought to Lenin in his cell. From morning till night he sat studying books of statistics, volumes on economics. He was preparing his great work, "The Development of Capitalism in Russia." He never went to bed without exercising, never rose without giving himself a cold rubdown. He planned to stay healthy, keep alert, and do a prodigious amount of work. He did.

An earmark of his character was his meticulous regard for detail: though he knew his powers, had confidence in himself, he never regarded himself too big to undertake the smallest project. Genius, they say, is the capacity for taking infinite pains. Lenin had that quality and it served him well. For example: when unrest broke out in the big Thornton textile mills in St. Petersburg, in 1895, he got all the facts available about everything, from details on piece rates, the fines levied on the workers, to the particulars about the different kinds of cloth. The leaflets he drew up made excellent use of this knowledge and led to victories in the strikes that helped lay the basis for a mass workers movement in Russia.

You found it in his attention to Pravda which he founded. He went over every article, every phrase himself. Later, when in exile, he turned first to the column that announced the contributors from the various factories, jotted down their names, for he regarded their pennies as political acts of prime importance.

The founder of Pravda exhibited great concern for the workingclass press everywhere. Robert Minor has written of Lenin's advice to him and a group of American Communists who solicited his advice on founding the Daily Worker. "He insisted on the role of the paper as a popular mass organ for leadership and organizing of the day-to-day struggles of the working class—a popular, revolutionary paper reaching out far beyond the depths of the native working class steeped in the traditions and ways of the country." And he studied America, foresaw its rise to first place in the capitalist world. But he knew the people, venerated our tradition. "This tradition is the war of liberation against the English in the 18th and the Civil War in the 19th Century."

His profound study, **Capitalism and Agriculture in the United States of America** is a Marxist classic. In it he described the South's semi-feudalism bitterly: "To the 'liberated' Negroes it is akin to a prison, hemmed in, backward, without access to fresh air."

Wherever men were shackled, there Lenin was. This genius of the workingclass, "a mountain eagle" as Stalin called him, was forever preoccupied with real people. The revolutionary leader could be no pedant, no liberator rushing from a library. His personal relations were forever warm, simple, direct. Though he could castigate a man for his mistakes when it was necessary, he behaved always as an "older comrade," never "humiliated" them.

Clara Zetkin, the great German Communist, tells of his concern when she lay ill: "With the solicitude of a tender mother he inquired as to whether I was receiving proper medical treatment and the right food, and kept asking me what I was in need of." After the establishment of the socialist state, in the midst of the civil war and the intervention, haggard with work, driving himself by day and night, he wrote notes to his secretary to get rooms for a newly arrived comrade, firewood and meals for a foreign Communist, warm clothing for the child of a dead comrade. And he personally checked to see if it was done.

Karpinsky, an associate says: "Among the human traits rarely encountered, which put Vladimir Ilyich head and shoulder above other people, were his extraordinary consideration, sympathy, tact, simplicity and modesty, not only in his attitude toward comrades—whether members of the Central Committee or rank-and-filers—but to people in general, whether celebrities, or scrubwomen."

I find this remarkably illustrated in his characteristic reaction to the subbotniks—the workers who volunteered, in 1920, to work without pay, in their spare time, to help the socialist state.

Lenin exulted in this initiative by the Moscow railroad workers, regarded it "as the source of strength and the guarantee of the inevitable and complete triumph of communism." He saw in it the essence of all he had strived for in his lifetime. Men were working for others; not merely for themselves, but for their fellows. "Communism," he said, "begins when the rank-and-file of workers begin to display self-sacrificing concern that overcomes all obstacles for increasing the productivity of labor, for husbanding every pood of grain, coal, iron and other products, which do not accrue to the workers personally, or to their 'close' kith and kin, but to their 'remote' kith and kin, i.e., to society as a whole. . . ."

And this episode I find more revealing, perhaps, than all. To stress the paramount importance of this voluntary workers' movement, to spur it on, Lenin helped clear the Kremlin Square of rubbish left by the Civil War. He turned out to work with students of the Kremlin military school. One of them tells the story:

"We noticed," he said, "a small man in work clothes, standing on our right near the school banner. It was Lenin.

"Together we cleared the Kremlin Square of all the rubbish. Ilyich carried logs on his shoulders, yoked himself to a cart and dragged stones."

It seems to me an epitaph to the man's life, the refutation of his libellers, those who call him tyrant, despot. He yoked himself to the needs of history, to the requirements of man's freedom, and to win it the man who founded the Communist Party bore unparalleled burdens. The are no ramparts a Bolshevik can't storm, he said. And he won.

Any wonder then that the Spanish worker from the far-off Pyrenees wrote that in a century a splendid statue of him will stand in every town and village on the face of the globe?

The Worker

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BEAT FIRST EFFORT TO BURY FEPC

Judge Admits FBI Tap Is Crime, But Calls Up 'Spy' Trial

By Harry Raymond

Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan ruled Friday that although FBI phone tapping in the case was a punishable crime, Judith Coplon and Valentin Gubitchev must face trial Tuesday on espionage charges.

"The government has shown to my satisfaction," said the judge, "that it does have independent proof of the facts obtained by telephone and microphone interception."

Reviewing the shocking testimony in a six-week pre-trial hearing of lawless FBI wire tapping, Judge Ryan noted the interceptions had been authorized by the U.S. Attorney General.

"Such authorization," he said however, "did not clothe with legality the unlawful activities of the wire tappers nor detract at all from the interdiction of the Supreme Court on evidence secured by this type of investigation."

CALLED FELONY

Although he declined to act on a motion by Abraham Pomerantz, attorney for Soviet diplomatic official Gubitchev, to hail the self-confessed FBI wire tappers before an extraordinary grand jury, Judge Ryan recalled the Federal Communications Act "not only forbade such interception," but declared it "a felony punishable by imprisonment or fine, or both."

"This is still the law," the judge continued and added

"The fact that these interceptions were carried on under written authorization of the Attorney General imparts no sanctity to them; they remain unlawful and prohibited."

Judge Ryan ruled the motion to quash the indictments on grounds of illegal wire-tap evidence may be reconsidered after the trial in light of government testimony during the trial.

Archibald Palmer, attorney for Miss Coplon, after hearing the decision, stated: "I firmly and unequivocally believe in the innocence of Judith Coplon. I will, with God's help and every effort at my command, prove it to the people of the United States."

(Continued on Page 11)

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON.—The Dixie-GOP coalition suffered its first beating of the year Friday when the Cox resolution to repeal the 21-day rule was defeated 183 to 236. Its defeat now leaves the road clear for the Truman Administration to bring the Powell FEPC bill to the floor on Monday — if it wishes. But whether it so wishes or not is yet to be demonstrated. House speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex) has refused to say whether he will give the floor Monday to Rep. John Lesinski (D-Mich) to call up the FEPC bill.

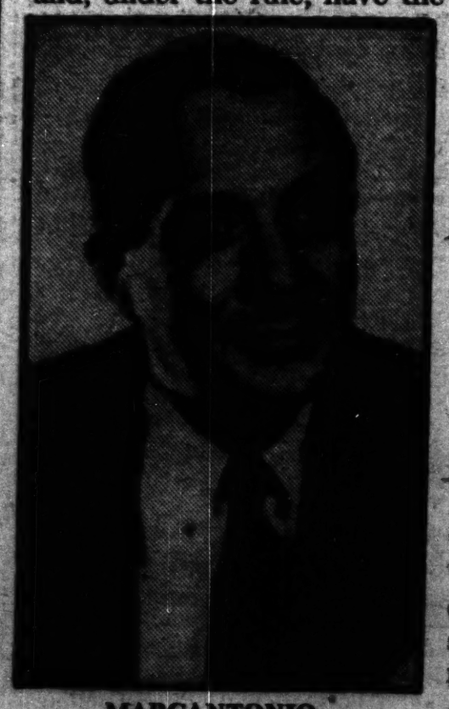


POWELL

When a reporter asked Rayburn Friday what bill will get the right of way Monday, Rayburn replied: "That is still up to me. There are still several chances."

The "several chances" include a veterans' hospital bill which Rep. John Rankin (D-Miss) is sponsoring, an amendment to the National Security Act sponsored by Rep. Carl Vinson (D-Ga), and several measures sponsored by Rep. Harden Peterson (D-Fla).

These men are chairmen of legislative committees and, under the rule, have the right to seek recognition in favor of their bills. As outspoken opponents of FEPC they are expected to make a bid for the floor as a means of blocking consideration of the Powell bill. Friends of FEPC have reason to fear Rayburn will recognize one of them in preference to Lesinski.



MARCANTONIO

A GRAVE THREAT

The Cox resolution, until its defeat Friday afternoon, was a grave threat to FEPC and other civil rights measures. By repealing the 21-day rule it would have restored the power of the reactionary rules committee

(Continued on Page 10)

Put On The Pressure

An Editorial

Popular pressure, along with the good fight put up by Reps. Powell and Marcantonio, has blocked the Dixiecrat plot against Fair Employment Practices legislation by killing the Cox resolution. Now the heat has to be turned on Congress to get the Powell FEPC bill on the floor Monday.

Wire Congressman John Lesinski, chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, demanding that he take the floor Monday and introduce the bill.

Demand that House Speaker Sam Rayburn recognize Lesinski when he takes the floor.

And, above all, write, wire or telephone your Congressman over the weekend urging him to be in his seat on Monday.

With every Congressman in his seat on Monday, there are enough pledged votes to insure House passage of FEPC.

The Story of Landlord Medina and His Partner

By ART SHIELDS

Lest Old Acquaintance Be Forgot See Page 3

Auto Locals Ask All-Labor Aid to Miners

By William Allan

DETROIT. — Flint and Detroit auto union leaders on Friday vigorously denounced NLRB counsel Robert Denham's move for an injunction against the mine workers as outright union busting that has to be fought by the entire labor movement.

The executive board of UAW Dodge Local 3 wired Truman demanding he should not invoke Taft-Hartley against the miners.

Local 155, UAW, at a membership meeting, went on record demanding that Truman pressure the coal operators to accede to the miners' demands.

Briggs Local 742 wrote to UMWA president John J. Lewis that the Briggs workers would support the miners against any strike-breaking through T-H injunctions.

JOE McCUSKER, regional director, UAW, said: "This demonstrates Denham's anti-union bias and is a move to defeat the miners. Sure we are opposed to it."

THOMAS THOMPSON, president, Local 600: "Denham is reaching out into a situation where it's outright interference with the miners attempts to win gains. We will certainly join any fight to lick that kind of stuff."

JOHN RAYNOLDS, president, Local 208: "There should be a joint committee of labor leaders formed to fight this. After all, we owe the miners something. They helped us to build the UAW."

JAMES WALKER, UAW shop chairman, Allen Industries plant, now on strike: "What does Truman mean, he never gave Denham the order to move on the injunction. If that's true then why doesn't he order Denham to withdraw it or be fired. The miners are the front line of labor, and U. S. reserves have to move up and back them. We have a strike now, we know what it means to have solidarity action to help you."

DON ELLIS, president, A. C. Spark Plug: "Against it, absolutely. Anything the other Flint locals do, I'm for it."

WILLIAM GENSKE, financial secretary, Fisher One plant; "Completely unwarranted. It helps the operators. We must come to the aid of the miners. We should remember what they did for us in 1937."

CHARLES ZIY, financial secretary. Chevrolet, 59, "You can say we are absolutely opposed and will say so."

THORNTON, financial secretary, Buick, 599: "What a strike-breaking move. Something has to be done."

DAVIS, president of Fisher 2: "Wholeheartedly opposed to such a move against the miners who are fighting for their just demands."

Support for the miners was expressed Friday by hundreds of members of AFL Musicians Local 802 as they signed petitions on the union's exchange floor demanding the removal of Denham, the end of the Taft-Hartley Act and the return of the Wagner Act.

The petition, addressed to President Truman, was sponsored by the Musicians Committee In Support of the Mine Workers. The petition also backed "a united front of labor to fight the mine owners."

Funds were contributed by the musicians to aid the miners.

Taft-Hartley actions against the miners will harm all organized labor in the United States, the executive board of Local 1227, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, declared on Friday. The resolution called on President Truman to remove his appointee, Robert Denham, general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, who has applied for injunction proceedings against the United Mine Workers.



DENHAM

Hearing on Jobless Insurance Tuesday

The Joint Committee on Unemployment Insurance of the State Legislature will hold a public hearing in Albany Tuesday at 2 p.m. in the Senate chamber to review testimony from trade unions, political parties and organizations on legislation to extend and increase present jobless benefits.

The committee is headed by Sen. John H. Hughes, Republican from Syracuse.

Representatives of groups and individuals who wish to be heard on this key issue should write or write Sen. Hughes immediately asking for a place on the agenda. Write to Sen John H. Hughes, Joint Committee on Unemployment Insurance, Capitol Building, Albany, N. Y.

ADA, LIBERAL PARTY 'RALLY' TAKES NO ACTION FOR FEPC

By Elihu S. Hicks

Liberal Party and Americans for for Democratic Action leaders dominated and scuttled the "Emergency Rally for FEPC," held Thursday night at the Wendell Willkie Auditorium, 20 W. 40 St. The meeting called by the national office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was notable in that little if any action resulted to aid the passage of FECP legislation.

The "rally" attracted less than 50 persons. Of those present no more than five or six were Negroes. There was not one Negro speaker on the program, not even Roy Wilkins, NAACP acting secretary, who was billed as the main speaker.

ADA, "LIBERAL" BIG WIGS

Instead, every speaker was big wig in the Americans for Democratic Action and the Liberal Party or was supported by the ADA-Liberal splitters.

This was in sharp opposition to Wilkin's previous aim that the Washington Mobilization was non-political and excluded all political groups.

The main speaker was Adolph A. Berle, chairman New York State Liberal Party. Berle spoke at length about the various tricks which the "Dixiecrat-Republican" coalition might try to kill FECP legislation.

Berle was preceded by Oren Root, wealthy corporation lawyer and Liberal-supported Republican candidate for Borough President in the November elections. Root declared that both major parties were "sincere" in their stand on FECP.

NO CROCODILE TEARS FOR CLEOPATRA

CINCINNATI, O. — Cleopatra, the Cincinnati Zoo's 11-foot crocodile, was reported "resting comfortably" after undergoing a 40-minute operation in the zoo's reptile house Thursday. In the course of the operation, Dr. Carl A. Pleuger, veterinarian, removed six soft drink bottles, 39 stones, three marbles, two bullets, a whistle and a toy elephant from Cleo's stomach.

The possibility of Cleo needing rocks in her diet was brought up by Dr. Kenneth E. Caster, professor of Paleontology at the University of Cincinnati.

"Cleopatra is the descendant of the preshistoric dinosaurs and this type of reptile has no teeth for chewing food, "Dr Caster said. "grinding action in the stomach, aided by rocks and pebbles, chews been the first on a full grown the gizzard of a chicken."

Dr. Pleuger said he noted during the operation that the crocodile's stomach indicated no ill effets from the foreign objects he removed.

"It may well be that she'll need some rocks of reasonable size to help her digest her meals," he added. "Her digestive juices were so strong that my hand was tingling from them before I'd taken that stuff from her stomach."

Cleo, who has lived 26 years of her estimated 100-year life span, was rendered unconscious with sedatives and hypodermic injections of barbiturates for the history-making operation.

Say US Provokes 2nd Berlin Blockade

BERLIN—The Soviet Army newspaper Taeglische Rundschau charged Friday that U.S. occupation authorities are trying to "instigate another blockade" of Berlin. The charge was in reference to the seizure by West German police, under military occupation orders, of the building that houses Soviet zone railway and communications switchboards.

The German Democratie Republic's parliament unanimously adopted a resolution pledging "full support" to the oviet-directed rail line and placing responsibility for a reduction in rail service on Maj. Gen. Maxwell Taylor, U.S. military commandant in Berlin.

Indications that the U.S. military were in fact working to provoke a new blockade situation were provided in the announcement that preparatons were set for restoration of the Berlin airlift.

The German National Front organization condemned the seizure of the building in Berlin, declaring:

"By the assault on the building, control of the whole net and railway facilities has been taken from railway experts.

Security is no longer guaranteed and there is danger of catastrophes . . . to prevent danger and secure human lives, the railway direction decided to slow down traffic."

Laborites Put Right Wing Forward

LONDON, Jan. 19. — Britain's Labor Party put forward only rightwing leaders on its list of radio speakers for the February election campaign today, in an apparent move to win middle class votes.

The state-owned British Broadcasting Corp. has allotted five broadcasts totaling two hours air time to both the Laborites and the Conservatives between Feb. 4 and Feb. 18, the Saturday before the Feb. 23 election.

The Labor Party announced its list of five speakers, but it did not include health minister Aneurin Bevan, who is slightly to the left of Bevin.

Also omitted was Miss Edith Summerskill, Parliamentary secretary to the food minister, who had been slated as the Labor party's leading woman speaker. They picked a little known woman member of Parliament.

Indonesia Dock Strike Grows

BELAWAN, Indonesia (ALN). — A strike by 1,000 organized dock workers grew in effectiveness here as it received official approval of union leaders. The walkout started without authorization to speed action on the workers' demand for wage increases, free meals and a 40-hour week.

Village townspeople have been recruited by the companies to unload the ships of the Rotterdam Lloyd, the Netherlands Steamship Co., and other Dutch vessels, but they are unable to transport the goods. As a result, warehouses are filled beyond capacity.

Report Japanese CP Leader Admits Errors in Theory

The Japanese Communist Party has acknowledged some of its errors pointed out in a recent article which appeared in the Comunist Information Bureau (CIB) bulletin according to a Tokyo dispatch by United Press. Sanzo Nosaka, one of the leaders of the Japanese Communist Party, had been criticized in the CIB article for his theory that Japan can go over to socialism under American occupation troops.

Nosaka developed a theory which denied the necessity of fighting for the independence of Japan, for withdrawal of occupation troops, for the establishment of a democratic government and moving toward socialism as a result of a consistsent struggle against imperialism.

The acceptance of this criticism of the Japanese Party, was voted by 200 Party leaders at a special conference held in Tokyo Friday. Nosaka was quoted as saying that "the theory embodied in my article, referred to by the Cominform commentator, was erroneous in principle, even though the international and domestic situation in Japan was peculiar."

The Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party was reported to have adopted a resolution agreeing with "the positive significance" of the CIB criticism and accepting Nosaka's self-criticism.

Despite his admitted errors, Nosaka remained in his post, according to the UP dispatch. Nothing was said about the action of the Japanese Party in expelling Konakanishi during the previous discussion.

Communist spokesman Ritsu Ito told United Press "the Japanese Communist Party has no organizational connection with the Cominform, but we have been ready to listen to criticism and friendly advice from friendly parties in other countries."

The Japanese Communist Party statement closed with the declaration:

"We will try not to repeat such errors in the future and will live up to expectations of the international proletariat."

The Central Committee said a new policy statement would be announced on Jan. 23.

Last Wednesday the Peking radio of Peoples China broadcast a sharp criticism of the line of the Japanese Communist Party and of Nosaka.

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POINT OF ORDER

By ALAN MAX

A lot of harsh things are being said these days about J. Edgar Hoover and his wire-tapping.

But J. Edgar is really upholding the principle of freedom of information—he believes in the right of J. Edgar Hoover to be informed about everybody's personal business.

The other day J. Edgar was forced to admit that he now has "only 170" wire-taps going. In a couple of years he may admit that this was a typographical error—that he meant 17,000,000.

I think there are 170 taps on my telephone alone.

When J. Edgar says he is tapping "only" 170 wires, that's the same as saying that he is "only" breaking the law 170 times.

Landlord Medina and His Partner

Lest Old Acquaintance Be Forgot

By ART SHIELDS

On Oct. 21 a big New York landlord was sitting on the Federal bench in Foley Square when a former New York tenants' leader came up for sentence before him. The former tenants' leader had directed a tremendous anti-eviction campaign in New York City and had tried to organize the tenants of the big landlord who sat on the bench. And when the sentence was read the tenants' leader found that the landlord judge had given him a term of five years — the utmost limit in the case. Officially this wasn't a landlord-and-tenants' case. The tenants' leader — Carl Winter — had been sentenced for allegedly "conspiring" to "advocate" the "overthrow" of government by "force and violence."

The landlord judge, however, had influenced the jury to bring in the verdict of guilty.

This big landlord's law partner had once angrily clashed with the same tenants' leader when they met face to face at City Hall during an anti-eviction demonstration. The partner was the Acting Mayor of New York at that time.

The big landlord himself didn't come to bat against Winter until he got the tenants' leader in his Court.

The big landlord was Judge Harold R. Medina of the U. S. District Court of New York, who controls almost one million dollars of residential buildings in the city.

★

MEDINA HAD REASON to be concerned about Winter's anti-eviciton campaign during the depression. For court records show a fantastic number of eviction proceedings in his own tenement houses.

These court records heveal that a total of ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN (107) poor (Negro and white) tenants were served with eviction notices in 13 cold water flats that he had acquired as part of his counsel fees in a million dollar case.

And Carl Winter was the very man, who had sent his organizers into these buildings on 74 St. and 86 St. on Manhattan's Upper East Side to rally the tenants against evictions.

That was during the early 1930's. And in 1949 Landlord Medina had his chance to sentence Winter and ten other members of the National Board of the Communist Party in the unprecedented thought control trial.

All of the 11 Communist leaders had been active in the anti-eviction campaign in various cities. But Winter had been in charge of the movement in New York, where the tenants' struggle reached its highest pitch. He was Secretary of the city's militant Unemployed Councils, that stopped thousands of evictions during the depression, and won home relief for the unemployed workers of New York.

It is obvious, of course, that Landlord Medina should have disqualified himself as a judge in this trial. His unfitness was plain. Many other rich judges are biased against workers leaders. But Medina had a personal reason for his hatred of Winter and his comrades as well.

★

THE FBI DID NOT NEED to remind Medina that Winter had led the big campaign against the rich landlords, to whom he belonged.

New York newspapers had repeatedly told of the Communist tenant leader's anti-eviction and rent strike activities in New York.

And Winter's picture had been splashed in many New York papers on one dramatic occasion when he stood face to face with Medina's own law partner and fellow landlord, demanding an end of evictions.

That was on Sept. 10, 1932, when Joseph V. McKee of the law firm of Medina, Sherpick & McKee, was Acting Mayor of New York in charge of the police, who were protecting evictions.

Medina's partner had previously been the No. Two man in the city for seven years as President of the Board of Aldermen in the regime of the grafting playboy, Jimmie Walker. He had often sat in as Acting Mayor during this time. He got the big job again for four months in 1932 when Jimmie resigned in a graft scandal that wasn't a bit funny.

This third member of the firm of Medina, Sherpick & McKee had been giving his blessing to the savage police clubbing of militant tenants for years. And he had supported the jailing of William Z. Foster and other Communist leaders in 1930 after the police broke up an anti-eviction demonstration and beat hundreds of workers.

★

IN THIS ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN the Acting Mayor was fighting for his partner, Medina, as well as for himself. For the two men were joint owners of the same tenement houses, where many eviction notices were being served.

We have already told in the Daily Worker how McKee was decorated by Mussolini's consul general in June, 1928, while he was a member of the law firm of Medina, Sherpick & McKee. The session of the Board of Aldermen, over which McKee was presiding, was recessed while this fascist ceremony went on at City Hall.

And we have also dealt with his vicious anti-Semitic article in The Catholic World, in which he called the young Jews "liars" and "cheats" and "Socialists" with "no code of morals."

Winter had no illusions about the new mayor as he was rallying the jobless tenants for the march to City Hall on that tenth day of September, 1932.

Medina's partner had begun cutting relief when he took over the city government in the very depth of the great depression.

Winter promptly called the new mayor an "enemy" of the working people in the Unemployed Council's journal, the militant Hunger Fighter.

★

POLICE GAVE NO PERMIT for the tenants' march to City Hall. But many thousands of workers streamed down Broadway from Union Square at Winter's call with banners calling for cash relief and no more evictions.

And the great army of workers was soon parading around the Mayor's office and shouting its demands.

Medina's partner admitted later that 20,000 hungry men and women were waving their banners outside of his windows that day.

It wasn't a "pleasant thing to contemplate," he told an audience at the New York Stock Exchange that fall.

Medina didn't find such sights pleasant either when he was directing the frame-up of Winter and his comrades at Foley Square 17 years later.

McKee refused to see a delegation led by Winter at first. He had to back down, however, when the crowd expressed its anger in a thundering voice that resounded throughout City Hall.

★

POLICE INSPECTOR McAULIFFE then brought back word from the Mayor's office that McKee had consented to see a committee of three . . . just three, no more.

The crowd turned this down.

The police negotiator then said the Mayor would see 10.

The crowd vetoed this also.

McKee's representative then upped the offer to 15, then to 20, and finally to 30.

The workers settled for the latter number and Winter went in with a delegation of 30 Negro and white tenants' leaders, unemployed trade unionists and a group of war veterans led by Emanuel Levin, who is now with the Daily Worker.

"We were received with open hostility," Winter told me last week.

"Police ringed us round in a solid circle and the Mayor remained standing without offering us any chairs.

"One line that McKee uttered I can never forget. 'I am here to protect the landlords,' he said, when we insisted that he must stop the evictions of destitute workers onto the streets."

The mayor was a landlord himself.

And the capitalist papers hailed his blunt refusal to end evictions or to give more cash relief.

★

THE UNEMPLOYED workers, whom Winter represented, had voted to accept nothing less than $10 cash relief every week for unemployed couples, with $3 more for each dependent and a minimum of $1 a day for single men and women.

The money was available to meet those simple demands, Winter pointed out. The bankers could wait for their intertst payments while the City used the money to save the lives of starving families.

But McKee coldly told him that the bankers must come first.

Medina's partner did his best to turn the relief hearing into an earlier thought control trial that day. He tried again and again to get Winter to say that he would take "direct action" if the City Government rejected his demands. McKee had attempted to trap William Z. Foster with similar "force and violence" questions at a City Hall meeting two years before. Didn't Foster "advocate the violent overthrow of the Government?" he had asked repeatedly on that occasion.

But McKee's efforts failed. He had to listen to Winter and to Sol Harper, a Negro Communist, at whom he shamefully jeered. But he had to listen to them and to other members of the militant working class delegation.

And he was later to see this Communist-led movement of the unemployed winning more home relief for hungry families in New York, and unemployment insurance throughout the nation.

★

THE LANDLORDS and bankers and manufacturers behind agents of the capitalist State like Medina and McKee didn't relish the many gains the workers were making in the embattled 1930's. They saw the Communists giving decisive leadership in many of these struggles. And the bosses struck back last year in the Foley Square trial with their spokesman Medina in the judge's seat.

We remember the pleasure with which Landlord Medina, put Winter in prison for 30 days for "contempt" for refusing to betray some of his comrades during the trial. Savage contempt sentences was also inflicted on Editor John Gates of the Daily Worker and on Henry

(Continued on Page 10)

MEDINA'S PARTNER MEETS CARL WINTER



"I'm here to protect the landlords," said Medina's partner, Mayor Joseph V. McKee (arrow 2) to Carl Winter (arrow 1), leader of New York City's unemployed movement, at City Hall on Sept. 10, 1932. Winter was asking the mayor to halt evictions. Medina later sentenced Winter to five years in prison in the Foley Square trial of the Communist leaders.



Twenty thousand unemployed workers demonstrated outside City Hall on Sept. 10, 1932, while Carl Winter, their leader, asked Mayor Joseph V. McKee, Medina's partner, to halt evictions and [illegible] demonstration, with placards calling for milk.

U.S. Gov't Threatens Bulgaria On Request to Recall Envoy

WASHINGTON.—The U.S. State Department presented the People's Republic of Bulgaria with an ultimatum to withdraw its demand for the recall of American envoy Donald R. Heath or face a break in diplomatic relations. A note in those terms was handed on Friday to Bulgarian charge d' affaires Peter Voutow. A copy was also given the Bulgarian foreign office in Sofiia by the American legation.

Heath had been implicated in the treason trial of former vice premier Traicho Kostov, who was convicted of having plotted the overthrow of the Bulgarian government with the aid of Tito Yugoslavia, Britain and the U. S.

In an evident move to take the American diplomat's name out of the spy disclosures, the State Department last month threatened Bulgaria with a diplomatic break if the "attacks" were not halted.

On Thursday, however, the Bulgarian government termed Heath as "persona non grata." At the same time, it demanded the recall of Yugoslav ambassador Josip Djerdja and other Titoite diplomats on grounds of their implication in Kostov espionage and assassmation plot.

PRIED IN SECRETS

Heath was charged with prying into Bulgaria's economic secrets in conversations with Tsonyu Tsonchev, former governor of the National Bank. Heath was acquainted with Tsonchev, a former Rockefeller Institute scholarship student in the U. S

In its note, the State Department asserted that unless Bulgaria rescinds the ouster move "and demonstrates its willingness to observe established international standards of conduct," the United States will have no recourse but to assume Bulgaria doesn't desire diplomatic relations.

"In these circumstances," it added, "the United States will be obliged to withdraw the diplomatic mission from Bulgaria and ask for the recall of the Bulgarian mission from the United States."

The U. S. legation in Sofia has an American staff of 18. The Bulgarian legation here has a three-member staff. They are Voutov and his wife and attache Constantin Grigorov.

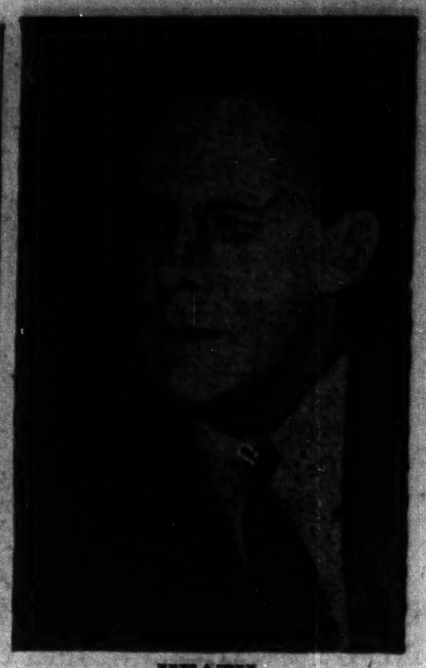
REMOVE 6

LONDON. — The Bulgarian Communist Party Friday removed six members of the Party's Central Committee from their party posts.

A Communist Party communique issued in Sofia said Political Bureau member Dobri Terpeshev, whose demotion from vice-premier to minister of labor was approved by the National Assembly yesterday, has been dropped from the Political Bureau.

The communique said the party's Central Committee decided to remove Terpeshev after hearing reports by party secretary General Valko Chervenkov on "fundamental lessons of uncovering the Traicho Kostov band and struggle for its defeat."

The Communist Party newspaper Rabotnichesko Delo named the six men removed from the Central Committee as Boris Kopchev, Krastyo Dobrev, Gocho Grozvev, Ivan Bachvarov, Valko Gochev and Krastyo Stoyshev. They were dismissed for "not coping with their work and for dulled vigilance."



HEATH

Trial Monday Of Cop's Victim

A jury of eight men and four women has been selected to try James Taylor, Negro father of six who was shot by a cop and then accused of "second degree assault."

The trial will proceed Monday.

Taylor was shot by Officer Abraham Yudenfreund last June in an incident in which the cop also killed Taylor's cousin, Richard Brown. The off-duty cop, wearing a bartender's apron, came out of a bar and without identifying himself began to beat Brown.

When Taylor protested, Yudenfreund killed Brown and shot Taylor in the groin.

The Civil Rights Congress, which has assigned attorney Emanuel H. Bloch to defend Taylor, has urged the courtroom be filled Monday morning. The trial will be held at General Sessions Court, Part III, 100 Centre St.

REPORT FRANCO, CABINET HAIL ACHESON STATEMENT

MADRID.—The Spanish cabinet met with Generalissimo Francisco Franco Friday to discuss the new U. S. decision to support full diplomatic relations with Spain.

Foreign Minister Alberto Martin Artajo was reported to have rushed the complete text of Dean Acheson's statement to Franco's residence early Friday morning, before the cabinet meeting at 9:30 a.m.

Observers said the cabinet also discussed loan operations and wheat negotiations, which are of votal importance at present because of the acute economic crisis in Spain.

Acheson's statement was interpreted as meaning United Nations members will return their ambassadors to Madrid this year.

Observers predicted that the official Spanish reaction will be that Spain never changed its policy, and that the U. S. has recognized the "justice" of Franco's position.

Terming Secretary Acheson's statement "a complete surrender to the Spanish dictator and an ignominious farewell to the struggle against fascism," Dr. Edward K. Barsky, chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Friday urged the widest protest to President Truman and Acheson.

"The surrender is complete," Dr. Barsky declared. "For the Secretary of State says the United States is ready to champion the full recognition of Franco and his admission to all UN agencies. The U.S. is ready to grant full economic assistance through private loans and credits, E. R. P., and the Export-Import Bank. The Secretary also reveals for the first time, despite his condemnation of Franco last May, that our government offered Franco a pact of friendship and trade and that to date the Spanish Government has indicated no interest in such arrangements.

"This is the ultimate humiliation against which the American people must vehemently protest if they would save any pretense of befriending world democracy. The damage to the struggle of the Spanish people within Spain and in exile is incalculable; to them the new U. S. policy can mean only profound betrayal."

Dr. Barsky said that the "Roll Call For Peace" at Manhattan Center Thursday evening, Jan. 26, will represent the first opportunity for public protest in the city. The mass meeting, sponsored by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, will hear Rep. Vito Marcantonio; O. John Rogge; James Durkin, international president of the United Office & Professional Workers; and Johannes Steel, news analyst.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER HONOR ROLL

"Build the Party and the Press to Help Build the People's Coalition for Peace and Progress"



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CLUB G-1 (Food Workers Section)
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CLUB 2 (Staten Island)
LASALLE CLUB (7th A.D.)
STUYVESANT CLUB 2
KRUMBEIN CLUB
PRESTES CLUB
LOWER SECOND AVE. CLUB
CLUB 1 (Staten Island)
CLUB 5-B (Lower West Side)
BETANCES CLUB
FIRST E.D. SOUTH CLUB (Washington Heights)
VILLAGE SOUTH CLUB
HEADQUARTERS CLUB (Distributive)
WHITE GOODS CLUB (Garment)
DRESS CLUB 2 (Garment)
CLUB 3-B (Garment)

BRONX

CLUB POWER (Bronx Puerto Rican Section)
CLUB 3 (Burnside)
CLUB PARSONS (Burnside)
RAILROAD CLUB (Burnside)
PROSPECT CLUB 1 (Hunts Point)
RAILROAD CLUB (Parkchester Section)
24 C.D. CLUB (Hunts Point)
GUNHILL CLUB (Mosholu)

BROOKLYN

FOSTER CLUB (Bath Beach)
AVENUE O CLUB (Bath Beach)
CLUB HENDY (Kings Highway)
CLUB MADISON (Kings Highway)
CLUB 328 (Boro Hall)
RINGDALE CLUB (24 A.D. Kings)
OCEANA CLUB
NEPTUNE CLUB
GUNG-HO CLUB
MANHATTAN BEACH CLUB
FREDERICK DOUGLASS CLUB (Kings Highway)
MARINE PARK CLUB
KRUMBEIN CLUB (Coney Island)
KATZ CLUB (Coney Island)
FOSTER CLUB (Midwood)
GLENWOOD CLUB (Midwood)
FREEDOM CLUB (Bath Beach)
NEW UTRECHT CLUB (Bath Beach)
SHOREFRONT CLUB
WEST BRIGHTON CLUB 1
WEST BRIGHTON CLUB 2
LEWIS CLUB (Bedford)
KRUMBEIN CLUB (Bedford)

QUEENS

RIDGEWOOD CLUB (Rego Park)
MASPETH INDUSTRIAL CLUB
MIDDLE VILLAGE CLUB
LONG ISLAND CITY CLUB
SUGAR CLUB (Queens)
PXT CLUB (Astoria)
P-D CLUB (Queens)
RAILROAD CLUB (Sunnyside)
COLLEGE POINT CLUB
L-T CLUB (Flushing)
WILLIE MILTON CLUB (Jamaica)
74th ST. CLUB (Jackson Heights)
MERRICK CLUB (Nassau)
FREDERICK DOUGLASS CLUB (Flushing)
VETS PROJECT CLUB

UPSTATE

EUGENE WOLMAN (New Rochelle)
ROCKLAND CLUB (Westchester)
SOUTH END CLUB (Albany)
YOUTH CLUB (Utica)
COMMUNITY CLUB (Utica)

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Sixth Honor Roll Listing — January 29

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A group of Philadelphians picketed a Port Richmond pier where a Turkish vessel was being loaded with American tanks and armored cars for delivery to Chiang Kai-shek's phantom government on Formosa. Previously, a large group of Philadelphia trade union, civic and religious leaders wired President Truman protesting the shipment and calling on him to open U.S.-Chinese trade.

PEOPLES CHINA NAMES DELEGATE TO UN

HONG KONG.—The Chinese People's Government has named Chang Wen-tien as chief delegate to the United Nations. Chang is a member of the Communist Party's political bureau. He served as secretary of the party from 1937 to 1941 and as chief of its information bureau. More recently he was information chief for the party's Manchurian bureau.

HONG KONG. — Kuomintang sources reported Friday that the Chinese People's Government had massed at least 100,000 troops on Liuchow Peninsula for an amphibious assault on Hainan Island. Reports from the Kuomintang-held island said the Liberation forces had reached full strength but their assault was being held up by the lack of shipping.

Meanwhile, a Hainan dispatch reported the arrival in the southern harbor of Yulin of a "U. S. Naval Fleet" but gave no other details. The seventh task force is the only U. S. naval unit known to be operating in the western Pacific.

A Tapei dispatch reported that Maj. James Gauly and Capt. Richard R. Rule, U. S. air attaches in Formosa, were visiting Hainan. Commander Andrew Long, U. S. naval liaison officer at Hong Kong, Capt. Willard Bolton, U. S. air attache and Lt. Col. Jack Poston, U. S. Army research specialist, also were reported inspecting Kuomintang defenses on the island.

TAIPEI, Formosa. — Mme. Chang Kai-shek appealed today to the United States to send military and technical advisers to Formosa to aid the fight against communism.

"Your government says it is fighting communism," she told a press conference. "So are we. So why don't they send somebody to help us do it?"

Killer of Yanks is Organizer of New Nazi Army

By Joseph Starobin

Two months ago, American generals and American Congressmen were talking about the desirability of a Western German army. Today, that army is being formed.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, of the puppet German Republic at Bonn, was disclosed this week to be planning at least one division of such an army by June 1st, and an armored corps by 1951. And that's on top of the Hilfscorps, the auxiliary, semi-military police, already functioning in the western zones.

According to a report by Drew Middleton in last Sunday's N. Y. Times, Adenauer is negotiating with a society of former Nazi officers known as Die Bruderschaft. His chief adviser is Lt. Gen. Kurt Von Manteuffel, the man who slaughtered thousands of American soldiers in the Ardennes breakthrough of Dec., 1944.

Without the slightest shame or secrecy, the re-nazification of western Germany is picking up speed. And while some of the Atlantic Pact members, such as France, don't like it, the fact remains that this process goes forward with the consent and encouragement of the American military governor, and former banker, John McCloy.

A GERMAN ARMY? A year, or two or three years ago this would have shocked the whole world, Americans included. Today, the rest of humanity is shocked, but not surprised. For Communist and democratic leaders everywhere have long predicted that the logical result of a policy which consciously rebuilds a reactionary Germany would be the formation of a German army.

The shocking thing is that Americans have so far tolerated these sinister developments without effective protest. Congress Adolph Sabath, of Illinois, has introduced a resolution for an investigation of the Military Government's record in western Germany—a measure that needs support—but much more needs to be done, and can be done.

The re-arming of the Reich is the latest and most outrageous event in a systematic policy. A German Army is being created first of all against the workingclass in western Germany, two and a half million of whom are out of work.

That flows from the conversion of western Germany into a colony: cutting her off from the eastern part of the country, fitting her heavy industry into the over-all plan of an American-dominated western European cartel, and reducing her light industry to make way for American goods. The German army, now being revived, will be an army of Hessians; it will be part of the Atlantic Pact armies for aggression against the peoples democracies and the Soviet Union.

But once under way, this menace will proceed on its own dynamic. Already the Bonn regime is challenging France's control of the Saar, after refusing to recognize the western Polish border. Tomorrow—who knows?

The spectre of another Wehrmacht, staffed by the same officers that served Hitler, and imbued with the same spirit, is rearing up over all of Europe. What the generals and congressmen proposed a short time back, the German imperialists, puppets and partners of Wall Street, are already carrying out.

For Your Lapel



FRIENDSHIP TAB worn by those who sign scroll urging trade with New China and recognition. The Chinese word for friendship is under the flags.

Korea Puppet Sends Us 0

SEOUL, Korea. — President Syngman Rhee of the puppet South Korean regime, said he believed the U.S. Congress, "upon more careful reflection," will reconsider its decision against the administration's $120,000,000 Korean "aid" bill.

Rhee issued a formal statement Friday, asserting that South Korea can be held against the "Communists" if the United States "continues to risk a few more millions of its hard-earned wealth."

American ECA and diplomatic officials declined public comment except for a short statement from Arthur C. Bunce, head of the ECA mission in Korea, who said Thursday's congressional action "does not mean economic assistance to Korea will cease." He pointed out that funds were available for several months.

"During this interval President Truman, Secretary of State Dean Acheson, ECA administrator Paul Hoffman and those in Congress who are strong supporters of the program will have an opportunity to discover possible new ways to provide the assistance Korea needs," Bunce said.

WASHINGTON. — Administration leaders Friday planned a new attempt to get a $60,000,000 South Korea bill passed.

State Department press spokesman Michael J. McDermott said top department officials "believe" the House can be persuaded to reconsider.

See Open Battle Coming Between Dewey and O'D

By Michael Singer

State and city politics, more pertinently the struggle between Gov. Dewey and Mayor O'Dwyer, have reached the point where open war between the two powers is only a matter of weeks. In Albany and in City Hall two key questions are being asked:

1. Why has O'Dwyer gone on another and completely unexpected vacation?

2. Is Dewey pressing for a Moreland Act probe against New York City's Democratic administration?

To answer the first question is to answer the second. Mayor O'Dwyer is definitely "over a barrel," as Albany spokesmen privately put it, and three top "investigatory" issues are now being studied with night and day diligence in the Executive Mansion. They are:

(a) The city's gambling tieup between politicians and the police, which is generally seen as the reason for O'Dwyer's crusade for legalized gambling.

The O'Dwyer machine, according to reliable informants, is anxious to hide the widespread connections between horseroom operators, gambling czars and waterfront racketeers and the Democratic bosses in the city. A smokescreen of pious words for gambling "revenue" publicly sanctioned to pay for "hospitals, schools and welfare" would divert attention from the underworld - political liaison.

(b) The tax lien scandal that O'Dwyer probably fears more than any other issue.

The sale of lands in tax arrears by the city to private owners who eventually resell the property to the city (usually on a housing project site, a new school or hospital site or one on a planned highway) has already reached the grand jury stage. Investigation Commissioner Murtagh has testified in connection with the tax lien exposure at the Ravenswood housing project in Queens and other manipulations at the Sheepshead Bay project have also come to light.

(c) The unpublicized letter from Mayor O'Dwyer to Gov. Dewey on the Sharkey rent law.

In that letter O'Dwyer is supposed to have pleaded with the governor to take him "off the hook" on rent control in New York City. He is reported to have blamed New York City Democratic Congressmen for failure to raise the problem in Washington, to have scored the Democratic Federal Rent Expedited Tighe Woods and to have inferentially admitted the Democratic-dominated City Council's culpability in the loosely-drawn Sharkey rent law that was later declared invalid by the Court of Appeals.

While Dewey will use O'Dwyer's letter—as he already has in his contemptuous blast at the federal and city Democratic governments—in his message signing the validation bill for New York City rent control, during the gubernatorial campaign, the real Republican firepower will probably come from the first two issues.

Asks Drive For an FEPC In Dress Trade

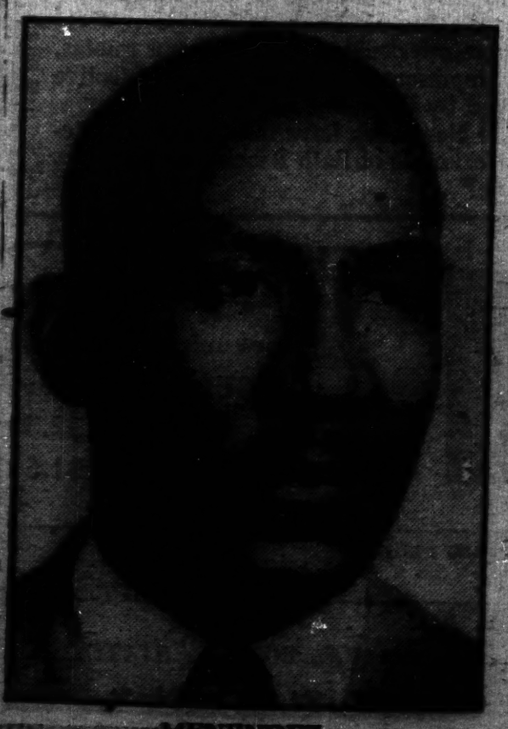
Charging that many dress manufacturers and jobbers use the color line as a guide to hiring, upgrading and rates of pay, Isidore Weissberg, leader of the Rank and File Group of Local 22, ILGWU, yesterday urged the union to draft a "fair employment practices code" and compel employers to live up to it.

Weissberg made this proposal in letters to David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Union, and Charles Zimmerman, manager-secretary of Local 22.

The "fair employment practices code" would require employers to try out Negro workers when they are sent out to fill job vacancies. Where an employer releases a Negro worker before the expiration of the trial period, preference in filling the vacancy would go to Negro applicants.

An on-the-job training program to fit workers for skilled jobs was also proposed.

CUBA MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF JESUS MENENDEZ SLAYING



MENENDEZ

Memorial meetings will be held Sunday throughout Cuba to mark the second anniversary of the death of Jesus Menendez. The beloved head of the Sugar Workers Federation was murdered by a police captain in the early days of a reign of terror aimed at destroying the united labor movement of Cuba. Other assassinations followed, but the government and its "labor" gunmen, working under orders from Washington, have failed to break the resistance of the workers.

A Letter to The Worker's Readers . . .

Dear Reader:

We have one month to go in our sub drive and this is a good time to take stock. I know you are determined to reach our goal of 39,000 new readers of The Worker this year. Last year you made a similar decision and you succeeded. Are we ahead of last year, or are we lagging? Here's the picture, to date.



GATES

We stand at 41 percent of our goal. We were ahead of that figure the same time last year. You have sent in some 16,000 subs so far this drive. That means 23,000 more are needed to make the grade. Last week we got a little over 3,000 subs. We must double the rate to reach our goal.

On the bright side we can register this: last year only 50 percent of the subs were yearly, the rest were for five months. This year the yearly subs are running ten to one to the smaller ones. That's to the good.

Now, to reach the goal we did last year is no mere repetition of a good achievement. It is more. The 12 months since our drive in 1949 saw a stepped-up assault on civil liberties in the land. This was the year of Foley Square, of Peekskill; the year of the witchhunt in government and in top-flight labor circles. To hit 39,000 this year is a considerably greater victory than 1949's. It would mean truth, progress has made headway despite the greater thrusts of reaction.

And more: it would mean a bigger base from which to develop the struggles for unity necessary to beat the war danger, the fascist threat.

Yes, the job can be done. True, it requires more effort, more time, than it did in 1949. But it can be done, is being done by many individual readers of our paper. The sub-getters who are successful, who return with batches of scores of subs, agree on this: give the effort and you get the results. They all agree that the worker today is more serious than last year, more thoughtful, for greater problems confront him. How to make a living is a tougher question in 1950 than it was in 1949. And he wants answers. Spend time with him, consider his questions, and he'll take a sub.

The trouble is more are not out getting that sub. The 16,000 received so far have come from a small minority of our readers. We'd be way over the hump if a majority went out, no doubt of that. For example, 350 Manhattan readers went out one Sunday and brought back 350 subs. Their average seemed to be a minimum of one sub. If 1,000 took to the streets, doubtless they would return with 1,000 subs.

It boils down to that: success depends on how many go out and how often. That our successful sub-getters have proved.

Our newspaper depends upon you and on nobody else. No batteries of high pressure circulation departments like the commercial press, no millions of dollars to throw around.

But we have people: zealous, self-sacrificing, progressive readers who know what "never-say-die" means. And for this reason we're confident you will see to it the drive succeeds. For in the final analysis, it is your drive. It is your paper, the workingman's paper.

Yours,

JOHN GATES.
Editor, The Worker
and The Daily Worker

Weekly Memo to the Readers

By Joe Roberts
General Manager of The Worker

Elsewhere on this page you will find a letter from our editor. In it he places the heart of the problem of a successful sub drive: The more readers who are involved in sub-getting, the more subs. When I visited Toledo I had an interesting conversation with Joe Sokol who is the Communist Party organizer there and himself a pace-setter in this drive. He painted out that it isn't enough for a pace-setter to get subs himself, but that those who lead by example in getting subs are the best people to draw others into the sub campaign. I was interested to hear this same theme dealt with by our editor, John Gates, at a pace-setters dinner in New York.



It seems to me that at this stage of the drive the important thing is not only for the pace-setters to continue to get subs, which I'm confident they will, but the key to successful completion of the drive is the greater participation of our readers under the leadership of the pace-setters.

The whole staff (editorial and business) will participate in the mass door bell ringing for subs next Sunday, January 29. We will inform our readers on the results of our effort.

Speaking of pace-setters, The Worker will interview a number of them who have distinguished themselves in the past and present sub drives, such champions as Nelson Davis of Detroit, Sam Parks of Chicago, Hyman Winters of New York and others.

Last Tuesday, the Daily Worker carried a statement from two Brooklyn sections of the Communist Party, Bensonhurst and Brighton, which have already gone over the top in the drive. We quote from the statement: "After a number of serious discussions, our Party members in our two sections are firmly convinced that we can obtain many hundreds of additional subscriptions by February 12, the end of the drive.

"Our members have therefore decided to double our quotas, which for our two sections represents a total combined objective of 1,800 subs to be achieved by February 12."

A number of sections in New York have indorsed this statement and are following the example of Bath Beach and Brighton.

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The Worker

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE FIRST FIVE IN THE DRIVE

1. Indiana	257	------	73%
2. Western Pa.	359	------	71%
3. Queens	990	------	66%
4. New Jersey	941	------	62%
5. Brooklyn	3,511	------	61%

SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE

NOVEMBER 15, 1949 to FEBRUARY 12, 1950

DRIVE REPORT No. 9—JANUARY 10-JANUARY 16, 1950

STATES	QUOTAS	Week's Subs 6 mos.	Week's Subs 1 year	Previous Subs 6 mos.	Previous Subs 1 year	Total	%
Alabama	150	--	2	3	17	22	14½
California	300	--	6	5	30	41	13½
Connecticut	750	1	2	21	386	410	54½
Colorado	200	3	5	11	8	27	13½
Florida	150	1	2	1	14	18	12
Georgia	50	--	1	1	10	12	24
Illinois	3,000	21	235	71	631	958	32
Indiana	350	2	53	21	181	257	73
Iowa-Neb.-Kan.	100	--	2	2	17	21	21
Louisiana	150	1	--	5	2	8	5
Maryland	400	1	15	13	94	123	30½
Michigan	1,200	4	56	26	159	245	20
Minn.-ND-SD	650	1	57	10	224	292	45
Missouri	200	--	4	10	69	83	41½
Montana	50	--	2	--	17	19	38
New England	1,000	5	161	21	297	484	48
New Jersey	1,500	12	116	64	749	941	62½
N. Y. Upstate	1,000	4	80	22	270	376	37½
Manhattan	5,500	72	604	143	1894	2713	49
Harlem	2,500	--	17	39	297	353	14
Bronx	3,750	15	211	87	1820	2133	56
Brooklyn	5,750	20	602	312	2577	3511	61
Queens	1,500	11	186	43	750	990	66
N. Y. Youth	2,500	--	11	--	10	21	½
NC-SC	200	2	1	13	16	32	16
Ohio	2,000	1	155	51	321	528	26
Oklahoma	100	--	3	3	8	14	14
Oregon	25	--	--	2	5	7	28
Penn. (East)	2,000	28	138	69	587	822	41
Penn. (West)	500	--	116	12	231	359	71½
Texas	300	12	29	46	34	121	40
Utah	50	--	2	--	2	4	8
Virginia	75	--	4	1	20	25	33
Washington	200	--	1	2	12	15	7½
West Virginia	100	--	--	3	12	15	15
Wisconsin	400	3	16	8	77	104	26
Foreign	—	--	4	2	21	27	--
TOTALS	38,650	220	2899	1143	11869	16131	41.7

TOTAL SUBS FOR WEEK — 3,119

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Another Billion Dollars, Please

BROTHER, CAN YOU SPARE a billion dollars?

Yep, it's you they are asking.

The latest report is that the government may spend another billion dollars to make a new murder weapon to be known as the H-bomb.

Scientists say this will be a thousand times deadlier than the A-bomb. When they drop it, it will kill and destroy every sign of life within a radius of 300-500 miles. A handful of these pineapples could wipe out an entire country, the scientists say.

• • •

THE COLD WAR leaders are overjoyed at this news. The more people they can kill the better they like it, it seems. The more billions they can get for war contracts, the bigger the profits for the duPont, General Motors and other munitions trusts.

Did anyone ever see anything so crazy?

The Soviet Union offers to outlaw all these A-bombs and H-bombs. The Soviet Union says, let's destroy these monster weapons before they destroy us.

But Washington's politicians and big brass stubbornly refuse. They were shocked to find out that the Soviet Union can make the A-bomb just as readily as we can. But instead of concluding that this requires the outlawing of such weapons, they have now placed their hopes in bigger and better bombs.

But the Soviet Union, as the scientists tells us, cannot be outstripped in the making of H-bombs. So where will this leave the American people? Stuck in a futile and losing bomb race costing billions of dollars. We can never win this insane arms race. It can only end in a horrible war, the worst mankind has ever known.

• • •

WOULDN'T IT MAKE more sense to use these billions of dollars for decent homes, for hospitals, schools and a higher standard of living? It is up to the common man to fight these atombomb and H-bomb maniacs. The people should demand the bomb billions for peaceful uses. Outlaw all these murder weapons, we say. Let us call off the cold war and accept the Soviet Union's peace offers.

Probing the CIO's Trials

THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION announcement that it plans to investigate "illegal and undemocratic procedures" in several CIO and AFL unions is a sign of the concern felt in liberal circles over the recent trend in some unions, especially in the CIO. The ACLU aims to discover "to what extent the civil liberties of union members have been violated."

The ACLU's action is not unprecedented. The organization has in the past entered situations where the rank and file and a dictatorial, often racketeer-dominated officialdom were locked in sharp struggle. Disclosures by such investigations helped greatly to restore union rights in some situations and cast a spotlight on some unscrupulous bureaucracies.

The dictators always shouted "interference." But a true unbiased investigation can only "interefere" with those who trample upon union rights and traditions.

If the ACLU really tackles the problem in a spirit of non-partisanship and, as its announcement says, without bias against either left or right wing, it can perform a great service for civil liberties. But in this respect it faces a more severe test than ever in its long history.

The expulsion of the UE and the CIO's kangaroo courts seeking the ouster of 10 more unions are being carried out under the leadership of people who profess to be "champions" of civil rights. Some of them, in fact, call themselves friends of the ACLU.

An investigation is certainly welcome. And it should be as unbiased as the ACLU promised to make it.





Guy and Mary Scielzo are taken to be booked for manslaughter for starving Guy, Jr., shown at right at the age of two.

Child Welfare Raised by Case of Parents Who Starved Children

By Max Gordon

Three-year-old Guy Scielzo's wasted little body has just been shifted from Potters Field in a Hearst newspaper stunt, while the parents who starved him to death face prosecution for manslaughter and neglect. The story has horrified the city. Little Guy, one of four children of Guy and Mary Scielzo, was found in a starved condition in their home at 341 E. 124th St. by an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

He had eaten virtually nothing for four weeks, was down to 14 pounds, and was filled with vermin and lice. He was taken to Metropolitan Hospital on Welfare Island, and died within a few hours.

Another child, Vincenza, who is four, was also found in a starved condition and taken to the hospital, where she is recovering.

The Scielzo couple had two other children, a one-year-old infant, Michael, who died a couple of weeks ago of acute appendicitis, and a five-year-old girl, Nicostarvation, a doctor was sumletta, who was found fed and cared in a normal way.

Little Guy was given a pauper's burial.

The father is a dress salesman, earning from $57 to $75 a week, according to reports. He claimed he gave his wife $30 a week for food.

The news reports also say that in October, 1947, the parents called an ambulance to take little Vincenza to the hospital on the grounds that she was mentally deficient. She was transported to Metropolitan Hospital, where it was found she was suffering from malnutrition, but was otherwise normal. She spent seven months at St. Mary's Hospital where her weight jumped from 12½ pounds to 15 pounds.

Two days before Guy died of moned because one of the other children had a cold. The doctor was never told about Guy, who lay dying in his shut-in-vermin-infested room.

The mother has tried to justify herself by whimpering the "children would not eat." The father says he knew what was happening but could do nothing about it. He has declared that for the last two weeks, before the SPCC agent finally got hold of the kids, he "could not bear" to look at them because of their terrible condition.

As far as the newspapers and the law are concerned, the affair is just about finished when the parents are punished. It was a sensational story and it offered the elemnts of mystery too; to wit, why did the parents favor two children and treat the other in this amazingly brutual manner.

But the story would appear to raise somewhat more fundamental questions which are being discussed intensely, especially in circles professionally concerned with family relations.

It has glaringly revealed that our alleged civilization has no protection for children of such parents. In this case, the parents were plainly mentally ill. But what happened here was merely an extreme form of a disorder which is becoming all too common in the atmosphere of a social system going to pot.

When Vincenza was hospitalized two years ago, her treatment by her parents came to the attention of the authorities. In the seven months she was at St. Mary's Hospital, her parents never once came to visit her. The hospital knew something was radically wrong there, as did the SPCC.

But Vincenza was sent home to be starved again, along with her brother.

Not only were these infants not protected from the brutality of their parents, but it is highly doubtful whether any such protection is possible in our "free enterprise" society.

The SPCC, a private body incidentally, could have obtained a court order forcing the parents to open the door to it. It could even have had the parents arrested before little Guy died. But there is wide agreement that in our conflict-torn, monopoly-poisoned society, this offers more dangers than the ills it supposedly would remedy.

With an educational system in which feudal thinking still dominates and progressive teachers fear for their jobs, a cultural pattern which glorifies murder and brutality, and an economic system which breeds insecurity and political reaction, the emotional strains of family life are multiplying

LITTLE AID

Parents, untrained for handling their children properly under normal circumstances, are finding the going ever tougher. Where they seek help, the only places they can for it are the inefficient, poorly staffed private social agencies which can, at best, offer weak palliatives.

So understaffed are even these agencies that it sometimes takes up to a year for them to get to a family that seeks help.

The public agencies, such as the Education Department's Bureau of Child Guidance do not amount even to a "drop in a cauldron," to use one social worker's expression.

MARCANTONIO TO SPEAK AT MANHATTAN PEACE RALLY

Congressman Vito Marcantonio will deliver his first major public address in New York City since the mayoralty campaign this Thursday, Jan. 26, at the ROLL CALL FOR PEACE in Manhattan Center, it was announced here by Dr. Edward K. Barsky, national chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee which is sponsoring the mass meeting.

Marcantonio is expected to plow into the State Department for its recently announced intention of extending diplomatic recognition to the fascist regime of Franco Spain, Dr. Barsky said.

The New York Congressman will share the speakers' platform at the ROLL CALL FOR PEACE with O. John Rogge, Johannes Steel, Samuel Neuburger, James Durkin, and others, in a meeting devoted to U. S. foreign policy in Spain and Western Germany.

Rogge, who uncovered ties between Nazi cartelists and U. S. big busines, and Steel, long-time anti-fascist reporter on German affairs, will discuss the U. S. role in the re-nazification of Germany. Durkin, international president of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, is to report on trade union activity inside Spain in opposition to the Franco regime.

The meeting will also serve as an organized protest against State Department approval of a loan estimated at $5,000,000 now being negotiated by Franco from the Chase National Bank, Barsky said. "Reports from inside Spain," Barsky declared, "tell us that the Franco regime is at its economic ebb point."

He urged New Yorkers to turn out in an overwhelming demonstration at the ROLL CALL FOR PEACE.



School Outlook Bleak, Teachers Say

By Louise Mitchell

"Where am I to find employment for the next six months?" a young teacher asked the New York City Board of Education at a recent meeting. "I have been working for a half term and now I will be laid off for the February semester. Aside from the question of how I and my family are to live, what of teacher and student morale? What of all the high-flown talk by city educators of the need for more elementary school teachers?"

The teacher was not only pleading his own case. Seven hundred regular substitutes in elementary and high schools are scheduled to be laid off at the end of this month until the 1950 September term because of the full-year grade system now in operation.

Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, also took the floor to assail this inhumane treatment of teachers. She pointed out that in no other profession was personnel hired for six months a year and then told to fend for itself. Why should young people train for teaching if such treatment is in store for them, she bluntly asked?

★

THIS SHARP ATTACK by the Teachers Union spokesman and the young teacher's moving remarks caused Board President Maximilian Moss some embarrassment. He quickly said that the whole matter was under consideration by Supt. of Schools William Jansen.

Mrs. Russell replied she was glad to hear this if "consideration" meant the 700 teachers would be maintained, but if it was just another brushoff teachers were getting from the Board, her remarks still held.

Many teacher organizations and the United Parent Association have denounced this layoff. It has been pointed out by them that teachers are badly needed for guidance and remedial work because retardation in essential school subjects are on the rise.

★

A SPOKESMAN for the Citizens' Committee on Children at the recent Board hearing on its tentative budget emphasized the serious retardation among students resulting from overcrowding and subsequent lack of individual attention. She quoted a study of Dr. May Lazar which revealed that "roughly 36 percent of the seventh grade students failed to achieve sixth grade level in reading, and about 23 percent failed below the fifth grade."

Mrs. Helen Phillips, speaking for the American Labor Party, at the same hearing stressed that overcrowding and all its attendant evils were continued in the current tentative budget.

Despite Pollyanna stories emanating from Jansen's office on the reduction in class size, she pointed out that 33 percent of all classes in elementary schools, and 29.5 percent of all classes in junior high schools have 35 or more pupils. As for classes with 30 pupils and more, the percentage ran above 75 percent for both types of schools, she added.

Overcrowding in academic high schools was equally serious, Mrs. Phillips declared.

★

EDUCATORS, civic and professional groups, hold by the figure of 25 students per class with the Teachers Union urging 20 students in Harlem and Puerto Rican areas where overcrowding in housing and schools is greatest.

Nevertheless, the Board of Education is continuing its overcrowded class size policy. The Teachers Union is asking that at least 1,000 additional teachers be provided in the elementary schools to handle the problems of overcrowding, retardation, remedial work and guidance.

Despite the pleas against the layoff of 700 teachers this February, another 277 teachers are slated to go at the end of the 1950 year.

Lillian Gates, legislative spokesman for the New York State Communist Party, attacked the Board's failure to ask for increased state aid. The city's fiscal machinations with the Dewey administration are being taken out on the teachers and pupils in the school system, she said.

Terming the budget a "status quo" estimate, she declared, "The budget conceals rather than exposes the increasing school crisis reflected in oversized classes, underpaid teachers, increased need for remedial teachers, etc. It ignores and undermines the fight for increased state aid at the very time Dewey has stated he will grant more.

Need 800,000 New Teachers

At least 800,000 new elementary teachers will be needed in the 1950's, Robert R. Behlow, New York regional director of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, said yesterday in announcing the release of a nationwide study.

The New York State Education Department reports that the number of elementary teachers, supervisors and principals needed will increase by about 14,000 by 1954-55 since enrollments are expected to be more than 400,000 greater than in 1948-49. If the number of teaachers leaving their jobs is assumed, to be 6 percent, the number of elementary teachers needed annually as replacements would probably average about 3,600 or 3,700 in the last half of the decade as compared with about 2,900 or 3,000 in the next couple of years.

what's on

SATURDAY

Manhattan

THE JEFFERSON THEATRE WORKSHOP continues its successful run of Clifford Odets 'Awake and Sing'! Saturday, Jan. 21 and Sunday, Jan. 22, evenings at 8:45 p.m. Production is under the direction of Al Saxe. The Jefferson School Theater, 575 6th Ave. Admission $1.80 (tax incl.).

NEW YORK TOWN Dance-around with Renee, Bernice, Walter, George and the entire singing unit of The American Folksay Group. Square dance to your favorite callers. Big intermission show, cold Cokes too, so come on down to 250 W. 26th St. Jan. 21st. 8:30 p.m. Instruction Inc 50c.

HOLLYWOOD HORRORS haunt you??? See good films for a change! "1848" Film of the French uprising based on Daumier's revolutionary art. Also, "Matisse," the story of a great artist's development of technique. Audience discussion, followed by dancing. This Friday, Saturday and Sunday at 8:30 p.m. Film Club, 6 Fifth Ave. (off 8th St.). Sub. 75c.

YOU WON'T have a good time if you don't come to our Party-Dance. Sat. nite Jan. 21st. George Margolis will sing folk songs, a rootin' tootin' caller will keep you dancing. Good eats—good drinks. ALP 1st ADN, 350—4th Ave. (near 26th St.). Cont. 60c.

FIESTA IN CHELSEA for Mrs. Minnie Westray at George's Studio, 223 Eighth Ave. (22nd St.). Entertainment, food, drinks. Adm. $1.00. Auspices: Chelsea Civil Rights Congress. Music and dancing too: Sat. eve. Jan. 21st.

PEOPLE'S DRAMA invites you to an informal film social "Bayederka Ballet," "Picture In Your Mind," in color, "Lieutenant Hop," satiric Russian film, and Chaplin's "One A.M." Dancing and refreshments at People's Drama Studios, 17 W. 26th St., Sat., Jan. 21, 8:30 p.m. Sub. 75c.

JOIN OUR FUN, members, friends; congenial atmosphere, folk dancing, social. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St. Studio redecorated.

DANCE AND BE GAY with Tompkins Square YPA. Saturday Eve., from 8:30-3 a.m. Entertainment, refreshments. 93 Ave. B corner 9th St. Cont. 50c.

Bronx

PROMENADE down to Tom Paine's YPA Square Dance tonight; singing, dancing. Lots of fun for all! 724 Gear Rd., (near 156th St.). Sub. 50c. 8:30 p.m.

EVERYBODY who's in the know will be at Mike Quinn's shindig Sat. nite, at 311 Intervale Ave. For only 50c you get free beer, dim lights, dancing and a show. See you at 8:30.

Brooklyn

BORO PARK LYL does it again with another Candlelight Cabaret affair. Free food, dancing, drinks and top notch entertainment, featuring the Fraternal Arts Group. Don't miss the fun. 4903—12th Ave., B'klyn., 8:30 p.m. Sub. 75c.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

BARNARD RUBIN presented by the Daily Worker in a lecture—an original paper—on SOCIALIST REALISM, the Marxist method of critical and cultural work. Here's Tank will read sections of his new play! Question and answer period—and don't be bashful with your questions. Last meeting was overflow, so please try to get there on time. 3:15 p.m., Sunday, Jan. 22, at 77 Fifth Ave. Tickets $1.50 at Workers and Jefferson School Bookshops or at the door.

LOUIS SUZUKI, noted artist, recently returned from Japan, will discuss "What's Happening in Japan?" As an added attraction, Japanese Poster Art will be displayed at the ALP, 239 W. 80th St. (B'way) 8:30 p.m. Sub. 75c.

STUDIO PARTY. Come all members, friends! Studio redecorated. Folk dancing, fun. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

MOSES MILLER—Editor "Jewish Life," speaks "Meaning of Palestine to Us." Sun., 8:30 p.m., Jan. 22nd, at 201—2nd Ave. Subs. 35c. Ausp.: Educ. Comm. Forbes Section, CP.

CAMP UNITY'S FREEDOM THEATER presents a piano, song and guitar concert, with Elmer Bernstein, Laura Duncan, Bob DeCormier, Millard Thomas (classical guitarist), Ben Piotkin (baritone), and Vera Nickoloff (Russian Folk Singer), followed by square dancing with Harvey at Czechoslovak House, 347 E. 72nd St. Sunday, Jan. 22nd, 8:30 p.m. Call RHinelander 4-3272. Adm. $1.00 (enables you to LYL membership) 75c for members.

"1848" and "Matisse," two top films, followed by audience discussion and dancing. Tonight at 8:30. Film Club, 6 Fifth Ave. (near 8th St.). Sub. 75c.

FREE English Classes for Spanish and Foreign Born. Starting Sunday, January 22nd, 3 to 5 p.m. ALP Club, 239 W. 80th St. (B'way). Refreshments, social.

Bronx

FILM CLASSICS: Our first of a series, two excellent films "Human Reproduction," by Eddie Albert and "The Forgotten Village," by John Steinbeck. Narration by Burgess Meredith. ALP Hall, 1723 Boston Rd. (over Dover Theater). Sunday, Jan. 22, at 8:30 p.m. Subs. 60c. Also dancing.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN will discuss "Women and Peace" at the first of our series of Sunday night forums. Refreshments. Ausp. of the Women's Comm. of Tremont Section, CP, 807 E. Tremont Ave., 8:30 p.m. Adm. 50c.

HEAR CORLISS LAMONT (Author — Authority on the Soviet Union) on "World Prospects 1950." Sunday, Jan. 22nd, at 2 p.m. 663 Allerton Ave. Adm. 50c (tax incl.). Ausp. North Bronx Committee of American Soviet Friendship.

Brooklyn

1950 FORUM SERIES. Lou Diskin speaks on Socialism and Youth. Club Advance, LYL, 1223 Bedford Ave. 8 p.m. Adm. 25c.

MARK TARAIL, noted lecturer, speaks on "Problems of Parents and Children," 1199 St. Johns Place at 7 p.m. Ausp.: Daniel Lapidus Schule 92. JPFO. Subs. 50c—Sunday, Jan. 22.

BROWNSVILLE FOLK Song Festival, featuring Ernie Lieberman of People's Artists, Sunday, January 22nd. American Labor Party, 1302 Pitkin Ave., near Hopkinson. Subs. 25c.

ARTHUR DRAYTON, Negro playwright and poet, lectures. Tonight, Sunday, Jan. 22nd, 8:30 p.m., at Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Admission 49c.

Coming

IT'S COMING—The Dance of This Half Century. Watch this space for further info. At Royal Mansion, Paul Jones Orch.

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in his first major New York address since his fighting campaign
ROLL CALL FOR PEACE
THIS THURSDAY JAN. 26
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Manhattan Center
34th St. and 8th Ave.
Also: O. John ROGGE, Johannes STEEL, James DURKIN, Samuel NEUBURGER, Dr. Edward K. BARSKY and others
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Abner Berry—Lenin on the Struggle for National Liberation
THURSDAY, JAN. 26 — 8 P.M.
Vickie Lawrence—Lenin on the Woman Question
FRIDAY, JAN. 27 — 8 P.M.
William Weinstone—Lenin and the Struggle Against Social Democracy
SATURDAY, JAN. 28 — 3 P.M.
David Goldway—Lenin and the Struggle for Peace
SUNDAY, JAN. 29 — 8:30 P.M.
John Gates and Howard Selsam—Lenin and Socialist Man
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SATURDAY

MORNING

10:15-WOR—Get More Out of Life
WQXR—N. Y. Youth Forum
10:30-WNBC—Mary Lee Taylor
WJZ—Junior Junction
WCBS—Joe DiMaggio Club
WNYC—Children's Corner
10:45-WOR—Let's Go—Talk
11:00-WNBC—Lassie—Sketch
WOR—News
WJZ—Franklin Record Shop
WCBS—News—Allen Jackson
WNYC—Music Maestro
WQXR—News; Gilbert and Sullivan
11:05-WCBS—Let's Pretend
11:15-WNBC—Stamp Club
WOR—To Be Announced
11:30-WNBC—Smilin' Ed McConnell
WJZ—Roger Dann Show
WCBS—Junior Miss—Comedy
WNYC—PAL Program
WQXR—Violin Personalities
11:45-WOR—Talk, Lorraine Sherwood
WQXR—Luncheon Concert

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News; Charles McCarthy
WOR—Man on the Farm
WJZ—101 Ranch Boys Songs
WCBS—Theatre of Today
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
12:15-WNBC—Public Affairs
12:30-WNBC—Lopez Orchestra
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—News; American Farmer
WCBS—Grand Central Station
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Jazz recordings
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
WNYC—Epsilon Musicale
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—Voices Down the Wind
WOR—Variety Show
WJZ—Record Music
WCBS—Give and Take, Quiz
2:00-WNBC—Voices and Events
WJZ—Opera: La Tosca
WCBS—County Fair
WNYC—World Theatre
WQXR—News; Record Review
2:30-WNBC—Here's to Vets
WCBS—Get More Out of Life
WQXR—Movie Music
WOR—Treasury Varieties
3:00-WNBC—Pioneers of Music
WOR—California Melodies
WCBS—Report from Overseas
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:30-WOR—Proudly We Hail
WCBS—Farm News
3:45-WCBS—Cross Section, USA.
4:00-WNBC—Living—1950
WCBS—Facts for Vets
WOR—Count of Monte Cristo
WQXR—News; Record Album
4:30-WOR—Crime Fighters
WCBS—Morales Orchestra
WQXR—Music of Our Time
5:00-WNBC—Slim Bryant Wildcats
WOR—True or False, Quiz
WJZ—Tea and Crumpets
WCBS—George Town Orch.
WNYC—Hands Across the Sea
WQXR—News; Music
5:30-WNBC—Guest Star
WOR—Incredible But True
WCBS—Musical Notebook
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45-WNBC—Confidential Close-up

EVENING

6:00—WNBC—Ken Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van, News
WJZ—News, Albert Warner
WQXR—Theatre of Dance
WNYC—Ballet Time
6:15-WNBC—Religious News
WCBS—Views of the Press
6:30-WNBC—Symphony Orchestra
WJZ—Sports
WOR—News
WCBS—Red Barber
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-WOR—Sports
WJZ—Renner Trio
WCBS—Larry Lesueur, News
7:00-WOR—Frank Farrell
WQXR—News; Concert Stage
WCBS—Young Love, Sketch
WJZ—Rex Koury, Organ
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
7:15-WOR—Answer Man
7:30-WNBC—Archie Andrews, Sketch
WCBS—Vaughn Monroe
WOR—Comedy of Errors
WJZ—Chandu—Sketch
WQXR—Scenes from Opera
8:00-WNBC—Hollywood Star Theatre
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
WJZ—Superman—Sketch
WCBS—Gene Autry Show
8:30-WNBC—Truth or Consequences
WOR—Quiz program
WJZ—Hollywood Byline
WCBS—Philip Marlowe
WNYC—Operetta Music
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Meet Your Match
WJZ—Bob Crosbie Show
WCBS—Gangbusters
WQXR—News; Great Conductors
9:30-WNBC—Dennis Day Show
WCBS—Broadway is My Beat
WOR—Guy Lombardo Show
10:00-WNBC—Judith Canova Show
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Voices That Live
WCBS—Sing It Again
WQXR—Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Grand Ole Opry
WQXR—London Studio Concert

SUNDAY

MORNING

9:00-WNBC—World News
WJZ—Men's Page
WOR—News; Harry Hennessy
WCBS—News Reports
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
9:15-WNBC—The Comic Weekly Man
WOR—Quiz Club
WCBS—Organ Music
9:30-WOR—Sunday Chapel
WJZ—The Voice of Prophecy
9:45-WNBC—Male Quartet
WCBS—Trinity Choir
10:00-WNBC—National Radio Pulpit
WOR—News; Henry Gladstone
WJZ—Message of Israel
WCBS—Church of the Air
WQXR—News
10:30-WNBC—Children's Hour
WJZ—The Southernaires
WCBS—Church of the Air
WNYC—Opera Excerpts
11:00-WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—Foreign Reporter
WQXR—News
WCBS—Allan Jackson, News
11:15-WOR—Brunch—Dorothy and Dick
WJZ—Frank and Ernest, Talk
WCBS—World News Report
11:30-WNBC—News, Charles McCarthy

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—Melody Parade
WJZ—Classical Recordings
WOR—The Cisco Kid
WCBS—Invitation to Learning
12:05-WQXR—Symphony Varieties
12:30-WNBC—Jinx Falkenburg
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—People's Platform
WQXR—Record Review
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
12:45-WOR—John Wyatt
WQXR—Orchestral Melodies
1:00-WNBC—The Eternal Light
WJZ—Religious Talk
WOR—News, Sidney Walton
WCBS—Charles Collingwood
WNYC—Recordings
WQXR—New York Times News; Midday Symphony
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WCBS—Elmo Roper
1:30-WNBC—N. Y. Quiz Kids
WJZ—National Vespers
WOR—The Show Shop
WCBS—Music Hall
2:00-WOR—Deems Taylor Concert
WCBS—Sammy Kaye
WNBC—NBC Theatre
WJZ—Week Around the World
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Viennese Melodies
2:30-WOR—John Steele
WJZ—Mr President
WCBS—Galen Drake
3:00-WOR—Bill Lang
WNBC—One Man's Family
WJZ—This Changing World
WCBS—N. Y. Symphony Orchestra
3:15-WJZ—To be announced
3:30-WNBC—Quiz Kids
WOR—Juvenile Jury
4:00-WNBC—Edwin C. Hill, Narrator
WOR—Hopalong Cassidy
WJZ—Voices That Live
4:30-WNBC—American forum
WOR—Private Investigator
WJZ—Milton Cross—Opera Album
WCBS—You Are There
5:00-WOR—The Shadow
WJZ—Gregory Hood
WCBS—Earn Your Vacation
WQXR—News; Record Reviews
WNBC—Richard Diamond, Sketch
5:30-WOR—Detective Mysteries
WJZ—Greatest Story Ever Told
WNBC—Harvest of Stars
WCBS—Strike It Rich, Quiz

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WCBS—Hour of Stars, Play
WJZ—Drew Pearson, News
WOR—Ray Rogers Show
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Henry Morgan Show
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Our Miss Brooks
WJZ—Girls' Corps
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WNBC—Hollywood Calling
WOR—The Falcon
WCBS—Jack Benny
WJZ—Think Fast
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC—Phil Harris, Alice Faye show
WOR—The Saint
WJZ—Mr. Malone
WCBS—Amos and Andy Show
8:00-WNBC—Sam Spade, sketch
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Bergen-Charlie McCarthy
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Our Musical Heritage
8:30-WNBC—Theatre Guild
WOR—Opera Concert
WCBS—Red Skelton Show
WNYC—Keyboard Masters
9:00-WOR—Melvin Elliott
WJZ—Walter Winchell
WCBS—Meet Corliss Archer
WQXR—News
WNYC—It's Your Life
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons Show
9:30-WNBC—Album of Familiar Music
WJZ—Chance of A Lifetime
WCBS—Horace Heidt Show
WOR—Sheilah Graham
WNYC—Chicago Round Table
10:00-WNBC—Eddie Cantor Show
WJZ—Jimmie Fiddler
WOR—Damon Runyon Theatre
WCBS—Carnation Show
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC—Bob Crosby Show
WJZ—Organ Music
WOR—Heartbeat in the News
WCBS—Reichman Orch.

Saturday, Jan. 21.
RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
(Saturday, Jan. 21)

P.M.
6:15—CBS Views the Press. WCBS.
6:30—NBC Symphony. WNBC.

Sun., Jan. 22

12:00 M.—Invitation to Learning. WCBS.

P.M.
2:00—NBC Theatre. WNBC.
3:00—N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra. WCBS.
3:30—Juvenile Jury. WOR.
6:00—Oscar Brand Song Festival. WNYC.
6:30—Our Miss Brooks. WCBS.
8:30—Theatre Guild. WNBC.
10:00—The Lively Arts. WNEW.

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To illustrate some of the points
HERB TANK
will be presented in sections of his new play
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Al Saxe Directs 'Plough and Stars'

IT WOULD BE difficult to talk about people's theatre without mentioning Al Saxe. As a director, he has probably contributed more to establishing the high level of off-Broadway theatre than any other theatre worker. Whether directing professionals, or workers who act and rehearse after their full day in a shop or factory, he maintains the same high, artistic standards. In the current Jefferson School production of **Awake and Sing**, he used non-professionals who are employed at other jobs during the day. The level of that performance brought the production out of the sphere of "amateur," while at the same time bringing the vitality and spontaneity that is so often missing from Broadway theatre.

Al Saxe's activity dates back to the short but fruitful period of people's theatre in the thirties, when he was he leading director in the Theatre of Action. His stirring production of **The Young Go First** is still remembered by progressive audiences. Durng this period, he was also with the Group Theatre. In addition, he has directed motion pictures, most notable of which was **Native Land**, one of the finest examples of a film dealing with the American working class. He also assisted Elia Kazan in the filming of **Boomerang**.

• • •

CURRENTLY, AL SAXE is directing a new off-Broadway company, Theatre Today in a production of Sean O'Casey's **The Plough and the Stars**. He is very enthusiastic about the play, which he considers a great modern work, with richness of characterization that offers infinite possibility for dramatic presentation. But precisely because of O'Casey's lyric writing, sharply drawn characters, and an Irish revolutionary theme, the production job is a difficult one. Recognizing early that to bring the full measure of what the playwright was saying would require a great deal of work, Saxe outlined a plan of four full rehearsal weeks, running eight hours a day. Thus, the play has been in rehearsal since the middle of December. Al is pleased with his company, which is composed of professional actors, many of whom have studied under him for a number of years.

The play is opening at the Hudson Guild Theatre on Monday, Jan. 30. There will be several preview perfromances on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 26, 27 and 28, which are being sponsored by the Bronx County ALP, the Manhattan Civil Rights Congress and the German-American.

Barnard Rubin Speaks On Socialist Realism Sunday Night

Barnard Rubin, cultural editor and drama critic, is lecturing on Socialist Realism, the Marxist method of critical and cultural work, tonight (Sunday, at 8:15, at 77 Fifth Avenue. The lecture, an original paper, is part of a series on **The Cultural Front** presented by the Daily Worker.

Material seldom, if ever, available in English, such as that of the late great Soviet director, Vakhtangov, will be among the features of the lecture. Among the works to be discussed will be Gorki's play **Egor Bulychev**, Howard Fast's novel **Freedom Road**, the Italian film, **Bicycle Thief**, efc.

Tickets are $1 and available at the Workers and Jefferson School Bookshops or at the door.

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Chinese-Soviet Rift Lives Only In Acheson-Tito Pipedream

By Joseph Clark

While Mao Tze-tung has been in Moscow negotiating a historic Chinese-Soviet alliance, two loud and ineffectual efforts have been made to destroy the bonds between new China and the Soviet Union. One was the statement by Secretary of State Dean Acheson, that U. S. foreign policy in the Far East rested on imaginary Chinese resentment against the alleged Soviet attachment of the North Chinese provinces. The second was a verbal assault by the Tito government, against the Soviet Union for refusing to participate in any United Nations bodies as long as the Kuomintang clique was represented in them.

According to Acheson, Manchuria, Outer Mongolia, Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang have been or are in the process of being taken over by the Soviet Union. The refutation came quickly and from a surprising source, none other than the State Department's own "martyr" to its Far Eastern policy, Angus Ward.

The former consul in Manchuria told the press, "there is no indication so far as I know that the Russians are in the process of incorporating Manchuria into the Soviet Union."

How little heed the Chinese people will pay to Acheson's efforts can be gauged by the ignorance he displayed about the very provinces he spoke about as being "detached from China by the Soviet Union." Outer Mongolia has been an independent nation since 1924, the Mongolian Peoples Republic. In 1945 a plebiscite reaffirmed desire of the Mongolian people to maintain that independence—and the U. S. government had been pressing for just that plebiscite and recognized its results.

Sinkiang is a province of China but until this very month it had never been integrated into the Chinese republic. Far from losing this province, after its recent liberation the Chinese government announced on Jan. 11 a detailed progarm incorporating it into the Chinese People Republic. For the first time freedom and equality were guaranteed to the various nationalities which had been oppressed under the Kuomintang dictatorship.

THE ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM announced in Peking for Sinkiang also calls for intensive economic rehabilitation. Needless to say the U. S. military air base which had been maintained in Sinkiang under Chiang Kai-shek no longer exists.

Inner Mongolia, including the provinces of Suiyuan, Chahar and ehol similarly have been integrated in the Chinese Peoples Republic following their liberation several months ago.

Tito's contribution to the campaign against the Soviet Union and the New China was made in a statement Jan. 17 by Tanyug, official news agency of the Tito clique. Tanyug accused the Soviet Union of "worsening relations between the West and New China." The "west" had voted in the UN Security Council to maintain the defunct Kuomintang in its UN seat.

The Soviet Union had brought the message of Chinese foreign minister Chou En-lai before the Council which called for the ouster of the Kuomintang from UN. When this demand of the new China was voted down the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia declined to participate in UN bodies where Chiang's creatures were still represented. All observers noted that sooner or later a majority on the council would not only recognize the New China but would seat it in UN.

What rankles in Washington and Belgrade is that Titoism has not come to the rescue of imperialism in China. The new Soviet-Chinese alliance will demonstrate that anew.

See Population Near 151,000,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UP).—The nation's population should hit almost 151,500,000 when the official nose-count is made in April, Census Bureau estimates showed today.

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Report New Drug, Artisone Aids Cure of Arthritis

PHILADELPHIA (UP).—A research team reported Friday that artisone, a new drug drawn from the roots of wild Mexican plants, has been effective in treatment of arthritis.

The hormone-like substance was administered to 15 test patients at Hahnemann Medical College and hospital here. Nine of the patients showed marked improvement. Three showed moderate improvement. Three very advanced cases did not respond.

The results were reported Friday at the regional meeting of the American College of Physicians.

The paper was presented by Dr. Peter J. Warter, associate in medicine at Hahnemann; Dr. Ronald R. Fitch, instructor in medicine, and Dr. Joseph Seifter.

The paper said no ill side effects have accompanied improvement of arthritis treated with artisone. The drug can be made in substantial quantities from the roots of Mexican plants called "yams," the doctors reported.

All present supplies in the hands of Wyeth Inc. are being used for further clinical study.

Dr. Seifter said several new compounds developed while work progressed on artisone seem to hold promise of effectiveness equal to artisone. He said the discovery opens a valuable avenue for further research in treatment of degenerative diseases of the aging.

BEAT FIRST EFFORT TO KILL FEPC IN HOUSE BODY

(Continued from Page 1)

to bottle up progressive legislation.

Fearful of risking its passage prior to a vote on FEPC, Reps. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) and Adam C. Powell (D-NY) pressed for a motion to adjourn the House immediately after it convened. Although supported by Republicans, for their own political reason, the motion, introduced by Rep. Joe Martin (R-Mass), lost by 160 to 22.

The action of Marcantonio and Powell, however, effectively dramatized the point that a vote for the Cox resolution was a vote against FEPC and civil rights. A large number of Republicans—more than 60—were unwilling to be counted as opponents of civil rights, and broke party lines to vote against the resolution.

SPIRITED DEBATE

Debate on the Cox resolution was short but spirited.

Rep. Leo Allen (R-Ill), ranking minority member of the Rules Committee, called for adoption of the Cox resolution frankly as a means of restoring power to the Rules Committee which for years has been dominated by a coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats. He said the Rules Committee needed this power in order to save the country from "socialistic" measures like health insurance and the Brannan farm bill. He said a continuation of the 21-day rule was desired mainly by "leftwingers and parlor pinks."

In an unusual move, Rayburn himself took the floor. He denied that the issue of FEPC or civil rights had anything to do with the resolution, and demanded its defeat entirely on the ground that it prevented "the majority will of the House from working its way."

BARES TRUMAN POLICY

Rep. Clarence Brown (R-O), favoring the Cox resolution, made a telling point against the Administration. He said that throughout his many years on the Rules Committee he had never known an instance where the Rules Committee had failed to give a rule to any bill which the speaker had personally requested. "The speaker has never yet asked us for an FEPC rule," Brown said. He emphasized that postponement of a rule for FEPC had been at the request of the Truman administration, and was not the responsibility of GOP members of the Rules Committee.

House majority leader John McCormack (D-Mass) closed the debate with the assertion that FEPC was not the issue. FEPC can be brought to the floor somehow without the 21-day rule, he said, but "other legislation can be bottled up by the hostile Rules Committee.

Despite disclaimers by both Administration and Republican leaders that FEPC was involved in the vote, every member on the floor realized that a vote in favor of the Cox resolution would be interpreted by his constituents as a vote against FEPC, Marcantonio told newsmen.

"That is what saved the day," the New York Laborite said. "Now the job is to see that FEPC gets the green light on Monday."

Rep. Powell told newsmen that after Friday's vote he had asked Rayburn about the prospects for Lesinski's receiving recognition Monday for the purpose of calling up the FEPC bill. "The speaker would give me no assurances at all," Powell said.

Former Rep. Leo Isacson, chairman of the American Labor Party's state legislative committee, demanded Friday that President Truman act immediately to guarantee two steps.

1. That Rep. J. Lesinski on Monday move that the FEPC bill be brought before the House for an immediate vote.

2. That speaker Rayboura (D-Tex.) recognize Lesinski for this purpose.

Czech Envoy In Peking

PEKING, Jan. 19 (NCNA).—Dr. F. C. Weisskopf, Ambassador of Czechoslovakia to the People's Republic of China, has arrived at Peking with a party of 11 by special train from Manchouli. Dr. Weisskopf was accompanied to Peking by Yang Tse-ching, head of the Foreign Nationals Affairs Office of the Harbin Municipal Government.

STORY OF LANDLORD MEDINA

(Continued from Page 3)

Winston, Gus Hall and Gilbert Green.

The cruel five-year prison terms came next.

Medina, the evicting landlord, was having HIS day in court.

This landlord, who worships at the shrine of wealth, was a natural choice, when the U.S. District Court's presiding justice, John C. Knox, who is himself a director of the $5,000,000,000 Equitable Life Co., was looking around for a judge for the witchhunting trial.

Landlord Medina didn't have to [illegible] years asked him to question rich jurors about the source of their wealth, and he answered "No."

It was impossible for Landlord Medina to give a fair trial to the tenants' leader, who had threatened to reduce the income from his tenement houses by the anti-eviction drive. It was likewise impossible for him to give a fair trial to Eugene Dennis and the other Communist leaders.

Landlord Medina's savage sentences at Foley Square, and the unjust trial verdict must be cancelled as a blot upon American

Ask McGrath To Halt Drive On Lawyers

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. — Five delegates representing a committee of AFL unions Friday asked Attorney General J. Howard McGrath to reverse the wave of repression against lawyers representing unions and minority groups.

Led by Howard Bay, president of Local 829, United Scenic Artists, the five presented a petition drawn up by the Committee of AFL Unions to Defend Harry Sacher.

The petition asked that McGrath join with Sacher and other defense attorneys convicted of contempt in defending the 11 Communist leaders in appealing to the Circuit Court Feb. 6, to reverse the contempt convictions.

William E. Foley, chief of the Internal Security and Foreign Agents Registration Section and Irving S. Shapiro, who was a member of the Justice Department's staff of prosecutors in the Communist trial, received the petition for McGrath.

Bay told the to that "a cowardly, fearful or intimidated bar in America would today result in catostrophic undermining of the rights guaranteed to the people in the sixth amendment to the Constitution." That amendment guarantees the right of counsel in all trials.

Shapiro was asked whether "lawyers of this calibre should after years of practice, be liable to disbarment." He declined to answer.

With Bay were Abe Weisbord, steward, Local 306, Motion Picture Operators; Sam Langgbert, executive board representative, Local 3, Bakery & Confectionary Workers; William Pease, vice-president, Local 144, Building & Service Workers; and Steve D'Inzillo, business representative, local 306, Motion Picture Operators.

To Organize National Unions in New China

PEKING, Jan. 20 (ALN).—Ten national industrial unions will be established before May, 1950, the All-China Federation of Labor has announced. The unions will organize rail, postal and telegraph, maritime, fuel, metallurgical, food, educational, publishing, printing and transport workers.

In a circular issued to ACFL bodies throughout the nation, it was pointed out that since China is now a unified country and there will be a planned economy, it is essential to have national unions through which workers can voice their opinions.

Tell Hilliard: Can't Eat Charts

A delegation of 15 home relief clients protesting the city's "let-them-starve" slash in allowances told City Hall officials on Friday that "our families cannot eat statistics or charts." The delegation, sponsored by American Labor Party clubs, tried to see Deputy Mayor William Reid but were told that their protests had to be submitted to Welfare Commissioner Hilliard.

In a statement to Hilliard the relief clients said:

"To us, the relief cuts are a matter of bread and butter and milk to our children. Since we received the reduced relief allowances this week, we have already had to cut our family food budgets, to give our children less of everything they need, to deny ourselves and them some of the bare necessities of life.

"Our families cannot eat statistics and charts. It is a terrible state of affairs that the richest city in the world should cut relief allowances of families like ourselves and at the same time raise salaries of top city officials."

Curran Expels 2 Militant NMU Members

The machine of Joeseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, expelled two militant rank-and-file members at the regular membership meeting Thursday night and placed a national vice president of the union under charges.

The charges against the President, Jack Lawrenson were filed by Neal Hanley, NMU secretary. Lawrenson is accused of taking part in the recent rank and file activities against the Curran machine.

ONLY 200 VOTE

Only 200 seamen actually voted when Ayes and Nos were called for in the case of Lawrenson and the rank and fileers.

Three thousand other seamen sat silent in their seats at St. Nicholas Arena at 66 St. and Broadway, remembering that union books of opposition voters have been "pulled" by Curran officials in recent weeks.

Morris Wiener, one of the expelled members told the meeting that John T. Hunt, the acting port agent, had warned him against associating with "minority" groups. Wiener's reply was that he was a member of a minority group—the Jewish people—and he was proud of it.

Wiener is not a Communist. The charges against him spring from his activities for democracy in the union.

Eladro Patlla, a Spanish-speaking seamen, was expelled on charges that he had refused to recognize the authority of one of Curran's appointed patrolman, when the latter person visited his ship. Paul resented the illegal firing of the union's elected patrolmen.

George Irwin, another member, was fined $100 on a charge of threatening a Curran patrolman.

UOPWA Local Expels Splitter

A member of the Social Service Employes' Union, Local 19, United Office and Professional Workers, was expelled and two others suspended for attempting to lead a secession movement, it was announced Friday.

The action was taken at a meeting attended by more than 500 members Thursday.

The expelled member is Morton Clurman, member of the American Jewish Committee chapter. Nat Roberts, member of the United Jewish Appeal national chapter drew a six months suspension, while Eugene Jennings, member of the United Jewish Appeal, City chapter drew a year's suspension.

All three were charged with supporting the breaking up of the Social Service Employes Union and the UOPWA. The charges are wout of a meeting called by Clurman and his supporters at the Hotel New Yorker, Nov. 3, during the week when the UOPWA was first threatened with expulsion from the CIO.

Around the Globe, a column of news and analysis by Joseph Starobin, appears Monday, Wednesday and Friday in the Daily Worker.

Un-Americans Try to Block Report on FBI

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The National Lawyers Guild today charged that Rep. Richard Nixon ((R-Cal) sought an Un-American Committee investigation of the guild in order to intimidate the organization and halt release of a report on extensive violations of the law by the FBI.

Clifford J. Durr, guild president, said his organization would not be intimidated by Nixon's threat of investigation. He released the guild's report on wiretapping and other unlawful activities by the FBI for Monday publication.

"An examination of the material which we are releasing makes it clear that the whole story of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is not contained in the radio thrillers and G-man books," Durr said. He declared the public is entitled to know the extent to which the FBI is "performing the role of political police" and violating U. S. laws.

Viet Nam Unions Hold Congress

NORTH VIET NAM, Jan. 20 (ALN).—A congress of all labor unions in the independent Viet Nam republic was held here recently. Delegates reported that 45,000 workers had joined the Viet Nam army to fight the French occupation during the past three years, and an additional 30,000 bore arms in guerilla and militia units.

JUDGE ADMITS TAP ILLEGAL BUT CALLS UP SPY TRIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

He said the court's ruling on wire tapping did not discourage him.

"My fight is just beginning," Palmer declared.

"Not only Judith Coplon's liberty is at stake," he continued, "but the rights of the people of the United States to be freed from this governmental attempt to encroach upon their civil liberties are at stake."

Palmer asserted the case had a "political aspect" and was the result of an attempt by the Department of Justice to outdo the activities of the House Un-American Activities Committee, once headed by J. Parnell Thomas, now serving a prison term for congressional payroll padding.

Miss Coplon was convicted in Washington last year on a charge of stealing government secrets and sentenced to serve from 40 months to 10 years. The second charge involves a faked "secret document" planted on her by her department chief, William Foley.

NEVER REMOVED

Gubitchev is charged with conspiring to secure the document. But until Miss Coplon was arrested in New York with Gubitchev and the document was taken from her by an FBI agent, it was never removed from her handbag where it was planted in the presence of Foley in Washington.

Palmer said it was "unfortunate" that the "pattern of a romance" that started Labor Day, 1948, between a married man—Gubitchev—and Miss Coplan should become the "background" for the case.

He declared the prosecution in the case was besmeared with "dirt and filth."

He compared the case to that of the French officer Capt. Dreyfus, framed by anti-Semites in the French government, but proved innocent "before the world" in the end.

"In this case time and the courts will prove the innocence of Judith Coplon and (reveal) the methods used to frame her," Palmer continued.

"All she and I 'ask' he added, is to have the judgment of the public on this fiasco withheld until the true facts are proven and unfurled in the newspapers of America. . . . From the ashes of her odyssey there will spring forth, like a phoenix, a new belief in democracy and morality of government employment. Her sacrifice will not be in vain."

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WORKER Sports

Now They Just Omit His Name!

By Bill Mardo

In an incredibly shocking, politically motivated "Iron Curtain" blanketed around the truth, Paul Robeson's name has been removed from the ranks of great All-American football players in Christy Walsh's new book, "College Football." Published by Murray & Gee, the book is labelled "the most complete record to be compiled on college football!"

"Robeson of Rutgers" was an almost legendary keyword across the sports pages of America during the great Negro leader's athletic career. Robeson was voted All-America end in 1917 and 1918. Walter Camp's All-America listings were rated the most authoritative and official of all the All-America squads selected annually. Yet in the book **College Football** published last September in California, Robeson is omitted from the 1918 All-America Camp listing. The author or the publisher, whoever was behind the scurvy deal, simply named the 10 others on Camp's 1918 All-Americans, thus comprising the only 10-man football team in All-America history!

But that isn't all. Robeson, an all-round athlete at Rutgers, won letters in 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. Yet Walsh's book in listing Rutgers' letter-winners, omits Robeson's name from the winners in '16, '17 and '18.

It is interesting to see how degenerately dishonest the red-baiters and pro-fascists in our country can get. Now they try to throw an Iron Curtain blanket of anonymity around the career of one of the greatest college football players who ever lived. A new generation of kids who might want to avidly read this allegedly "most complete record to be compiled on college football" won't even be told of the incredible heroics of the great Robeson. Because a great and monumental human being has thrown all his tremendous energies into the democratic fight against the real Un-Americans, he has now had his name removed from the list of All-Americans.

The job of slanderizing, and character-assassinating of a great people's leader creeps into even the simplest compilation of athletic facts. But try as they will, they can't ever hide Robeson's All-American football record any more than they can turn millions of democracy-denied Negro Americans from the fighting leadership of their greatest spokesmen.

Try as they will, to hide it, Robeson's legendary football career is indelibly printed in the files of sports pages from one end of the country to the other.

You won't find this in **College Football**, but here's how a director of athletics at Rutgers regarded Robeson:

"Paul Leroy Robeson is regarded as the greatest living All-American football player. In the opinion of most people, he, of all the All-Americans who have been chosen, has gained the greatest and most merited fame since his graduation. Undoubtedly he rates as one of the five most prominent living Rutgers alumni, and by many people connected with the University is regarded as the most distinguished alumnus now living. He is one of the ten men in the University's history who won four varsity letters as an undergraduate."

Here's how the press of another day discussed Robeson's weekly exploits on the college grid. For example, the New York Times' account, in part, of the Rutgers-Fordham clash played Oct. 28 1917

Robeson of Rutgers



"It can hardly be said that one player stood out on the Rutgers' aggregation, unless it was Robeson . . . at left end. He was a tower of strength both in the offense and defense, and it was his receiving of forward passes which shattered any hopes of glory which might have arisen in Fordham ranks during the game. Twice . . . he' . . . raced down the field after receiving a perfect toss from Whitehill. The first time Robeson was not downed until he had covered 35 yards and placed the ball on Fordham's five-yard line. On the other occasion Robeson raced 24 yards before being brought to earth again close to the Fordham goal line. Each of these passes gave Rutgers a chance to score and Rutgers did not throw away the opportunity. . . ."

"Both the wings of Rutgers have been taught an excellent offense, Robeson invariably spilled two men and several times three or four were dropped to the ground, even before the play was well under way. The . . . playing of Robeson was costly to Fordham not only in the outcome of the game but in the players, since no less than three Fordham men were sent into the game at different times to take the place of those who had been battered and bruised by Robeson. . . ."

From another N. Y. Times' account of a game between Rutgers and a naval team on Nov. 5, 1918:

"The Scarlet football team which Foster Sanford has developed at Rutgers swept Nielson Field this afternoon with Charley Brickley's Navy transport eleven and ran up a score of 40 to 0 with just as much ease as if it had been having an afternoon practice with the scrub. . . .

"Sanford showed a brand new play yesterday in the form of a double pass. He sent in the regular quarterback, Baker, for this one play, just to try it out. Baker fell far back of the line to take a long direct pass from center. In the meantime, Paul Robeson . . . raced over behind Baker and received a backward pass from Baker. Standing deep in the backfield, with no one near him, Robeson hurled the ball on a 40-yard forward pass through the air to Captain Feitner, who was down in the Transport territory waiting for it. The play is spectacular and worked perfectly.

"The Navy lads had the ball only a few times during the game. Brickley once made five yards through the line, but he was so badly shaken up when big Robeson stopped the play that Charley tarried in the background after that."

This is only an infinitesmal part of the herculean Robeson record on the college grid. But it's more than enough to highlight the shocking attempt to throw a screen over this record in Christy Walsh's **College Football**.

Football fans ought to demand the publishers, Murray and Gee, whose address is 3630 Eastham Drive, Culver City, Calif., get out a revised edition of the book immediately. One that tells the truth —not hides it.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



THOSE OF YOU who only read our Sunday paper and not the Daily Worker (a good habit to get out of—you gotta read 'em both) must've missed the opening round of a little discussion opened in the Daily by your sports editors. It pertained to Jack Dempsey's article in the current issue of "Ebony," a Negro monthly.

The Manassa Mauler blames promoter Tex Rickard for Negro heavyweight contender Harry Wills never getting a crack at Dempsey's title. I felt Dempsey's argument, in the main, could be believed. Too often do some forget how little a fighter, even the biggest of them, have to say in determining their opposition. Monopoly promoters and managers call the matchmaking tunes and make no mistake about that, either.

Promoters also make policy. And the policy in Rickard's day was: No mixed heavyweight title fights. This miserable bias flowed from the anti-Negro hogwash peddled during Jack Johnson's reign and the stomach-turning "White Hope" stuff. Until Joe Louis came along as the only man possible to revive a dying division and make a million for them, the fistic promoters were geared to never again allowing the heavyweight title fall into the hands of a Negro.

Now it's true Tex (for Texas) Rickard promoted the Johnson-Jeffries fight. But that shouldn't contradict what I'm saying about Rickard—to the contrary it bears it out. Rickard's promotion of the mixed heavyweight title bout between Johnson and old Jeffries was part and parcel of the foul "White Hope" hysteria the promoters and press were peddling then in the mad anxiety to find someone to take the title away from the great Negro champion. Jeffries failed—but sometime later after the title "passed" out of Johnson's hands into those of big Jess Willard's—Rickard vowed that he would never promote another mixed heavyweight title match. In other words, no Negro was to ever again get the chance to fight for the heavyweight title. As the big wheel of the fight promotion racket, Rickard thus called the shots for Dempsey's defenses—and this precluded Jack being allowed to defend against Wills.

Co-editor Lester Rodney takes a different view. He believes Dempsey, had he reared up on his hind legs, could've demanded and gotten the fight for Wills. Again, I must air a differing opinion. Fighters may demand fights with other logical challengers and it still wouldn't get them a row of beans if the promoter and manager doesn't want such a match made. The men who fight for a living are owned body and soul during their fighting days by the men who control their contracts. Rocky Graziano, for example, can bellow to the four winds, as he has, "Get me Ray Robinson. I wanna fight Robinson—I think I can lick him." But the promoters and managers who make a fortune out of Rocky, will get him no such thing. They protect their investment and keep the box-office bonanza alive by carefully matching the slugging middleweight with every no-risk welterweight they can find. This situation applies right down the line in the fight game where box-office values are the motif.

If such a situation is true in the character of fight promotions generally, why doubt the iron rule of promoters where even "bigger" issues are involved, namely the perpetuation of the lilywhite status of the heavyweight crown during that fistic era? Years later, when Joe Louis became the only boxoffice "out" for the heavyweight moguls, they put a reverse twist to their perverted "logic" regarding heavyweight title bouts, and made darn sure Louis was permitted to defend his crown against only two other Negroes during his entire 11-year reign and 25 title defenses. I cite this to indicate how little even the most famed of fighters has to say about who he meets—because everybody knows Louis' entire public history has been dedicated to ripping to shreds the foul white-supremacy siren song of the promoters and press. Yet from 1937 to 1948 the incomparable Joe was forced to defend against any and all white heavies including the "Bums of the Month" while only two Negroes, John Henry Lewis, and almost a dozen years later, Jersey Joe Walcott, were allowed a crack at the big title. Yet there were other Negro heavies like Harry Bobo, Lem Franklin, Lee Q. Murray, Curtis Sheppard and others who were at least as worthy, to put it mildly, as the Mustos and Paycheks and Ettores.

SO BY WAY of continuing the discussion (and we'd like to have all of you come in on it) here's part of a letter from the Badger state of Wisconsin with a few points to make:

"Dear Bill,

"I also read the article by Jack Dempsey in Ebony magazine. My only comment is: As a writer Dempsey is a good fighter.

"Harry Wills was not given the runaround by Dempsey because of his color. Wills was just a little better than average fighter with a vociferous publicity-conscious manager who was endeavoring to capitalize on Dempsey's unpopularity which was due to his war record. Jack had been cleared of a draft evasion charge, but a number of sportswriters, egged on by Wills' manager, were still harping on that angle.

"According to Rodney, Dempsey should have made the decision to meet Wills. You know, even in those days, there were CONTRACTS between fighter and manager.

JOHN ANDERSON.

All Out Sat. to End Bowling Bias!

The pressure keeps mounting against the lilywhite laws of the American Bowling Congress over the weekend when an interracial exhibition takes to the alleyways at the City Hall Bowling Center Saturday night (Jan. 20).

Following on the heels of the long overdue injunction against the ABC filed earlier in the week by the New York State Attorney General, increasing importance is attached to one exhibition being put on by the National Committee for Faid Play in Bowling.

Headlined by the appearance of bowling champ Joe Falcaro, the Committee's exhibition includes team competition by clubs featuring men and women bowlers of all national origins including Negro, Chinese, Japanese and Indonesian.

Many prominent celebrities of the sports, screen, radio and television world will be on hand to lend their voices to the grow-demand for an end to the Hitler-like "male whites only" clause in the American Bowling Congress.

Middleweight champ Jake LaMotta, welter king Ray Robinson, 160-pound contender Steve Belloise are numbered among the prominents putting in an appearance.

The vital festivities get underway at 8 p. m. and this paper urges all decent-minded sports fans to get on the bandwagon to democratize America's largest mass participant sport.